Fourth Series Vol. XXXIX - No. 36

Monday, April 13, 1970
Chaitra 23, 1892 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)

(Vol. XXXIX contains Nos. 31 - 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 1.00

CONTENTS

[Fourth Series—Vol. XXXIX—10th Session, 1970 | 1892]

No. 36, Monday, April 13, 1970|Chaitra 23, 1892 (Saka)

	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 961 to 966	1—29
Short Notice Question No. 18	29—32
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 967 to 990	32—53
Unstarred Questions Nos. 6029 to 6086 and 6088 to 6228	53—210
Re. Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance (Procedure)	210—13
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance. Bogus Payment from the Central Revenues for the Transportation of Fertilisers	213—32
Papers Laid on the Table	232—33
Committee on Public Undertakings	
Minutes ;	233
Sixty-second and sixty-third Reports	233
Demands for Grants, 1970—71	
Ministry of Foreign Trade	237—74
Shri S. M. Krishna	237—40
Shri R. K. Birla	240—45
Shri Liladhar Kotoki	246—47
Shri P. M. Mehta	247—48
Shri B. R. Bhagat	249—66

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	Column
Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals	274
Shri Manubhai Patel	285—91
Shri R. Barua	291—95
Shri Virendrakumar Shah	295—303
Shri Onkarlal Bohra	303—10
Shri S. S. Kothari	310—16
Shri Ganesh Ghosh	317—20
Shri G. Venkataswamy	320—25
Shri P. Viswambharan	325—29
Shri D. R. Chavan	329—37
Half an hour Discussion	
International Conference on Production and Marketing of Edible oils and fats	338—50
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh	338—41
Shri Annasahib Shinde	341—50

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 13, 1970 /*Chaitra* 23, 1892 (*Saka*)

———

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

INQUIRY INTO ACCOUNTS OF BHARAT KRISHAK SAMAJ

*961. **Shri Yashpal Singh** : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the inquiry into the accounts of the Bharat Krishak Samaj has been made ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ;

(c) whether the Samaj has paid the Income-tax ; and

(d) the steps being taken to allow the Comptroller and Auditor General to supervise and audit the account of the Samaj ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) An inquiry has been initiated by the Income-tax Department and is in progress.

(b) The inquiry has not yet been finalised.

(c) The Samaj was granted exemption upto Assessment Year 1961-62 under the provision of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922. The assessments for Assessment Year 1962-63 onwards have not been finalised so far There is, therefore, no liability to pay income tax so far.

(d) After the inquiry is over, Government will consider whether any such action is required.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या भारत कृषक समाज को विदेशी पूंजी भी हासिल हुई है और अगर हुई है तो किस देश से और कितनी ? क्या वह सरकार की मार्फत हुई है या उस संस्था ने खुद ही हासिल कर ली है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : विदेशी पूंजी इस संस्था को मिलने की मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है। इस संस्था को जो आमदनी हुई है वह मैम्बरशिप से हुई है, सरकारी ग्रांट से हुई है या कुछ अन्य साधनों से हुई है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अब तक इस संस्था ने जो किराया नहीं दिया है या टैक्स नहीं दिया है, उसकी राशि क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि कितनी है ?

श्री प्र०चं० सेठी : उनकी तरफ जो किराये की राशि बकाया थी उसको उसने चुकता कर दिया है। इस में कुछ झगड़ा पड़ा हुआ था, इसलिए इस में समय लगा है। टैक्स के बारे में मैं बता चुका हूं कि 1962–63 तक तो इसको इनकम टैक्स से एग्जैम्पशन मिला था। बाद के सालों के लिए एससमैंट होना बाकी है और इसके नोटिस इशू कर दिये गये हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : भारत कृषक समाज ने लाखों रुपया पिछले सालों में खर्च किया है। इसका बजट भी काफी बड़ा है और सरकार से भी इसको ग्रान्ट काफी मिली है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच है कि इस समाज ने काफी बंगलिंग किया है ? कुछ बड़े-बड़े लोगों ने जिन के अपने व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ थे क्या यह सच नहीं है कि उन्होंने अपने सम्बन्धियों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए रुपया खर्च किया और क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रकार की करप्शन और इस प्रकार के फेवरिटिज्म की शिकायतें भी मिली हैं ? यदि हां तो क्या सरकार इसकी इनक्वायरी करेगी ? विशेषत: जब सरकार ने स्वयं लाखों रुपया उसको ग्रांट के तौर पर दिया है तो क्या सरकार सी० बी० आई० के जरिये इसकी

इनक्वायरी कराएगी और पता लगाएगी कि जो पैसा खर्च हुआ है वह ठीक हुआ है या नहीं ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि कुल कितनी ग्रांट अब तक समाज को प्राप्त हुई है ?

श्री प्र०चं० सेठी : 1955–56 से लेकर 1969–70 तक समाज को कुल 5 लाख 85 हजार 459 रुपया 95 पैसे ग्रांट में मिले हैं। पिछले सालों में उनके खर्चे में कोई बंगलिंग हुआ है इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत नहीं है। पहले भी मामले उठे थे लेकिन वे टैक्स के बारे में उठे थे। इस वास्ते सी०बी०आई० की इनक्वायरी का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। यह रजिस्टर्ड इंस्टीट्यूशन है और इसके जो आबजेक्टिव्ज हैं वे बड़े लाडेबल हैं ऐसी सूरत में कोई वजह नहीं कि सी०बी०आई० से इनक्वायरी कराई जाए।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या यह सच है कि कई विदेशी किसान सस्थाओं ने अपने अनुदान से इस देश में कई प्राजैक्ट्स चलाये हैं और आज भी चला रही हैं और क्या यह भी सच है कि उन सब प्राजैक्ट्स में भारत कृषक साझीदार रहा है ? अगर हां तो मैं चाहता हूं कि इस देश में कई किसानों की संस्थायें हैं और वे अपने को निष्पक्ष कहते हुए भी किसी न किसी राजनीतिक दल से नत्थी हैं और भारत कृषक समाज को बढ़ावा विदेशी किसानों की संस्थाओं के साथ प्राजेक्ट चलाने में इसलिए दिया जाता रहा है कि यह सरकारी दल से सम्बन्धित है ?

श्री प्र०चं० सेठी : उस माने में यह सरकार से सम्बन्धित नहीं है लेकिन यह ठीक है कि फूड एंड एग्रिकलचर मिनिस्टर इन के प्रेसीडेंट रहे हैं और जहां तक विदेशों से पूंजी····

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : सरकारी दल से सम्बन्धित है; यह मैंने कहा है।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : सरकारी दल से उस माने में सम्बन्धित नहीं है। असल में कहा जा सकता है कि इसका उद्देश्य किसानों की उन्नति और कृषक समाज की उन्नति करना है। जहां तक इसको विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त होने का सम्बन्ध है, मैंने अभी यशपाल सिंह जी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि ऐसी कोई सूचना हमारे पास नहीं है।

Shri Sradhakar Supakar : May I know the specific schemes or projects for which this amount of Rs.5 lakhs and odd had been given to this Krishak Samaj by the Government and whether the Government have any machinery to see that those objectives have been or are being fulfilled ?

Shri P. C. Sethi : These amounts have been given for various purposes. For example, in 1965-66, Rs.20,000 were given to them for the farmers' convention. Some amount was given as travelling allowance for delegates to attend the farmers' convention. Wherever grants, have been given for specific purposes, they have been utilised and spent for those particular purposes.

Shri Indrajit Gupta : On a point of order, Sir. The heading of the question is "Indianisation of Foreign Trade". But the question has nothing to do with foreign trade.

Mr. Speaker : It is a mistake. The heading is "Indianisation of Foreign Capital". It is mentioned in the corrigendum.

Shri G. Vishwanathan : Is it nationlisation or Indianisation ?

+

INDIANISATION OF FOREIGN CAPITAL

***962. Shri Ram Swarup Vidyarthi:**

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal :

Shri Bansh Narain Singh :

Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal :

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the resolution passed by the Jan Sangh at Patna demanding Indianisation of foreign-owned jute, tea, drugs, soap, matches, vegetable product and cigarette industries ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) the amount of foreign capital invested in these industries and their total capital ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to Indianise these industries ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) to (d) : Government have seen press reports of a resolution adopted by Jan Sangh at its Patna session demanding Indisanisation of foreign-owned jute, tea, drugs, soap

matches, vegetable product and cigarette industries. The amount of the foreign capital invested in some of these industries is set out in a statement which is laid on the Table of the House. It is by no means clear what the Resolution means by 'Indianisation' nor has it elaborated how such Indianisation can take place. Take over in any form would entail an enormous expenditure of foreign exchange within a short period which, in the view of the Government, would be neither desirable nor necessary.

Government have progressively followed a policy of increasing the extent of Indian ownership in undertakings, which are wholly or predominantly foreign owned, by ensuring that whenever these undertakings expand their capital, the extent of Indian participation in their capital structure is suitably raised. This policy has, to a large extent, helped in securing the objective of increasing the scope for participation of Indian personnel and Indian capital in foreign owned enterprises without having to incur expenditure in foreign exchange by way of large scale repatriation of foreign capital. Where voluntary transfers of foreign holdings into Indian hands take place, Government take particular care to see that the consideration paid is reasonable and that repatriation is staggered where possible. It will thus be seen that Government's policy is in the national interest.

STATEMENT

The latest figures of outstanding foreign business investments are available as at the end of March 1967. (These have been given in the article "India's International Investment Position in 1965-66 and 1966-67" published by the Reserve Bank of India Bombay, in the August 1969 Issue of their monthly bulletin.) The Industrial group for which figures of foreign investment have been compiled in the R. B. I. Study are not exactly the same as those named in the Question. Particulars of 'direct foreign investment" (i.e. Investment in branches of companies incorporated abroad and in Indian companies deemed to be foreign-controlled) in the industrial groups approximating to some of the industries named in part (a) of the question are as under :

Industrial Groups	*Rupees Crores (at post-devaluation rates)*
1. Jute and Coir goods	12.0
2. Plantations (mostly tea) ..	124.5
3. Cigarettes and tobacco ..	28.8
4. Medicines and pharmaceuticals ..	34.6

The figures of total capital (Indian and foreign) in the above industries are not readily available and the same will be compiled to the extent possible and laid on the Table of the House later.

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस नीति में परिवर्तन करना डिजायरेबल नहीं है। यह ठीक ही है, क्योंकि हमारी सूचना के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के कई कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर्ज का किसी न किसी प्रकार से इन कम्पनियों से सीधा सम्बन्ध है। ये कम्पनियां फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज के रूप में करोड़ों रुपया सालाना हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर ले जाती हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सवाल पूछने के वक्त इस तरह भाषण देने की जो परम्परा कायम कर रहे हैं; इस से बड़ी मुश्किल होती है। वह सवाल करें।

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : जहां तक औषधियों का सम्बन्ध है, इन कम्पनियों की मुनाफे की दर 300,400 परसेंट के करीब है। ये कम्पनियां जो भी चीज मैनुफ़ैक्चर करती हैं, उसकी मुनाफ़े की दर बहुत ज्यादा होती है, जिसका बोझा हमारे देश के कनज्यूमर्ज पर पड़ता है। इन कम्पनियों में बाहर के जो लोग मैनेजर के पद पर हैं; उन को तीस, चालीस हजार रुपया महावार वेतन मिलता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहाँ पर जिस ढंग से सवाल पूछे जाते हैं, उस के बारे में बाहर के लोग मुझ से पूछते हैं कि आप ने यह क्या अजीब तरीका निकाला हुआ है। माननीय सदस्य प्रश्न करें, भाषण न करें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप के चेम्बर में आ कर सवाल करना सीख लेंगे।

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मुनाफे की बहुत ऊंची दर और

बाहर के मुलाजिमों की तन्स्वाहों के अन्तर्गत कितने करोड़ रुपया फारेन एक्सचेंज के रूप में हर साल हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर जाता है। क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी कानून बनाने का विचार रखती है, जिस से यह रुपया हमारे देश से बाहर न जाये और ये कम्पनियां हिन्दुस्तानी कम्पनियों की शक्ल में काम करें?

श्री प्र०चं० सेठी: मैंने अपने उत्तर में जो यह कहा है कि यह डिजायरेबल नहीं है, वह फारेन एक्सचेंज के रिपेट्रियेशन के सिलसिले में कहा है। मैं ने कहा है कि अगर इन कम्पनियों को तुरन्त टेक ओवर कर लिया जाये, तो इतने फारेन एक्सचेंज का रिपेटियेशन करना मुनासिब नहीं होगा। असल में इन विदेशी कम्पनियों का दो प्रकार का क्लासीफिकेशन है। एक तो विदेशी इनवेस्टमेंट आजादी से पूर्व का है और दूसरा इनवेस्टमेंट आजादी के बाद का है। आजादी के पहले के इनवेस्टमेंट में विदेशी पार्टिसिपेशन कितना हो, यह हमारे कंट्रोल या नियंत्रण की बात नहीं थी। उस श्रेणी में ऐसी कम्पनियाँ भी हैं, जिन में 100 परसेंट पार्टिसिपेशन बाहर के लोगों का है, लेकिन जब वे लोग हमारे पास रीन्यूअल या एक्सपेंशन के लिए आये हैं, तो हम ने इनसिस्ट किया है कि इनवेस्टमेंट की पोजीशन को चेंज किया जाये। आजादी के बाद इन कम्पनियों में इनवेस्टमेंट वगैरह हमारी सलाह और मन्जूरी से तय हुआ है। इस लिए उन में आम तौर पर हिन्दुस्तान का मैजारिटी पार्टिसिपेशन है। इस स्थिति में माननीय सदस्य का खयाल ठीक नहीं है। उन्होंने शुरू में यह भी कहा कि बहुत से मंत्रियों का इन कम्पनियों से ताल्लुक है। मेरी जानकारी के हिसाब से ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी: मैंने यह भी पूछा है कि कितना रुपया फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज के रूप में देश से बाहर जाता है।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी: माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि इन कम्पनियों का परसेंटेज आफ़ प्राफ़िट बहुत ऊंचा है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि इन फ़ारेन कम्पनियों का परसेंटेज आफ प्राफ़िट 1967–68 में 5·3 परसेंट और 1968–69 में 4.7 परसेंट था। 1967–68 में इन कम्पनियों द्वारा प्राफ़िट के रूप में 7.64 करोड़ रुपया और डिविडंड के रूप में 29.25 करोड़ रुपया, अर्थात् कुल मिला कर 36·89 करोड़ रुपया और 1968–69 में प्राफिट के रूप में 7. 75 करोड़ रुपया और डिविडेंड के रूप में 25 ·42 करोड़ रुपया, अर्थात् कुल मिला कर 33 ·17 करोड़ रुपया बाहर गया।

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं दूसरा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपने दूसरा सवाल पूछ लिया है।

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी: वह तो मैंने क्लैरिफिकेशन मांगा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: माननीय सदस्य को मुझे बताना चाहिए था कि वह पहले सवाल का क्लैरिफिकेशन माँग रहे हैं।

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी: मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी से पहले इन कम्पनियों के साथ कोई समझौता था और उनमें विदेशियों के शेयर सेन्ट परसेंट थे। आज सरकार की तरफ से सोशलिज्म का नारा लगाया जा रहा है, वह प्रिवी पर्सिज को समाप्त करने जा रही है और उस ने बैंकों का नैशनलाइजेशन भी किया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार के सामने ऐसी कौन सी आपत्ति है, जिसके कारण वह इन कम्पनियों को एक्वायर करने के लिए कदम नहीं उठाना चाहती है। अगर सरकार के पास फारेन एक्सचेंज के रूप में पैसा नहीं है, तो वह इन कम्पनियों को एक्वायर कर के कानून बना कर दस साल तक उनको कम्पेन्सेशन दे और उनमें काम करने वाले मजदूरों की को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज बना कर उन को चलाने की व्यवस्था करे या वह हिन्दुस्तानियों को शेयर खरीदने की इजाजत दे। क्या सरकार इन पगों को उठाने पर विचार करेगी?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी: मैंने अभी जो सूचना दी है, माननीय सदस्य ने शायद उस को सुना या समझा नहीं है। मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि 1947 से पहले इस बारे में कोई समझौता था। मैंने यह कहा है कि 1947 से पहले देश में जो कम्पनियां स्थापित हुई, उनके शेयर-कैपिटल में इंडियनाइजेशन या इंडियन पोर्शन कितना हो, इस पर हमारा कंट्रोल नहीं था। जहां तक उन को टेक-ओवर करने का सवाल है, मैंने बताया है कि हमारी पालिसी आम तौर पर स्ट्रेटेजिक सैक्टर को अपने हाथ में लेने और पब्लिक

सैक्टर को एक्सपेंड करने की है। जब कभी वे रीन्यूअल या एक्सपेंशन के लिए हमारे पास आते हैं, तो हम उनके इंडियन शेयर और यहां के पार्टिसिपेशन के परसेंटेज को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं। उसमें कामयाबी भी हो रही है। जिस नीति पर हम चल रहे हैं, वही देश के हित में मुनासिब मालूम होती है।

श्री वंश नारायण सिंह : सरकार इन अंग्रेजी कम्पनियों को कब लेगी ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : मैंने बताया है कि नई कम्पनियों में हमारा मैजारिटी शेयर-होल्डिंग है और पुरानी कम्पनीज में शेयर-होल्डिंग बदलता जा रहा है। यह तो भविष्य की परिस्थिति और नीति पर निर्भर करेगा।

Shri P. Gopalan : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that consequent on the decision of the Keral Government to appoint a commission to go into the question of nationalisation of tea plantations in the State, the British High Commissioner in India had contacted the Prime Minister and other Ministers and had threatened the Government of serious consequences if adequate compensation was not paid to the British tea plantation companies. Then, in view of the fact that many of these tea plantation companies have not done any re-plantation work at all during the last so many years, and that any compensation to these foreign tea plantations will be a heavy drain on our economy resulting in huge losses and extra burden on the people, I would like to know from the Government, specially, when they have already taken much profit from our country, whether they are contemplating in terms of taking over the entire tea plantations in the country without giving any compensation whatsoever.

Shri P. C. Sethi : Our Constitutional provision is that for whatever we take over we pay compensation.

Shri P. Gopalan : You change the Constitution.

Shri P. C. Sethi : That is a different matter altogether.

As far as taking over of tea plantations is concerned, I have said that the Government's policy is to leave the key sector and expand the public sector projects where they are in the key sector. We do not want to fritter away our energy and resources in taking over these industries. But to the extent it is . . . .(Interruptions).

Shri P. Gopalan : They are not replanting. They are destroying the tea plantations.

He has not answered my second question : whether it is a fact that the British High Commissioner threatened the Government of serious consequences.

Shri P. C. Sethi : I have no information. The British High Commissioner has not met the Prime Minister in this connection.

Shri R. Barua : May I know whether the Government has made any assessment about the gain in foreign exchange in these industries on account of foreign participation ? Have Government made any assessment ? Do the Government think that time has come when some particular sectors of industry should be taken over by the government in the national project, if not all of them together ?

Shri P. C. Sethi : I have already answered this question that looking to the needs of the time on a proper scrutiny and examination if Government consider it necessary that certain sectors have to be nationalised, that is a different matter. But as a general policy we do not want to fritter away our energy and resources in taking over these sectors of industry.

Shri R. Barua : How far have you gained in earning foreign exchange by foreign participation in these industries ?

Shri P. C. Sethi : I have very clearly indicated. There are two sets—one which came into existence before 1947 and one that came into existence after 1947. Regarding the second, they have come here with our consent. They have come in minority shareholding.

Shri G. Vishwanathan : Regarding Indianisation of foreign-owned industries, *i.e.* transfer of shares owned by foreigners to Indian nationals, I want to know the reaction of the Government in this regard.

Shri P. C. Sethi : I have said that the resolution has not made it clear what exactly it means by 'Indianisation', nor have they elaborated it. (Interruptions) If the hon. Member is in a position to amplify and clarify this resolution. . . . . (Interruptions).

Shri S. S. Kothari : According to the hon. Member, Government is not Indian.

Shri Indrajit Gupta : In this statement which hon. Minister has laid, he has given the figure of foreign investment in jute and coir goods as Rs. 12 crores. I take it, therefore, that the figure for jute industry alone would be something less than Rs.12 crores.

Now I would like to know from him whether it is not a fact that in this industry at least the overwhelming majority of shares are now held and have been held for some time by Indians and not by foreigners. The Indian holding would be probably 10 or 15 times this figure. Therefore, the problem here is not Indianisation. The major problem is not Indianisation. Indianisation has almost been completed. The major problem is resources which he is talking about. He does not want to fritter away the resources. This is an industry which earns the largest amount of foreign exchange to the country. But, in spite of its being Indian-owned, the whole industry is being mismanaged. And the Minister of Foreign Trade has said only a few days ago that they are following a policy which will ruin the foreign market for jute. Therefore, I would like to know whether the taking over of the jute industry would mean frittering away of resources. It would not, Sir. Would it not mean saving of foreign exchange resources ? What is the Government's reaction in this matter ?

Shri P. C. Sethi : What I have said is in the context of taking over of foreign companies, not of taking over of any particular industry as such. Now the hon. Member himself said that the major portion of this industry is already in Indian hands. And it is only a very small portion which is in foreign hands. Now, Sir, so far as the question of nationalisation of the jute industry is concerned that is a different matter which requires careful consideration and examination, and wherever Government feels that it is in the national interest it will do so but apart from that I have no other information just at present on this point.

PROPOSAL FOR REVISION OF COLLABORATION AGREEMENT WITH BURMAH OIL COMPANY VIS-A-VIS OIL INDIA LIMITED

+

*963. **Shri N. R. Laskar** :
Shri Dhandapani :
Shri Chenagalraya Naidu :
Shri Saminathan :

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have requested the Burmah Oil Company to revise its collaboration agreement under which Oil India Ltd. was set up to explore and develop oil reserves in Assam ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Company?

Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan). (a) and (b). No, Sir, not in recent times. However, in October 1968, negotiations were conducted with the Burmah Oil Company for aquisition of majority share-holding by the Government of India, but that Company was not agreeable to the suggestion.

Shri N. R. Laskar : While approaching the Burma Oil Company for revision of the collaboration agreements, the Government must have felt the necessity for such revision. I want to know why they are not insisting on it and why they have given it up. And secondly, I want to know, what are the grounds advanced by the Burmah Oil Company.

Shri D. R. Chavan : I have mentioned that this matter was taken up in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Estimate Committee.

Shri N. R. Laskar : I cannot hear you.

Shri D. R. Chavan : I have mentioned that this matter was taken up with the Burmah Oil Company in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee in its 51st Report, 1967. The agreement was concluded some time back in 1959. Then subsequently, in the supple-

mental agreement it was revised in 1961 and the company stated that they were not agreeable to minority share-holding. Because, they said that the agreement had been concluded sometime back in 1959 and there are no reasons for reopening the issue.

Shri N. R. Laskar : The Shah Committee have recommended for the appointment of a Statutory National Petroleum Commission to renegotiate all agreements the Government has entered into with foreign oil companies operating in India. Are the Government acting on that recommendation or not ?

Shri D. R. Chavan : The report of the Shah Committee was submitted recently to Government and that is under the examination of Government. A paper has been prepared for approval of the Cabinet. Unless decision is taken I would not be able to say anything about the recommendations which they have made.

Shri Hem Barua : Is it a fact that the original collaboration agreement contained certain specific terms or certain specific clauses which gave advantage to the Burmah Oil Company ? If so, what are the Government doing to revise them ? And (b), is it a fact that the Government of Assam has refused licence to the Government of India to explore oil reserves in Assam ? If so, what are the reasons for it ?

Shri D. R. Chavan : I am unable to follow part (b) of the question.

Shri Hem Barua : I said : Is it a fact that the Government of Assam has refused a licence to the Government of India for exploration of oil in Assam. If so, what are the reasons for this ?

Shri D. R. Chavan : His first question is about certain terms. Clause 9 says that the minimium amount of dividend that is required to be paid is 9 per cent and the maximum is 13 per cent. That has been incorporated in Clause No. 9 of the supplemental agreement. As regards the licence which has been given for exploration purposes over a small area for this company, the area measures nearly 1273 K. Ms. on which the exploration is being done by this company.

Shri Hem Barua : Is it a fact that the Assam Government has refused to give a licence permitting exploration ?

Shri D. R. Chavan : I have not got the information. I shall have to ascertain that.

राजस्थान के वर्ष 1970-71 के बजट के घाटे को पूरा करने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता

+

*964. **श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :**
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री रवि राय :
श्री देवराव पाटिल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने वर्ष 1970–71 के अपने बजट में 33 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा दिखाया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उस राज्य को 29 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दी जायेगी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसे अन्य राज्यों को बड़ी राशियां देगी जो अपने बजटों में घाटा दिखायेंगे, और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम तथा राशियों के वितरण का मानदंड क्या है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकार का इस उद्देश्य के लिये किस प्रकार संसाधन जुटाने का है; और

(ङ) क्या राजस्थान सरकार की प्रार्थना पर राजस्थान सरकार को सहायता देने का निर्णय किया गया है ?

The Minister of Supply and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri R. K. Khadilkar) : (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) No decision to give such assistance has so far been taken.

(c) The mere exhibition of a budgetary deficit would not qualify a State for any special assistance. Government have ag-

reed in principle to provide special accommodation (by way of loans) to those States which may be assessed by the Planning Commission to have inescapable gaps in resources. For 1970-71 this assessment has not yet been made.

(d) The requirements of funds for this purpose have been kept in view in setting the pattern of financing of the revised Plan outlays.

(e) Does not arise in view of the answers to parts (b) and (c) above.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान की सूखाग्रस्त इलाके की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखकर और नहर की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखकर क्या यह सिफारिश की गई है कि आप विशेष सहायता घाटे के बजट की पूर्ति के लिए राजस्थान सरकार को करें ?

Shri R. K. Khadilkar : I have already stated that so far as scarcity and famine conditions are concerned, from time to time the team has visited the area. The estimate of Rs.58 crores was a final figure for the purpose of giving assistance in the scarcity areas in 1969-70 and that was fixed.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : मेरा आशय यह नहीं है। जो आपको सिफारिश की गई हैं कि इन इन राज्य सरकारों की सहायता की जायें, उसमें इसका नाम है या नहीं ?

Shri R. K. Khadilkar : It is there.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : दूसरी बात यह है कि जो और पिछड़े हुए राज्य हैं जैसे कि उत्तर प्रदेश और विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वी भाग तो क्या उसकी विशेष सहायता के लिए भी सिफारिश की गई है और उसके ऊपर भी आप विचार करेंगे ?

Shri R. K. Khadilkar : The question of meeting the resources gap has a special significance because, after the final recommendation of the Finance Commission, those States which had not adequately benefited by the recommendations and because of certain less devolution of funds they are getting from the scheme, their resources gaps are to be met by this assistance. So far as U. P. is concerned, it is not in that category.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके जरिए से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि बजट में विशेष सहायता देने के लिए जो कुछ करोड़ रुपए का इंतजाम किया गया है उसके लिए क्या अभी तक कोई क्राइटेरिया तय किया गया है ? और अगर तय नहीं किया गया है तो क्या हम यह समझ लें कि जो सरकार ठीक ढंग से हाउस कीपिंग नहीं करेगी और इन्डीकेट की सरकार होगी उसी को यह सहायता दी जायेगी ? हम जानना चाहते हैं कि अभी कौन-कौन राज्यों से विशेष सहायता देने के लिए याचिकायें आई हैं? खास तौर से उड़ीसा के सम्बन्ध में हम जानना चाहते हैं क्योंकि उड़ीसा में 44 प्रतिशत् आदिवासी, पिछड़े हुए हरिजन लोग हैं, क्या वहां से विशेष सहायता पाने के लिए कोई याचिका सरकार के पास पहुंची हैं ? यदि हो, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

Shri R. K. Khadilkar : May I point out to the hon. Member that his observation is unfair ?

श्री रवि राय : अभी तक कोई क्राइटीरिया तय नहीं किया गया है।

Shri R. K. Khadilkar : He is not concerned with the character of the Government. His question is as to how it is fixed and what is the criterion involved.

I would like to point out that the criteria have been well laid down here.

Mr. Speaker : You say 'Yes' or 'No'.

Shri R. K. Khadilkar : There are certain fixed criteria on the basis of which the assessment is to be made by the Planning Commission. There is nothing *ad hoc* about this executive decision on the basis of which alone this assistance is to be provided. Orissa is there

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री महोदया से जानना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री, शुक्ला जी ने मध्य प्रदेश की स्थिति के बारे में जिक्र करते हुए क्या कोई विशेष सहायता मांगी थी जो कि बहुत जरूरी है और मन्त्री महोदय ने आश्वासन भी दिया था तो वह सहायता कब तक मिलने वाली है? और क्या सरकार ने केन्द्र में अपनी स्थिति के कारण दबाव में आकर जिस

प्रकार से मद्रास को विशेष सहायता दी है, उसी प्रकार से मध्य प्रदेश को भी विशेष सहायता देने के लिए तैयार है ?

Shri R. K. Khadilkar : The hon. Member has said that the Prime Minister has given some assurance, and he has quoted some statement by Shri Shyama Charan Shukla. That is not correct. The Prime Minister has not given any assurance. So far as this assistance is concerned, as I have said, it is provided on a certain definite basis after an assessment is made of the resources deficit. That assessment is made by the Planning Commission and then the assistance is provided. Madhya Pradesh is covered by this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपने दबाव के कारण मद्रास को अधिक सहायता दी है।

Shri S. R. Damani.: It is good that the Central Government are giving financial assistance to the States for fighting famine and scarcity conditions. May I know what control the Central Government exercise over the expenditure in this connection ?

Shri R. K. Khadilkar : This is given as a loan. If the hon. Member is referring to famine relief for which certain assistance is given, the position is that Central teams visit the area from time to time along with a team of the local Government, and as far as possible, they and the Central Government co-operate in the disbursement. If there are any complaints about it, we shall see that they are removed.

Mr. Speaker : Shri Ranga.

Shri S. R. Damani : I want to know whether the Central Government exercise any control to see that the money is spent properly.

Shri R. K. Khadilkar : As I have said, a Central Team visits and finds out . . .

Mr. Speaker : I have already called the next Member.

Shri Ranga : Are we to understand that this is to be an annual subvention or loan over the next five years ? In view of the fact that much of it is being made available because of the special famine conditions that are prevailing there and so many complaints have already come to the Central Government through their own officers also in regard to the unsatisfactory manner in which the famine relief works are being managed and the way in which the funds are being mismanaged, and in view also of the suggestion or offer made by the Prime Minister herself in one of her replies to me that when the time comes, they would be willing to adopt the same procedure that they had adopted in regard to Bihar for giving famine relief there, may I know whether Government would be willing now to take some special steps, if need be, in consultation with the Rajasthan Government, to ensure that the funds that are being placed at their disposal are spent properly, as had been suggested by Shri S. R. Damani, without waiting for any more complaints because complaints have already come to them, keeping in mind what they had done in Bihar ?

The Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Minister of Atomic Energy and Minister of Planning (Shrimati Indira Gandhi) : Government have decided that wherever we give a large amount as we have given in Rajasthan, there would be a coordination committee for the formulation and implementation of drought relief Schemes in consultation with the State Government. The Rajasthan Government have agreed with us on this.

Shri Ranga : Has the Centre constituted the committee ?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi : It is being constituted.

Shri J. M. Biswas : When the West Bengal budget was placed before this House it was seen that there was a deficit of Rs.56 crores, and a discussion had taken place in this House about famine conditions in the Purulia and Bankura districts of West Bengal. I want to know what Government are going to do to meet this deficit budget of West Bengal and what is their thinking about the famine conditions in Purulia and Bankura where the agricultural production has been only up to 20 per cent. . . .

Mr. Speaker : Let him not make a speech, but let him come out with his question.

Shri J. M. Biswas : . . . . and people have been vacating their houses. People are dying there. The State of West Bengal is now under the rule of the Central Government. The Prime Minister is here, and I draw her attention to this condition through you, Sir, and I want an assurance from her that she is going to take up this issue of famine in Purulia and Bankura where the people are dying out of starvation and they are vacating their houses. . . .

Mr. Speaker : Let him not make a speech, but let him put a question now.

Shri J. M. Biswas : I want to know whether the Central Government are going to take up this matter, because the West Bengal budget is in a deficit . . .

Mr. Speaker : Let him kindly sit down now.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi : We have no information of any people dying in those districts. If the hon. Member has any information, he may give it to us, and we shall certainly find out on our own also. As Shri Ranga was saying, the main question relates to Rajasthan. However if there are drought conditions in the other parts of the country they will certainly be looked into, and we shall give whatever help we can.

श्री मोठालाल मीना : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि राजस्थान के एक भी सदस्य को आप ने प्रश्न नहीं पूछने दिया, जब कि और प्रदेशों के लोगों को पूछने दिया। हद कर दी आप ने।

Shri B. K. Daschowdhary : I want to ask a question on the earlier question. It is a very important one . . .

Mr. Speaker : If he is going to ask a supplementary on the earlier question, then I cannot allow him, I shall ask Shri Meetha Lal Meena to put his question now.

Shri B. K. Daschowdhary : The Finance Minister was informed about the conditions in Purulia, when the Bengal situation was discussed here. My hon. friend had raised this point. How can the hon. Prime Minister now come forward and say that she has no information ?

Shri S. M. Krishna : He is equally agitated about this question.

श्री मोठालाल मीना : क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार बिना भारत सरकार की अनुमति के रिजर्व बैंक जैसी किसी भी संस्था से लोन नहीं ले सकती ? यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

Shri R. K. Khadilkar : I want notice.

Shri J. M. Biswas : Are you satisfied with the reply given by the Prime Minister in regard to Purulia and Bankura ?

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member is not entitled to an additional supplementary in this way.

Shri J. M. Biswas : In this House itself, when the West Bengal budget was discussed, Shri B. K. Daschowdhary himself had drawn the attention of Government to this. So, how can the Prime Minister say that she has no information ?

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member may sit down. Next question.

Opposition to Agriculture Wealth Tax by Punjab and other State Governments

+

*965. **Shri B. K. Daschowdhary** :

Shri Sitaram Kesari :

Shri Devinder Singh Garcha :

Shri R. Barua :

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the imposition of Wealth Tax on agriculturists has been opposed by the Punjab and other State Governments ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The opposition to the imposition of Wealth Tax on agricultural lands etc., introduced by the Finance Act, 1969, with effect from April 1, 1970, was conveyed by the then Chief Minister of Punjab in a letter dated March 17, 1970 to the Prime Minister.

Other Chief Ministers have also raised objections. The points raised are under consideration of Government.

Shri B. K. Daschowdhary : The question is whether there has been opposition or objection, and the hon. Minister has said that some Chief Ministers have raised objections. What are the points of objection ? And what is the reaction of the Central Government to those objections ?

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member may ask a question indicating the points on which he needs clarification.

Shri B. K. Daschowdhary : I do not want to be deprived of the privilege of asking two supplementary questions, by putting my first question as a preliminary one and asking the hon. Minister to clarify the position. What are the points of objection, and what is the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

Shri P. C. Sethi : The former Chief Minister of Punjab had raised a number of points. One of the points was that according to the report of a committee appointed by him, tax on capital value of assets in the shape of agricultural lands can be imposed only by the State Legislature. The House knows that this point was fully debated whether Parliament was competent to levy this tax or not, and it was ultimately agreed and that was why this tax was levied. Therefore, we do not agree with the view expressed by the former Chief Minister of Punjab as far as this point is concerned.

The second point which he had raised was that the majority of agriculturists being illiterate, the various statutory obligations under the Wealth Tax Act would place great hardship on them. The major question here is that as far as agricultural wealth tax is concerned, the exemption limit would run up to Rs.2.50 lakhs, because Rs.1 lakh is the general exemption limit and Rs.1.50 lakhs is the exemption limit for the agriculturists himself. Therefore, the general exemption limit in his case is Rs.2.50 lakhs, and even over Rs.2.50 lakhs, up to Rs. 5 lakhs worth of agricultural lands the total tax that he will have to pay will be only Rs.12·50 per year. Therefore, on this point also, we have not agreed. But as I have said in the body of the main answer, the various view points raised by the former Chief Minister of Punjab and also by the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister and a few other Chief Ministers are being examined now again.

Shri B. K. Daschowdhury : In her budget speech, the hon. Prime Minister rightly referred to the fact that the total taxable turnover in the country in relation to the national income is only 14 per cent or less and hence it is necessary to augment the income from this source. In view of the fact that Rs.780 crores are being collected through income-tax from a total taxable turnover of non-agricultural income to the tune of Rs.17,000 crores while at the same time the taxes so far collected on agricultural income generated in the country to the tune of Rs.15,000 crores is only Rs.11 crores, taking into account this huge gap, will Government consider increasing this total taxable quantum in relation to national income from the present 14 per cent to 20 per cent ?

Shri P. C. Sethi : The hon. member is aware of the fact that as far as the rates of wealth tax are concerned, they have been considerably increased in this year's budget proposals. Whenever the rise in the wealth tax rate was even half per cent, it was considered to be more than enough. But this year we have gone quite enough.

Shri Devinder Singh Garcha : In view of the fact that collections from this tax are not very substantial and yet it entails a great many miseries to the farmer because it exposes him to the rapacity of income tax officials and lawyers, may I know if we shall be prepared to collect this tax through the ordinary revenue channels instead of through the income-tax department ? Will Government take a speedy decision on this ?

Shri P. C. Sethi : As far as the collection of wealth tax is concerned, previously in most of the States this was being collected through the revenue officers of the State Governments themselves. But that arrangement was not found satisfactory. Therefore, in most of the States we have changed to this system of our own department collecting it. However, as far as wealth tax is concerned, we are trying to have the State

Governments with us because we would need their co-operation and, that is why we are considering the various points raised by the Chief Minister.

Shri R. Barua : This whole question raises to basic issue because the State Governments are reluctant to mobilise resources from the agricultural sector, particularly from the rich agriculturists. Some States have also said that they would not allow the State machinery to collect this revenue. If so, how is the Central Government going to impose its authority ? Also, I want to know how the land ceiling policy can be implemented in view of the objection of some of the Chief Ministers when it happens to be a State subject.

Shri P. C. Sethi : No, as far as the levy of the wealth tax is concerned, I have made it very clear that our view is that the Union Government is competent to levy wealth tax on agricultural land by virtue of the residuary powers vested with Parliament under art. 248. Having said that, I may point out that the constitutional position is that under article 257 the executive power of every State has to be exercised so as to ensure compliance with laws made by Parliament. Therefore, we would request the State Governments to co-operate with us. And then, as the hon. Member has rightly said, the State Governments are not prepared to increase their revenues, and the entire proceeds of this tax collection will go to the States, it is entirely to augment their revenues and benefit them.

Shri M. N. Naghnoor : Will the State Governments have the option to stay out from the operation of this Act ?

Shri P. C. Sethi : It will be very difficult for us to carry on if certain options of this nature are allowed in one form or another. However, I have already said that in view of the fact that certain Chief Ministers have written to the Prime Minister, the matter is being looked into again.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : वैल्थ टैक्स ऐक्ट की धारा ७ के मुताबिक वैल्थ टैक्स कृषि सम्पत्ति पर बाजार दर के हिसाब से जो उस की कीमत होगी, उस पर लगेगी। उसकी दर को निश्चित करने के लिए कोई गाइडलाइंस आपने अपने ऑफिसरों को दी है या नहीं ?

दूसरे जो वैल्थ टैक्स के अन्तर्गत सम्पत्ति की बाजार कीमत है वह नोशनल है उस का सम्बन्ध जो पैदावार होती है उसके साथ होना चाहिये ?

Shri P. C. Sethi : Wherever the land records of the State Government are comprehensive, complete and upto-date, we would generally be guided by their records and the valuation of the land would be based on the documents and records, but wherever the land records are not complete and up-to-date, then the market valuation will have to be considered and the basis of market valuation would differ from State to State and depend on the conditions of the particular place and the land.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न था कि मार्केट वैल्यु का सम्बन्ध पैदावार से होना चाहिये । नोशनल कीमत से नहीं। इसके लिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जितनी पैदावार होगी उस से भी उस का कुछ सम्बन्ध रहेगा या नहीं ?

श्री प्र०चं० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य स्वयं भलीभांति यह बात जानते हैं कि किसी भी मकान या जमीन की जो मार्केट वैल्यु है वह उस मकान से जो किराया आता है उसके ऊपर आधारित रहती है, उसका जो मार्केट रैट है उस पर निर्भर है। क्या पैदा करता है कितनी आमदनी है, इरीगेटेड है या नहीं है इस सब पर निर्भर करता है और माननीय सदस्य मेरी समझ में स्वयं इससे भलीभांति परिचित हैं।

Shri K. Suryanarayana : May I know the points raised by the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister in detail, and the reactions of the Government of India to those points ?

Shri P. C. Sethi : Important points have been raised by the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister. One is, he says that under the present law, the exemption up to Rs. 1.5 lakhs in respect of agricultural lands is reduced by the value of exempted urban house property up to the value of Rs.1 lakh. Thus, the exemption on agricultural lands gets reduced to Rs.50,000 only, and hence the exemption limit should be raised to Rs.2.5 lakhs or at least Rs.2 lakhs.

As a matter of fact, now the exemption limit is Rs.1.5 plus Rs.1, i.e. Rs.2.5 lakhs. Perhaps the Chief Minister's idea is to raise the figure of Rs.1.5 to Rs.2 or Rs. 2.5 lakhs.

The second point which he has raised is that the valuation of agricultural land may be made on a basis easily understandable by the agriculturists. For that purpose he suggests the evolving of a simple formula like multiples of land revenue, or basing it on classification of land in the revenue accounts of the State Government. This procedure, he suggests, would save the agriculturists from penal provisions which are confiscatory in nature.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: Under the schedules of distribution of subjects between the States and the Centre, land is exclusively reserved for States. This tax therefore is a trespass on the State unless they think that they have some residuary powers. I should like to know from them whether Punjab and other States have brought it to their notice that they have trespassed on their subject and that their tax is to that extent unconstitutional ?

Shri P. C. Sethi : I have already stated the position. Perhaps the hon. Member would like to have expert opinion and advise from Shri Morarji Desai on this point.

Shri Lobo Prabhu : I do not know if you have retained him as your adviser now.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : जैसे मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि करीब 1 लाख रुपये की साधारण और डेढ़ लाख रुपये की विशेष छूट किसान के कृषि उत्पादन पर देकर वह वैल्थ टैक्स लगा रहे हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस छूट से नीचे कृषि के उत्पादन या किसान की आय पर वह आगे टैक्स लगाने का कोई इरादा तो नहीं रखते हैं ?

Shri P. C. Sethi : How do most farmers come under it ?

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : कठिनाई यह है कि सरकार रास्ता निकाल देती है। अभी तक किसान को दस साल तक सांस लेने की फुरसत नहीं मिलेगी। जितना इनवेस्ट किया है आज यह बड़े किसानों पर लगा कर छोटे किसानों पर अब यह टूटेगी और देश को इस से हानि होगी। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सरकार अपने बजट के अन्दर छोटे किसानों के ऊपर जा टूटेगी। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि 5–10 साल तक किसान जितना पैसा लगा देगा और इसके लिए उसने अपने रिश्तेदारों से लेकर पैसा लगाया तो इस छूट से नीचे की तो किसान की आय पर या कृषि के उत्पादन पर आगे टैक्स लगाने का सरकार का कोई इरादा नहीं है ?

Shri P. C. Sethi : I have made it clear and I shall make it clear again that the small farmers do not come under the purview of this tax ; the total number of persons likely to be covered by this tax is 1,50,000 only.

Shri Bedabrata Barua : The rural areas in our country are improving and they need more improvement. Very little tax is collected from them and there needs to be more taxation on the rural areas. In this connection, may I know if there has been any pressure from the N. D. C. or the Chief Ministers ? Is there any truth in the report that the Government are contemplating to go back on their decision to impose wealth tax on rural lands ?

Shri P. C. Sethi : I have said that the various points raised by the Chief Ministers are being examined and just now referred to the view of the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister. His suggestions as well as the suggestions of others are being examined and therefore I cannot say anything for or against it, nor would it be desirable to do so.

बम्बई में सांताक्रुज हवाई अड्डे पर सोना तथा आभूषण जब्त किये जाना

+

*966. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मार्च 1970 के प्रथम पखवाड़े में सांताक्रुज हवाई अड्डे पर 9 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का सोना तथा आभूषण जब्त किये गये थे ;

(ख) इस संबंध में कितने लोग पकड़े गये हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) सोना तथा आभूषणों की तस्करी की रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) बम्बई में सांताक्रुज हवाई अड्डे पर 12–3–1970 को सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों ने, भारतीय बाजार भाव पर लगभग 5 लाख रुपये मूल्य का सोना और लगभग 4 लाख रुपये के हीरे पकड़े थे।

(ख) जो व्यक्ति यह माल ले रहा था उसे गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। उसको न्यायालय में पेश किया गया और उससे 400,000रु० की जमानत तथा इतनी ही रकम का एक जमानती देने को कहा गया। वह जमानत पेश नहीं कर सका है और इसीलिए उसे जमानत पर छोड़ा नहीं जा सका है। आगे जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है।

(ग) देश में सोने और हीरों के तस्कर आयात को रोकने के लिए ये उपाय किये गये हैं :- सूचना एकत्र करने और उसपर अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही करने की सुव्यवस्था, जिन व्यक्तियों पर तस्कर व्यापारी होने का सन्देह है उनपर निगरानी रखना, जिन जहाजों अथवा वायुयानों पर सन्देह हो उनकी तलाशी लेना और स्थल सीमाओं तथा समुद्रतट पर सुगमता से पार करने योग्य क्षेत्रों की गश्त तथा स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम बनाना। इन उपायों की समीक्षा बराबर होती रहती है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि जब से स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम बना है तब से यह सोने का तस्कर व्यापार बड़ी मात्रा में बढ़ता जा रहा है। इस तरह के तस्कर सम्बन्धी समाचार आये दिन समाचारपत्रों में भी छपते रहते हैं लेकिन मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार यह सोने के तस्कर व्यापार सम्बन्धी वही समाचार छपते हैं जिनके कि बारे में अफसरों से सांठगांठ नहीं होती है ···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सीधा प्रश्न पूछिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह आप घंटी किस लिए बजा रहे हैं ? क्या मैं सवाल न पूछूं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सीधा सवाल करिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से घंटी बजा कर आप मुझे विचलित कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से आप न बोलें। आप सीधे अपना प्रश्न पूछिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : चूंकि इस प्रकार का तस्कर व्यापार बढ़ता जा रहा है और कानून बनने के बाद भी इस प्रकार के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गिरोह काम कर रहे हैं इस लिये क्या सरकार इस बात की खोज करेगी कि इस में किन-किन देशों का सक्रिय हाथ है और क्या इस प्रकार का व्यापार करने वाले कुछ विदेशी लोग भी पकड़े गये हैं ? यदि पकड़े गये हैं तो वह किन किन देशों के हैं और उन के खिलाफ कौन सी कार्रवाई की गई है ?

श्री प्र०चं०सेठी : इसमें किसी विदेशी सरकार के हाथ के होने का कोई प्रश्न अभी तक सामने नहीं आया है। जहां तक तस्कर व्यापार का ताल्लुक है 1965 में 4 करोड़ 70 लाख रु० का सामान पकड़ा गया था और 1969 में 25 करोड़ रु० का पकड़ा गया था। इससे जाहिर होता है कि तस्कर व्यापार के सिलसिले में काफी पकड़ धकड़ हो रही है और काफी मेहनत से हो रही है। इस के अलावा जहां तक पकड़े जाने वाले व्यक्तियों का ताल्लुक है, इस साल 2132 पकड़े गये हैं। इन में से फारेन नैशनल कितने थे इस का ब्यौरा नहीं है। अन्त में मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि इंगलैंड से जो बुलेटिन प्रकाशित हुआ है उस में भी इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान से आने वाली जो चांदी थी वह 1967 में 40 मिलियन आउंस थी और इस साल 14·5 मिलियन आउंस है। इससे भी जाहिर होता है कि चांदी की स्मग्लिंग भी हमारे यहां से और पाकिस्तान से जितनी पहले होती थी उससे कम है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस बात को अनेक बार इस सदन में उठाया गया है कि जितना तस्कर व्यापार होता है उसमें कस्टम के बड़े अधिकारियों की साठ-गांठ होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इसकी छान बीन करेगी और पता लगायेगी कि जो भी इस प्रकार का तस्कर व्यापार होता है क्या वह बिना अफसरों की सलाह और मदद के नहीं होता है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जब भी इस प्रकार की शिकायत की गई है, उसकी बराबर छानबीन की गई है।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

OIL DEPOSITS IN ANKLESHWAR OIL-FIELDS

SNQ. 18. Shri Yashwant Singh Kushwah : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a reported apprehension that oil deposits would be exhausted after four years in Ankleshwar oilfields ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : (a) and (b). Ankleshwar oil field is behaving as per technological estimates made by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. The initial optimum crude oil production from this field after implementation of the water injection schemes and dual completion envisaged by the Commission was 3.03 million tonnes. This optimum production rate has already been achieved and the production at this rate is expected to continue upto 1975-76 after which the rate of production from Ankleshwar will start falling progressively.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि अंकलेश्वर क्षेत्र में जो कुएँ खोदने का कार्य किया गया था वह कितने कुओं का था और उन में से कितने तेल के निकले, कितने गैस के निकले और कितने सूखे निकले, और उन में से कितनों में अब भी क्रूड आयल या गैस प्राप्त हो रही है और कितनों में बन्द है ? पिछले तीन सालों के उत्पादन के प्रथक् प्रथक् अंक क्या हैं और क्या यह सही है कि विशेषज्ञ क्षेत्रों में यह आशंका व्यक्त की गई है है कि सन् 1978 तक जो उसकी क्षेत्र की उत्पादन क्षमता है वह आज की अपेक्षा आधी रह जायेगी ?

Shri D. R. Chavan : There are about 200 wells which have been drilled in Ankleshwar. Concerning the number of wells which are oil-bearing, gas-bearing and which are dry, these figures are not available with me at present. But 200 wells have been drilled there. Concerning the availability of crude oil from Ankleshwar field, I have already said that this Ankleshwar field is behaving properly. The present rate of production is 3.03 million tonnes. It was 2.86 million tonnes two years before. Then subsequently it was stepped up to 3.03 million tonnes. Today, it is 3.03 million tonnes. It is likely to last, at this rate of production, upto 1975-76. Then there will be a progressive fall in the production, coming down in 1978-79, to 1.42 million tonnes.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या अंकलेश्वर क्षेत्र में अभी भी कुएं खोदे जायेंगे या आस-पास के क्षेत्र में कुएं खोदे जा सकने की संभावना से कोई इस तरह की खोज का काम शुरू किया जा रहा है जिस से उत्पादन की कमी की पूर्ति की जा सके, और क्या मंत्री महोदय यह भी बतलायेंगे कि अभी हाल में जो भूकम्प आया था क्या उस का प्रभाव इस क्षेत्र के तेल उत्पादन पर पड़ेगा ?

Shri D. R. Chavan : The Ankleshwar oil field is fully developed and there is no further scope for drilling there to find out oil. It is fully developed and no further drilling is required to be done there. So far as North Gujarat is concerned, there are a number of fields which have been developed like Kalol, Nawagam, Sanand, Kathana, Dholka, Sobhasan and Kadi Wavel. All these fields are being developed. These fields are not as prolific as they should have been. Production from these North Gujarat fields in 1970-71 is likely to be 0.79 million tonnes. It is likely to be stepped up to 1.47 million tonnes in 1973-74. Then it is likely to drop down and finally in 1978-79 it is likely to be 0.50 million tonnes. So, in 1978-79, it is likely to be 1.42 million tonnes at Ankleshwar and 0.5 million tonnes from North Gujarat fields, making a total of 1.92 million tonnes. So far as the earthquake is concerned, there is no effect.

Shri Manubhai Patel : The minister was trying to mix up Ankleshwar with North Gujarat fields. The question pertains to Ankleshwar only. May I know whether a member of the commission and some senior officials cautioned the commission about the drying up of the wells and whether it is a fact that the member of the commission resigned on this account ?

May I know what was the life of Ankleshwar oil field when it was started ? Now suddenly the commission has come out with the report that it will dry up by 1978. At present the daily production is 8300 tonnes. May I know for what period it will continue at this rate ?

Shri D. R. Chavan : I have just now mentioned that the present rate is 3.03 million tonnes, which comes to roughly 8333 tonnes per day. That rate will last upto 1975-76. After that, there will be a fall. In 1976-77 it is likely to be 2.66, in 1977-78 it is likely to be 2.18 and in 1978-79 it is likely to be 1.42 million tonnes. The hon. member asked why I referred to North Gujarat fields when the question was specifically about Ankleshwar. I answered about North Gujarat fields because that question was specifically put to me by the hon. member here. Regarding the question whether a member of the commission resigned on this account, so far, to my knowledge, Mr. Deshpande, who was geological expert in O. N. G. C., did not continue for a further period beyond the period of one year which was given to him. Therefore, he submitted his resignation and went away; it was not for the reason alleged by my friend.

Shri Manubhai Patel : What was the life when it was started ?

Shri D. R. Chavan : The total reserves are about 45 to 50 million tonnes. It will be exploited over a period of 20 years. Therefore, the rate of production would be about 2.5 million tonnes. At this rate the field is likely to last for about 17 or 18 or 19 years.

Shri Hem Barua : May I know whether the total average age of oil fields including Ankleshwar has been computed and whether it is a fact that oil fields go dry and become useless after the age of 30, as Dr. Soekarno of Indonesia said about women ? May I know whether the oil wells in Ankleshwar are going to reach this age after four years from now, as pointed out in the question ?

Shri D. R. Chavan : I said that for four years from 1970-71 the rate of production is likely to be 3·03 million tonnes. After that it will progressively decline ; that does not mean that it will dry up, as has been stated by my hon. friend. Even though it may not last for 30 years, it may last for another 5 to 10 years but at a reduced rate of production.

Shri M. B. Rana : Is it not a fact that off-shore drilling is going on within a few miles of Ankleshwar, within the same belt ?

Shri D. R. Chavan : This question relates to Ankleshwar. In the other case, we have gone down only 90 to 100 metres. Unless we go deep down and come across hydro-carbon we cannot say whether crude oil is available in commercial quantities.

Shri Indrajit Gupta : According to the figures which the Minister has given, progressive decline which will take place in the case of the Ankleswar oil fields from 1974-75 is not going to be made up by the other Gujarat oil fields, so that there will be an absolute decline as far as the total Gujarat belt is concerned. I would like to know from him whether in view of the chronic deficit in crude from which India is still suffering, he proposes to make up this decline by increasing production in other parts of the country and whether the drilling in Bodra will be resumed ?

Shri D. R. Chavan : Bodra, to which reference has been made by the hon. Member, has been abandoned on account of technical difficulties. After going to a depth of 4,500 metres we did not come across hydro-carbon. Therefore, the expert advice is that further seismological and seismic survey should be carried out in West Bengal on an extensive scale for the purpose of finding out new structures where new drilling could be taken up.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ISSUING OF SPECIAL MAHATMA GANDHI COINS

***967. Shri Baburao Patel** :

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the number and denominations of special Mahatma Gandhi coins issued on the occasion of Gandhi Centenary;

(b) whether it is a fact that all these Gandhi coins are generally issued to the

members of the staff of the State Bank of India in spite of huge queues of the public ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the bank peons who buy Gandhi coins of Rs.10 denomination sell them immediately to the public at Rs.13 each ;

(d) the reasons why this mismanagement and black marketing cannot be stopped ; and

(e) whether Government would arrange to issue Centenary Gandhi coins in various denomination to Members of Parliament in Parliament House to enable them to possess these precious souvenirs, if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Coins in the denominations of Rs.10, Re.1, 50 Paise and 20 paise were issued on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi Centenary. The number of these coins issued by the Reserve Bank of India up to the end of March, 1970, is given below :

			(in lakh pieces)
Rs.10	..	..	17.95
Re.1	..	..	39.77
50 Paise	..	..	130.17
20 Paise	..	..	375.31

(b) No, Sir. No discrimination is made in the issue of these coins between the members of the public and the members of the staff of the State Bank of India. All are required to take their turn in one queue.

(c) Government have no information in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Eight hundred sets of ordinary circulation coins of Mahatma Gandhi series have already been made available to the Parliament House Pay Office of the State Bank of India for issue to Members of Parliament. In addition, 250 sets of uncirculated coins were also issued to that Pay Office for sale to them.

संभरण तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय के माध्यम से दी जाने वाली वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में परिवर्तन

*968. **श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा :** क्या पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नये बजट प्रस्ताओं के कारण विभिन्न वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है और इस प्रकार संभरण तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय को सरकारी कार्यालयों को दी जाने वाली विभिन्न वस्तुओं के मूल्यों का पुन: निर्धारण करना पड़ेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस संबंध में संभरण तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय ने कोई कार्यवाही आरम्भ की है; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन वस्तुओं के मूल्यों का पुन: निर्धारण कब तक किया जायेगा, ताकि सरकारी कार्यालयों को इनकी सप्लाई में विलम्ब न होने पाये ?

पूर्ति मंत्री और वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री र० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) से (ग). पूर्ति और निपटान महानिदेशालय प्राय: प्रतियोगी निर्खों के आधार पर पूर्तिकर्ताओं को एक निश्चित मूल्य के आधार पर ही ठेके देता है, जिसमें सांविधिक शुल्कों की घट-बढ़ की शर्त शामिल होती है। यदि बजट प्रस्तावों के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन, सीमा शुल्कों में कोई वृद्धि या कमी हो जाती है, तो पूर्तिकर्ताओं को वस्तु-विक्रय अधिनियम, 1930 और ठेकों के अनुबन्धों की शर्तों के आधीन उसकी छूट दे दी जाती है। इस लिए सरकारी कार्यालयों के लिए की जाने वाली खरीद या उन्हें की जाने वाली सप्लाई में कोई विलम्ब नहीं होता।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की ईंधन सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिये इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन द्वारा दी गई सुविधाएं

*969. **श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :**

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री रा० रा० सिंह देव :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ईंधन की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिये इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड ने क्या सुविधाएं प्रदान की हैं ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री द्वारा (श्री वा० रा० चव्हाण) : राष्ट्रीय एवं राज्य मार्गों और अन्य मार्गों पर स्थापित फुटकर विक्रय पम्पों से हाई स्पीड डीजल आयल तथा लुब्रीकेन्ट्स (चिकनाई) की उपलब्धता के अलावा, सबसे पहले भारतीय तेल निगम ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लाइट डीजल आयल के विक्रय के लिए, विक्रय-पम्पों की स्थापना में आरम्भिक कार्यवाही की है। यह तेल मुख्य रूप में उन्नत सिंचाई और कृषि परिचालनों के लिए प्रयोग होने वाले कम गति-मौटरों के परिचालन में भी इस्तेमाल होता है। पिछले एक वर्ष में भारतीय तेल निगम ने ऐसे 265 विक्रय-पम्प स्थापित किये। उनकी संख्या उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ाई जा रही है। किसानों द्वारा प्रयुक्त ट्रैक्टरों, पम्पों और अन्य मशीनों एवं औजारों की मामूली मरम्मत के लिए मुख्य स्थानों पर एक यान्त्रिक की सेवाएं भी उपलब्ध की गई हैं। किसानों को हाइस्पीड़ डीजल आयल और लुब्रीकेटिंग आयल्स का विशेष रुप से वितरण करने के लिए, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कई फुटकर-विक्रय-पम्प भी विकसित किये गये हैं। किसानों के लिए सर्विस सेण्टर्स के रूप में सेवा करने हेतु, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विशेष सर्विस केन्द्र उत्तरोत्तर खोले जा रहे हैं। इंधन और लुब्रीकेटिंग आयल्स का वितरण करने के अलावा, ये केन्द्र कृषि मशीन की मरम्मत एवं देख-रेख का कार्य भी करेंगे।

SOURCE OF EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY SHRI D. P. MISHRA, FORMER CHIEF MINISTER, MADHYA PRADESH ON HIS ELECTION

***970. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta :**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Shri D. P. Mishra, former Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, incurred an expenditure of Rs.7,24,972 during his Assembly election as upheld by the Supreme Court ;

(b) if so, whether the Income-Tax De-Department have inquired into the source of this expenditure from Shri Mishra ;

(c) if so, the details of donations, own saving s and loans, separately ;

(d) the income of Shri Mishra in the last three years ; and

(e) the value of wealth on which he is being taxed under the Wealth Tax Act ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) The Honourable Member's allegation that Shri D. P. Mishra had incurred an expenditure of Rs.7,24,972 is not correct. According to the judgement of the Supreme Court, affirming that of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh, it was proved that Shri D. P. Mishra had incurred or authorised an expenditure of an amount of Rs.7,249 and 72 Paise.

(b) and (c) In view of the reply to part (a), these questions do not arise.

(d) The income of Shri Mishra for the last three years for which assessments have been completed is as under :

1965-66	..	Rs.36,215
1966-67	..	Rs.38,720
1967-68	..	Rs.65,362

The assessments for the subsequent two years have yet to be completed.

(e) The wealth disclosed by Shri Mishra in his wealth tax return for the year 1968-69 is Rs.2,21,989.

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत बस्तियां

***971. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में अनधिकृत बस्तियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें कितने व्यक्ति रह रहे हैं ;

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अवैध घोषित की गई बस्तियां कब से फिर बस गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन बहुत समय से उक्त बस्तियों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों को वहां से हटा रहा है और उनकी भूमि को सरकारी आवास समितियों को आवंटित कर रहा है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रदेश अनधिकृत बस्ती संघ ने 7 मार्च को अपने सम्मेलन में एक संकल्प पास किया है जिसमें इस मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार से हस्तक्षेप करने का अनुरोध किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के०के० शाह) : (क) 1 फरवरी, 1967 को किये गये एक सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर कुल 204 अनधिकृत कालोनियां थीं। इनमें से 103 को पहले ही नियमित किया जा चुका है और शेष 101 कालोनियों का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। इन कालोनियों में रह रहे लोगों का कोई अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा किये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार 1 सितम्बर, 1962 और जनवरी, 1967 के बीच, उल्लिखित 101 कालोनियां बन गई थीं; अन्य 103 सितम्बर, 1962 से पहले बनी थी।

(ग) जी नहीं। इसके विपरीत इन मामलों में वृहत् योजना के उपबन्धों के अनुकूल नियमितीकरण की योजनाओं की सम्भाव्यता और क्षेत्र के अर्जन के बाद प्लाटों को, जहां कहीं सम्भव हो, सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को पट्टे पर देने का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ङ) इस प्रकार का कोई संकल्प सरकार को प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Supply of Barrels to I. O. C. by Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. Against Supply of Imported 18 Gauge Steel Sheets

***972. Shri S. M. Banerjee.** : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 2099 on the 9th March, 1970 and state :

(a) when the Indian Oil Corporation supplied 18 gauge steel sheets to Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P.) Ltd. for manufacturing oil barrels on their account, does it not indicate that Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P.) Ltd. supplied 11 oil barrels to them made out of their own 20 gauge steel sheets with the sole aim to deceive them and continue to supply them 20 gauge steel sheets barrels so long they were not detected ; and

(b) if so, why stern action does not lie against them in view of their questionable dealings with the Indian Oil Corporation Limited ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Training Programme for Industrial and Agricultural Application of Liquid Petroleum Gas

***973. Shri Gadilingana Gowd : Shri Muhammad Sheriff :**

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any training programme was arranged on the industrial and agricultural application of liquid petroleum gas which is used in India mainly for domestic purposes ;

(b) if so, the name of the concern who arranged the programme and the number and names of countries which attended this training programme ; and

(c) the response achieved by such programme ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two training courses, one by Burmah Shell in December, 1969 and the other by Esso in January, 1970, were held. The

courses were arranged for the benefit of their affiliates in various countries. Twenty candidates from Australia, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Phillippines, Singhapore, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States and South Viet Nam attended the training course arranged by Esso Standard Eastern Inc., and nine candidates from Thailand, Singapore, Malayasia, India and the Philippines attended the training course arranged by Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Limited.

(c) These companies report that the response from the participants was good and the members found the course useful.

Action Against Globe Finance Company

*974. **Shri T. P. Shah** :
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa :
Shri Jageshwar Yadav :
Shri J. B. Singh :

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to U. S. Q. No. 2140 on the 9th March, 1970 regarding Globe Finance Company and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi High Court has since given its decision and ordered for payment to the depositors immediately ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no payment has since been made to the depositors even after the decision of the Delhi High Court ;

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to safeguard the interest of hundreds of depositors and stress upon the firm for immediate payment to them ;

(d) if so, the date on which the first instalment of payment will be made to depositors ; and

(e) whether the depositors will also get the interest for their deposits for the period for which the case had been in the court and if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) to (d). Payments to depositors/creditors of Messrs. Globe Financiers Private Limited, Delhi can be made only after the Official Liquidator has realised sufficient funds for the purpose from the assets of the company in liquidation and after settling the list of creditors in accordance with the Companies Act, 1956 and the Companies (Court) Rules, 1959. The Official Liquidator is pursuing matters with the debtors of the company for the recovery from them of the Company's dues by filing suits against the debtors who do not make payments. This process is bound to take time and in the circumstances, it is not possible to say when the first payments will be made to the depositors.

(e) Payment of interest on deposits for the period for which the case has been in the Court is a matter which is to be decided in accordance with the directions of the Court.

Dividend Paid to Depositors of Palai Central Bank

*975. **Shri P. Vishwambharan** :

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the dividend so far paid to the depositors of the Palai Central Bank which is under liquidation ;

(b) whether any dividend has been paid to the depositors during the last two years and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether there are prospects of any dividend to depsitors being declared in the near future and if so, the rate of the dividend ;

(d) under the assessment so far made, what percentage of the deposits could be repaid ; and

(e) when the liquidation proceedings are expected to be completed ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) Four dividends amounting in all to 61 p. in the rupee and aggregating to Rs.424.50 lakhs have so far been paid to the depositors of the Palai Central Bank. This is in addition to the preferential payment up to Rs.250 per depositor under Section 43-A(2) of the Banking Regulation Act. The total amount

paid under this head was Rs. 77.21 lakhs. Apart from this, a sum of Rs.26.30 lakhs representing unclaimed dividends has been credited to the companies' liquidation account with Reserve Bank of India.

(b) and (c). No dividend was declared during the years 1968 and 1969. The Bank's liabilities have to be paid out of realisation of its assets and the declaration of further dividend to depsitors will depend upon the pace of realisation of the assets of the bank.

(d) and (e). As further payment to depositors will depend upon the realisation of the remaining assets of the bank, it is not possible at this stage to make an assessment of the percentage of the deposits that could be ultimately repaid. Nor is it possible to indicate when the liquidation proceedings will be completed.

दिल्ली और बम्बई में विभिन्न फर्मों द्वारा आयकर का अपवंचन

*976. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री**: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को वोल्गा रेस्टोरेंट, नई दिल्ली, वोल्गा होटल, जनपथ, नई दिल्ली; होटल डिपलोमेट, नई दिल्ली,; वोल्गा रेस्टोरेंट, बम्बई; अलीबाबा रेस्टोरेंट, बम्बई; निपोली रेस्टोरेंट, बम्बई; वोल्गा फ्रोजन फूड एण्ड आइस-क्रीम कम्पनी, बम्बई; और नई दिल्ली कौन्टिनेंटल फरनीशर, नई दिल्ली तथा श्री मदन लाल लाम्बा आदि द्वारा 50 लाख से अधिक रुपये के करों का अपवंचन करने के संबंध में पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस बारे में पहले भी पत्र भेजे गये थे लेकिन अधिकारियों ने उक्त कम्पनियों की साँठ-गाँठ से उन पत्रों के बारे में आगे कार्यवाही नहीं की थी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त करों को वसूल करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) ऐसे पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनमें इस समूह द्वारा कर-अपवंचन के आरोप हैं, परन्तु उनमें आरोपों की पुष्टि के कोई प्रमाण नहीं हैं। जहाँ तक कर-अपवंचन की मात्रा का संबंध है, सबसे पहले यह रकम 30 लाख रुपये की बतायी गई थी। बाद में इसको बढ़ाकर 50 लाख रुपये बताया गया, तदन्तर 64 लाख और अन्ततोगत्वा 84 लाख रुपये बताया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं। स्थिति ठीक इससे उलटी है। आरोपों की जाँच पहले भी की गयी थी और उनकी जाँच आगे भी की जा रही है। दो मामलों में कर-निर्धारण पूरा किया जा चुका है और चार वर्षों के कर-निर्धारण की कार्यवाही फिर से चालू की गई है। जिन दो मामलों में कर-निर्धारण पूरा किया जा चुका है, उनमें आमदनियों में की गई वृद्धियों के खिलाफ कर-निर्धारितियों द्वारा अपीलें की गई हैं। अन्य वर्षों के कर-निर्धारणों के संबंध में आयकर अधिकारी द्वारा जाँच की जा रही है और आशा है कि कर-निर्धारण की कार्यवाही शीघ्र ही पूरी हो जायेगी।

IMPORT OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

***977. Shri Jugal Mondal**:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different kinds of chemical products are being imported at present, whereas production capacity for the same is available in the country itself; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No Sir, in so far as the chemical products with which the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals is concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

SEIZURE OF NEPALI GANJA

***978. Shri Shri Chand Goyal:**
Shri Bishwanarayan Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 80 maunds of Nepali Ganja worth nine lakhs of rupees has been seized recently;

(b) if so whether some persons have been arrested in this connection ;

(c) whether the disclosures have led to help in detecting more similar rackets ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to tighten up the machinery to check smuggling of such goods ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three persons have so far been arrested.

(c) and (d). Investigations are still in progress. The enforcement agencies of the Central and State Governments are always on the alert for the suppression of illicit traffic in narcotics.

Number of Barrels Supplied by Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. to I.O.C.

***979. Shri George Fernandes** : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 119 on the 23rd February, 1970 and state :

(a) in view of questionable activities of Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P.) Ltd., in their dealings with the Government of India undertakings, why Government do not insist on Hind Galvanising Company to furnish the number of barrels supplied by them to the Indian Oil Corporation out of steel received by them from D. G. T. D. on account of Indian Oil Corporation and their own allocation from D. G. T. D. respectively ;

(b) when their dealings with Indian Oil Corporation were not found satisfactory, why do not Government take into consideration their past performance and take strong action against them who deceived them at each and every stage and put severe losses to them for their selfish end ; and

(c) whether Indian Oil Corporation would be successful in their attempts to bring down the prices of barrels of other fabricators by not suspending their dealings with Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company (P.) Limited ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : (a) and (b). The Indian Oil Corporation has since filed a suit against Messrs. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd. in connection with the supply of barrels by them under Purchase Order No. OP/3605(HG) dated October 24, 1966. The matter is *sub-judice* now.

(c) Note has been taken of the situation arising out of the three Calcutta barrel fabricators quoting identical rates and terms in response to public tender. The question of adopting suitable measures is under consideration.

Okhla Pumping Station (Delhi)

***980. Shri D. N. Patodia** : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the chloride content in water at Okhla Pumping Station continues to be high causing alarm with regard to public health ;

(b) whether it is a fact that discharge from the Tajewala water works is one of the factors for water pollution ;

(c) whether Government have formulated any long term measures to prevent the pollution ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and when they will be implemented ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) The Chloride content of raw water at Okhla keeps on fluctuating from time to time. The raw water is tested every day a number of times for various parameters like Chlorides, Nitrites, Ammonia and Chlorine demand, to assess its suitability for treatment. The treated water is again tested before delivery to the consumers so as

to ensure that the water supplied is safe for human consumption. The test results of the treated water have not revealed any cause for alarm.

(b) Discharges from Tajewala Headworks are generally of good quality and hence do not cause any pollution. However, during floods or very high discharges, there is a possibility of the flowing water washing down and conveying from the fields, manurial and other impurities. These discharges also result in the displacement of the water ponded by the Jamuna barrage downstream Wazirabad Barrage near 'C' power station on the Ring Road. As a result of this, the quality of the raw water near the Okhla intake also gets affected.

(c) & (d). It has been decided to abandon Okhla Water Works within next 9 to 10 months by extending filtered water supply from Wazirabad to the area which, at present, is served from the Okhla Water Works. Necessary estimates have been sanctioned by the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. Action is being taken by the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking to start the work of laying pipe lines etc. on top priority basis under this scheme.

दिल्ली में जल दूषण के मामले

*981. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष में दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में जल दूषण की कितनी घटनायें हुई ;

(ख) प्रत्येक घटना के क्या कारण है तथा उनका किन किन क्षेत्रों पर असर पड़ा ; और

(ग) दिल्ली में स्वच्छ जल की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली नगर निगम ने बताया है कि दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में पीने के लिए दिये जाने वाले पानी को पूर्णतः साफ किया जाता है तथा उसे सुरक्षित एवं पीने योग्य बना दिया जाता है और यह दूषित नहीं होता। फिर भी, मार्च 1970 में पम्पिंग स्टेशन के इन्टेक के समीप कच्चे पानी की किस्म में खराबी हो जाने के कारण ओखला पम्पिंग स्टेशन से पानी की सप्लाई को चार बार बन्द करना पड़ा। ओखला पम्पिंग स्टेशन से दक्षिण दिल्ली की बस्तियों नामतः कालकाजी, मालवीया नगर के कुछ भागों, ग्रेटर कैलाश, अमर कालोनी, लाजपत नगर के कुछ भागों, महारानी बाग, फ्रेन्ड्स कालोनी, कालिन्दी कालोनी आदि को पानी दिया जाता है।

(ग) इस समय ओखला वाटर वर्क्स से जिन क्षेत्रों को पानी दिया जाता है उन क्षेत्रों के लिए वजीराबाद से साफ पानी की व्यवस्था करके ओखला वाटर वर्क्स को सितम्बर, 1970 तक बन्द करने का निश्चय किया गया है। कैलाश जलाशय तथा बूस्टर पम्प स्टेशन का कार्य प्रगति पर है और लगभग 12–15 महीनों में इनके चालू हो जाने की आशा है।

NAPHTHA REQUIREMENT IN THE COUNTRY

*982. **Shri K. N. Pandey** : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of Naphtha required annually during the next 2 years with names and places of Industry where it would be used ;

(b) the amount and value of naphtha that will be indigenously provided annually during the above period ; and

(c) the manners in which it is planned to meet the shortage when the same occurs ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

On the present level of prices, the total value of naphtha required during 1970 and 1971 will be approximately Rs.10.5 crores and Rs.16.2 crores respectively.

(b) On the present level of prices, the total value of napththa indigenously produced during 1970 will be approximatly Rs.17.9

crores and this will increase to about Rs.18.1 croes during 1971.

(c) No shortage of naphtha is anticipated during the next two years.

STATEMENT

The estimated quantities of naphtha required in 1970 and 1971 for the various fertilizer plants and Petro-Chemicals industries are listed below :

(Figures in thousand tonnes)

Name of the Industry	*Place*	1970	1971
1. Gorakhpur Fertilizers.	Gorakhpur	90	90
2. Indian Explosives Ltd.	Kanpur	110	185
3. Barauni Fertilizer.	Barauni	..	44
4. Sindhri Fertilizers.	Sindhri	20	20
5. Rourkela Fertilizers.	Rourkela	25	50
6. Durgapur Fertilizer.	Durgapur	27	120
7. Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation.	Baroda	170	220
8. D. C. M. Fertilizers.	Kota	115	115
9. Trombay Fertilizers (including for Methnanol).	Bombay	106	116
10. Union Carbide India Ltd.	Bombay	80	80
11. National Organic Chemicals India Limited.	Bombay	180	225
12. Hindustan Organic Chemicals.	Bombay	..	2
13. FACT ..	Alwaye	60	75
14. Cochin Fertilizers.	Cochin	27	120
15. Parrys Fertilizers.	Ennore	15	15
16. Madras Fertilizers.	Madras	..	150
17. Coromandal Fertilizers.	Visakhapatnam.	80	80
Total : India ..		1105	1707

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF CONSUMER GOODS

***983. Shri S. Kundu** : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether per capita consumption of consumer goods such as foodgrains, edible oils, cotton cloth, sugar etc. has gone down as compared to 1964-65 ;

(b) if so, the percentage of such drop ;

(c) whether the production of luxury goods such as cars, air-conditioners, refrigerators and cosmetics have gone up ;

(d) whether real per capita income has gone down during the last three years ; and

(e) if not, the real per capita income for the last three years ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the per capita availability of certain consumer goods in 1968-69 as compared with 1964-65 is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The production of cars, and refrigerators in 1969 has risen in relation to 1964. The production of airconditioners and cosmetics rose upto 1967, but has declined thereafter.

(d) and (e). Per capita income (at 1960-61 prices) was Rs.302.4 in 1966-67, Rs.321.3 in 1967-68 and Rs.319.3 in 1968-69.

STATEMENT

Per Capita Availability of some consumer goods in 1964-65 *and* 1968-69

		1964-65	1968-69	Percentage change
Foodgrains	Gms.	475.9	438.0	—8.0
Edible Oils	Kgs.	3.8	2.6	—31.6
Vanaspati..	Kgs.	0.8	0.9	+12.5
Sugar ..	Kgs.	5.1	5.0	—2.0
Cotton Cloth	Metres	15.1	14.1	—6.6
Man-made fibre fabrics	Metres	1.6	1.9	+18.8
Electricity (domestic use).	Kwh.	4.7	6.1	+29.8

CHANGE IN BASE YEAR FOR INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES

*984. **Shri S. S. Kothari** : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the base year for index number of wholesale prices has been changed from 1952-53 to 1963 ; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for adopting new indices at this juncture thereby making comparison of present prices with past prices more difficult ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) The base year for the Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices has been changed from 1952-53 to 1961-62, and not to 1963.

(b) The change-over to a comparatively recent base year is a normal feature of any index and is done in order to ensure that current comparisons attempted by the Index remain economically significant and meaningful. It does not make comparison of present prices with past prices difficult as the old index is linked to the new one by suitable conversion factors in respect of individual commodities, groups and the general index.

USE OF HOUSES FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES ON RING ROAD S. E. AREA, NEW DELHI

*985. **Shri Bal Raj Madhok** : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of houses on the Ring Road in South Extension Area, New Delhi are being used for commercial purposes as well ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Land and Development Officer as also Delhi Development Authority are demanding penalties from the house owners for using their houses for commercial purposes ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that representations have been made to declare this area as a commercial area ; and

(d) if so, what is the response of the Government to such representations and what steps are being taken to see that only one agency—either D. D. A. or L. and D. O. —deals with the problem to avoid duplication and unnecessary harrassment to the people concerned ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The area does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Land and Development Officer as the land is free-hold. The Delhi Development Authority have, however, launched prosecutions in this area, under the provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, against those house owners who have contravened the Master Plan.

(c) Government are not aware of any representations to this effect.

(d) In view of the answer to parts (b) and (c) this question does not arise. It may, however, be explained that the D. D. A. and the L. and D. O. have distinct spheres of responsibility ; the former deals with violations of the Master Plan and the latter with infringements of leases of land under his control. There is thus no duplication.

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME IN RAJASTHAN

*986. **Shri R. K. Birla** : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Union Government that there are hazards of family planning programme in the State of Rajasthan due to poor density of population in that State :

(b) if so, whether Government have consulted the State Government for launching the family planning programme in that State in the light of hazards ;

(c) the reaction of the State Government to this programme ; and

(d) the general response to the family planning programme in that State ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning, and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) The Family Planning Programme is a welfare programme. In view of high rate of population growth in Rajasthan the low density of population in the State does not present hazards in the implementation of the Programme.

(b) Does not arise. The Programme is being implemented by the State Government itself.

(c) The State Government has been vigorously taking up the implementation of the Programme.

(d) The general response in the State has been favourable.

Better Medical Facilities to the Citizens

*987. **Shri V. Narasimha Rao** : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has submitted any scheme for providing better medical facilities to the citizens ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the same ;

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on the scheme ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning, and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) No, Sir, No scheme has been received.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Handling of Oil Cargoes on River Routes in Assam

*988. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu** : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Inland Water Transport had shown considerable anxiety to handle oil cargoes in Assam on the river routes ;

(b) if so, the volume of business actually given to it so far ; and

(c) in case no business has been given to it so far, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nothing so far.

(c) Utilisation of services of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation for supply of additional quantities of crude oil from Rudrasagar oilfield to Gauhati Refinery, depends upon expanding the capacity of Gauhati Refinery. The entire question of additional refining capacity in Assam in terms of the recent Government decision in this regard is being studied by experts. This is still under consideration. Therefore, no crude oil could be given to the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation for transportation to Gauhati.

Amendment in Income Tax Laws

*989. **Shri Beni Shanker Sharma** : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether frequent amendments to the Income-tax Laws have been criticised by Shri J. C. Shah, Judge of the Supreme Court of India ;

(b) whether the opinion has been expressed that frequent changes in the Income-tax laws was one of the main factors which delays the disposal of cases ;

(c) whether suitable modification in section 119 of the Income-tax Act has been suggested to make the work of the Tribunal more efficient, so that "orders, directions and instructions shall not fetter the exercise of judicial power";

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(e) whether Government have considered the desirability of placing a ceiling for five years at least ?

The Ministrer of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) and (b). In the course of a speech at the time of inauguration of a Bench of the Appellate Tribunal at Chandigarh, Shri Justice Shah had occasion to refer to the suggestion for abolition of Income-tax Tribunals and transference of their functions to the High Courts. In this connection he observed that "the speed with which the Parliament turns out modifications of the taxing Acts, often resulting in upsetting settled notions, not only justifies but necessitates a cautious approach to the problems raised."

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government is fully alive to the desirability of maintaining stability in provisions relating to taxation consistent with the need for raising resources, rationalisation and simplification of provisions of tax laws and the use of fiscal measures for promotion of social justice and growth of the economy.

(e) No, Sir.

Second Mine cut at Neyveli (Tamil Nadu)

***990. Shri Murasoli Maran** : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a second mine cut at Neyveli ;

(b) whether Government are aware that such a second mine is very essential for the industrial growth and additional power production in Tamil Nadu ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not undertaking the work ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri Jaganath Rao) : (a) to (c). There was a proposal for a second mine cut at Neyveli to meet the requirements of a new 600 Mw. Thermal Power Station, a Steel Plant at Salem and expansion of the capacity of the existing Fertilizer Plant of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The proposal has been kept pending till the situation regarding Salem Steel Plant and Fertilizer Expension becomes clear and the relative economics of power based on lignite and alternative sources become clearer.

Closure of Plastic Centre at Etawah

6029. Shri Baburao Patel : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government Plastic Centre at Etawah is lying idle from the middle of 1965 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry had begun production of the intra-uterine contraceptive device (IUCD) at that centre in the beginning of 1965 ;

(c) if so, the number of IUCD produced during that period and their value ; and

(d) the reasons for closing down the centre ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) (a) No. It was shifted to Kanpur.

(b) No. The factory is functioning under Uttar Pradesh Government and not under this Ministry.

(c) The information is not readily available.

(d) Does not arise.

Reaction of Penicillin and Other Antibiotics

6030. Shri Baburao Patel : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether two Scientists, Prof. R. K. Sanyal and Dr. P. Sen of the Maulana Azad Medical College have warned users against the fatal reactions of penicillin and advised the doctors not to use penicillin without first testing to find out whether it would produce allergy ;

(b) whether this advice is followed by doctors working in Government-run Medical Institutes and hospitals ; if so, the exact nature of first tests given to patients ; and

(c) the number of deaths in the last two years that have come to Government's

notice due to penicillin and other antibiotics ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri B. S. Murthy) : (a) and (b). The allergic reaction of penicillin in the human body was already known. Instructions had already been issued to the effect that all patients requiring penicillin injections and who have not had such injections before, were given a skin sensitivity test before administering injections. The Medical Officers have also been instructed that injections of penicillin should not be administered without anti-histamines, adronalin and stimulants for parenteral use being kept immediately handy.

(c) No such statistics have been maintained.

Committee on Decoration of Public Buildings

6031. Shri Baburao Patel : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) the important suggestions made by the Committee appointed by his Ministry for "decoration" of public buildings from time to time and how many of them were actually carried out ;

(b) the total cost of "decorations" during the last three years and the number of buildings which were decorated, names of artists, sculptors and painters engaged for this work and the money spent on each ;

(c) whether there is a suggestion that ugly murals and meaning less mosaics should be removed from the public buildings and replaced by something better and of more lasting value ; and

(d) the cost of carrying out this suggestion; if not, reasons therefor ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Reservation of Agencies in Indian Oil and its Products for Scheduled Castes

6032. Shri Ram Charan :
Shri Onkarlal Bohra :

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

whether Government will give active consideration to reserve some percentage of agencies in Indian Oil and its products to Scheduled Castes in order to encourage them in business and share the economic betterment for the community ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : The new scheme introduced by the Indian Oil Corporation from November 24, 1969 for awarding dealerships for pumps, Kerosene, LDO, and Indane Gas to unemployed local young engineering and other graduates coming from the low income group families provides for weightage for members of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.

Tax Evaders in Haryana

6033. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the number of tax evasion cases involving tax evasion of more than Rupees one lakh registered so far in Haryana with the names and addresses of the persons concerned ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) The year for which the information is sought has not been specified by the Hon'ble Member. The collection of information for all past years will involve considerable time and labour.

Display of Hoardings for 'Nirodh' in Delhi

6034. Shri R. K. Birla Will the Ministry of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that hoardings for Nirodh-3 for 15 paise are put up in Delhi ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the displaying of such hoardings and other advertisements concerning the family planning programme put very bad effect on the school-going children ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to make the family planning programme through some other channels and not through hoardings ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) Yes.

(b) No. The Government has not received any report showing that Nirodh hoardings are having any bad effect on the school-going children.

(c) Does not arise.

महाराष्ट्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश में शक्तिचालित करघों के मालिकों को दिया गया ऋण

6035. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य में बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद एक शक्तिचालित करघा मालिक को 2,250 रुपये प्रति करघा ऋण दिया गया है जब कि मध्य प्रदेश के बुरहानपुर नगर में एक शक्तिचालित करघा मालिक को 700 रुपये अथवा 750 रुपये प्रति-करघा ऋण दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). सरकार मामले पर विचार कर रही है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं

6036. **श्री ग० च० दीक्षित** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना आयोग ने मध्य प्रदेश में किन-किन केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के विस्तार के लिये अनुमति दी है;

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं पर अब तक कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की गयी है; और

(ग) इन परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने पर क्या लाभ होने की आशा है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार के औद्योगिक उद्यमों में से मध्य प्रदेश स्थित निम्नलिखित योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन, पूर्ति और विस्तार के सम्बन्ध में निवेश के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के मसौदे में व्यवस्था की गयी है :—

(i) भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र, भिलाई

(ii) हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, भोपाल

(iii) नेशनल न्यूजप्रिण्ट ऐण्ड पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, नेपानगर

(iv) भारत एल्यूमिनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड (कोरवा एकक)

(v) सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया (मन्धर स्थित सीमेंट का कारखाना)

(vi) फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया (कोरवा) स्थित उर्वरक एकक

बिलकुल हाल के वर्ष में जिसकी सूचना उपलब्ध है अर्थात् 31 मार्च, 1969 तक, उपर्युक्त प्रायोजनाओं पर हुए कुल व्यय की रकम 475 ·7 करोड़ रुपये थी।

(ग) इन योजनाओं से सामान की उपलब्धि बढ़ेगी, रोजगार की व्यवस्था होगी, प्रदेश के विकास को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और सामान्य रूप में राष्ट्रीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था सुदृढ़ होगी।

मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा जमा राशि से अधिक राशि निकालना

6037. श्री ग० च० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से अनुरोध किया था कि उसे जमा राशि से अधिक राशि निकालने की अनुमति दी जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें कितनी राशि अधिक निकालने की अनुमति दी गयी है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) रिजर्व बैंक से पिछले छः महीनों में ऐसा कोई अनुरोध नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते।

RECRUITMENT FOR CENTRAL ENGINEERING SERVICE IN C. P. W. D.

6038. Shri S. D. Somasundaram : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3181 on the 16th March, 1970, regarding recruitment for Central Engineering Service in C. P. W. D. and state :

(a) whether the reply given to part (a) of the above question is incomplete ;

(b) whether it is a fact that promotions are not given to all those who acquire higher qualifications on completion of prescribed years of service ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that nobody will remain a Section Officer who has completed 7 years of service on acquiring higher qualifications and if not, the number of graduates Section Officers who have completed 6 years of service ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to revert experienced departmental officers to the lower post to create vacancies ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) and (b). The reply given to part (a) of question No. 3181 answered on 16th March, 1970 is complete.

The Sectional Officers who acquire AMIE qualification become eligible for promotion as AEs earlier than the diploma holders and to this extent there is incentive for the employees who acquire higher qualification. It does not, however, follow that a S. O. will be automatically promoted as soon as he completes the minimum prescribed years of service.

(c) It is not a fact that all those S.Os. who are graduates and have completed 7 years of service would get promoted within that period. The number of Graduate Sectional Officers who have completed 6 years of service in the department is 264 (Civil) and 18 (Electrical).

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

STOPPAGE OF DIRECT RECRUITMENT IN C. P. W. D.

6039. Shri S. D. Somasundaram : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3009 on the 16th March, 1970 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the stoppage of recruitment of Assistant Engineers and Assistant Ex-Engineers has been notified in the publication issued by the department;

(b) if so, the reasons for giving such wrong information to misguide the people ; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to final decision to stop direct recruitment which at present, is under consideration ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) and (b). It is a fact that stoppage of direct recruitment to posts of A E (Civil) and Assistant Engineer (Elctrical), Class II, was notified erroneously in the Newsletter published by the C. P. W. D. The mistake has already been rectified.

(c) As prior consultation with the UPSC is involved, no firm indication of the time that will be taken to arrive at the final decision can be given.

DAYANAND COLONY, NEW DELHI

6040. Shri P. M. Sayeed : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Blocks 'A' and 'B' of Dayanand Colony, New Delhi, the Delhi Municipal Corporation allows the

owners of tenements erected on land of one hundred square yards to cover 75 per cent of the land, whereas the owners of the plots of the same area in the same colony are allowed to cover only 66·6 per cent of their land ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remove this anomaly ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works; Housing and Urban Development (Shri B. S. Murth) (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

CONSTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR CLASS III AND IV OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES DURING 1970-71

6041. Shri N. R. Deoghare : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to build quarters in Delhi/New Delhi during the year 1970-71 for the Class III and Class IV of the Central Government Employees ;

(b) if so, the percentage of employees of these two categories who will get accommodation during the year 1970-71 and

(c) how long the Class III and IV Employees have to wait for the allotment of quarters ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) The allotment of residential units is made according to the pay ranges prescribed for various classes of Government servants and not on the basis of the class of service to which they belong. The entitlement for allotment of types I, II and III of accommodation in the general pool is as under :

Type I	..	below Rs.175
Type II	..	from Rs.175 to Rs.349.
Type III	..	from Rs.350 to Rs.499.

Generally the Class III and Class IV employees are entitled to the three types of quarters mentioned above.

The construction of 200 type I, 1096 type II and 464 type III quarters was commenced during the year 1969-70 and these quarters are expected to be handed over for allotment in stages during the year 1970-71.

(b) The present percentage of satisfaction in respect of types I, II and III is respectively 50, 34 and 30. The number of employees of these categories who will get accommodation during the year 1970-71 will be equal to the number of quarters made available for allotment.

(c) In view of the fact that the future construction of accommodation depends on the availability of funds and other resources, it cannot be foreseen how long it will take the Government to provide accommodation to all the employees entitled to these categories.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES TO RELIEVE PRESSURE ON GOVERNMENT ACCOMMODATION

6042. Shri N. R. Deoghare : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works; Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any programme for the allotment of land to the Central Government employees to relieve pressure on Government accommodation ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) and (b). Under the Scheme of large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi, 50 per cent of the plots developed for the Low and Middle Income Groups are reserved for salaried classes, including Central Government employees. These will be allotted at pre-determined rates by draw of lots amongst applicants. In addition, Government have provided land in a number of cases to Co-operative

Housing Societies of Government servants in Delhi.

ADVANCES FROM SALARIES IN CASES OF EMERGENCY TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

6043. Shri N. R. Deoghare: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to make some advance from salaries to the Central Government employees, in cases of emergency ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) to (c). The rules already provide for grant of advances to Central Government employees whose property is damaged by natural calamities such as earthquakes, cyclones, floods, etc. These advances are recovered from their salaries in monthly instalments. Besides, advances are admissible for medical attendance and treatment of Government employees and the members of their families which are adjusted against their claims in this regard. In the circumstances, there are no fresh proposals under consideration of Government to make advances from salaries to employees in cases of emergency.

SCOOTER ALLOWANCE TO SECTIONAL OFFICERS IN C.P.W.D.

6044. Shri S. D. Somasundaram : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works; Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2118 on the 9th March, 1970 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the mileage covered by the Sectional Officers for going to the market to make petty purchases is not included in the mileage covered by them for getting Scooter allowance ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that even the young blooded, direct recruited Assistant Engineers and Assistant Ex-Engineers are not going to the market to make petty purchases as required as per rules ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) No Sir. All journeys performed by an official in the discharge of his duties within the prescribed local limits are taken into account while determining mileage for the quantum of Conveyance allowance admissible to him. Only journeys from residence to place of duty and back are excluded.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) They go for petty purchases when necessity arises.

(d) Does not arise.

CREATION OF CENTRAL MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION

6045. Shri S. D. Somasundaram : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning ; and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee headed by Major Harkirat Singh had recommended as early as in 1966 to Government of India to create a Central Ministry of Construction in place of Works, Housing and Urban Development in order to achieve economy, efficiency and speed in construction works financed out of public funds with the exception of constructions relating to Defence, Railways and Irrigation and Power ;

(b) if so, the date by which the above recommendation is likely to be implemented ;

(c) the reasons for the delay in accepting such recommendation made by eminent technologists of the country ; and

(d) whether a copy of the Report on economics in the construction costs prepared in 1968 will be placed on the Table ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) Yes, Sir ; the Chairman of the Committee was Major General Harkirat Singh.

(b) and (c). As the Administrative Reforms Commission was examining various questions, including the proper organisations of the Government of India Ministries, the recommendation was not pursued further.

(d) Copies of the Report have been placed in the Parliament Library.

नार्थ और साउथ एवेन्यु, नई दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के कर्मचारियों को नौकरों के क्वार्टरों का आवंटन

6046. **श्री अविचन :** क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने कितने कर्मचारियों को साउथ और नार्थ एवेन्यु, नई दिल्ली स्थित संसद्सदस्यों के नौकरों के क्वार्टरों का आवंटन किया है ;

(ख) संपदा कार्यालय द्वारा उनको उनका प्राथमिकता की तिथि के आधार पर क्वार्टर आवंटित न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उन कर्मचारियों को नौकरों के उक्त क्वार्टर आवंटित करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के आवश्यक ड्यूटी के स्टाफ के 9 सदस्यों को नार्थ तथा साऊथ ऐवेन्यु में सर्वेंट क्वार्टज आवंटित किये गये हैं।

(ख) और (ग). ये सर्वेंट क्वार्टर्ज संसद के दोनों सदनों की आवास समितियों के अध्यक्षों की संयुक्त समिति की सहमति तथा अनुमोदन से नार्थ तथा साऊथ ऐवेन्यु के क्षेत्रों में संसद सदस्यों की कुशल सेवा हेतु केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के आवश्यक अनुरक्षण स्टाफ को आवंटित हैं। संसद सदस्यों से वक्त बेवक्त प्राप्त शिकायतों पर प्रभावकारी ढंग से ध्यान देने के लिए यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि ड्यूटी स्टाफ को इन क्षेत्रों में रखा जाए, क्योंकि सामान्य पूल में नार्थ और साउथ ऐवेन्यु के क्षेत्र में टाईप-1 का कोई वास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

RECRUITMENT POLICIES IN GOVERNMENT PRESS, NASIK

6047. **Shri Z. M. Kahandole** : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Manager of the Government Printing Press at Gandhinagar, Nasik (Maharashtra) does not even call for interview the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates seeking non-technical employment and so the employment percentage policy of Government is not followed there; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to stop this ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) No. The Policy of employment of candidates of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is being followed.

(b) Does not arise.

RECRUITMENT TO THE GRADE OF A. E. S. AND A. E. E. S. CLASS II C. P. W. D.

6048. **Shri S. D. Somasundaram** : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central P. W. D. has decided to stop recruitment to the grade of A. E. S. and A. E. E. S. Class II as published in the latest C. P. W. D. News letter ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no requisition has been placed with the U. P. S. C. for appointment on the basis of 1970 examination ;

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to withdraw the requisition placed with the U. P. S. C. for 1969 examination also as the reasons amounting to the decisions taken on (a) and (b) are the same ; and

(d) if the reply to (a) and (b) be in negative, the action taken in avoiding such repeated mis-statements published and as to how soon the decade old rule will be modified ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) No Sir. But the question whether direct recruitment to the grade of Assistant Engineer (Civil) and Assistant Engineer

(Electrical) should be stopped is under consideration.

(b) No requisition has so far been placed with the U. P. S. C. for appointments on the basis of the 1970 examination. But such a requisition will be necessary if it is eventually decided not to stop direct recruitment to the Class II services.

(c) This does not arise in view of the reply to part (b).

(d) Action has already been taken to rectify the mis-statements made in the C. P. W. D. News letter. As consultation with the U. P. S. C. is involved, it cannot be stated as to when the recruitment rules may be modified, if at all.

Setting up of Factory in Tamil Nadu for the Manufacture of Building Materials

6049. Shri Jugal Mondal : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that proposals have been finalised to set up in Tamil Nadu a factory in the public sector to manufacture building materials ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) Yes.

(b) The factory is being set up at Ennore by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board to manufacture Cellular Concrete components. It is being set up with Polish assistance at a cost of about Rs.2.5 crores to be provided as loan by the Central Government to the Tamil Nadu State Government. The factory is likely to go into production in 1971.

Sterilisation of Mentally Deranged Persons and Those Suffering from Incurrable Diseases

6050. Shri Jugal Mondal: Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state the number of persons suffering from incurable diseases and those who are mentally deranged are sterilised during the last six months ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : Family Planning is a voluntary programme. Sterilisation is provided freely. Persons seeking this service, who may be suffering from incurable diseases and those who are mentally deranged, are not classed separately. Therefore, no statistics in respect of such cases is maintained.

Allocation of Foreign Exchange for Travels Abroad

6051. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the value of foreign exchange granted to each of the 75 big business houses as enumerated in the list in the Monopolies Enquiry Commission Report (1965), other business houses in the private sector and public sector undertakings during the Third Five Year Plan period (1961-62 to 1965-66) and during the years 1966-67 to 1969-70 for travels abroad ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : Business travel applications are decided by the Reserve Bank of India in terms of rules and policies applicable for such visits abroad. The Bank's records are not maintained as per classification sought for. The Bank does not maintain records for more than three years and it would not be possible to furnish information for periods prior to 1967-68. Even for the period for which the records are available, the Bank will have to scrutinise as many as 27,500 entries and the efforts involved in compiling the information will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved. However, the overall figures of foreign exchange released for business travel are available and these are as follows :

Year	*(Rs. in crores)*
1961	1.28
1962	1.15
1963	1.18
1964	1.55

1965	.. ..	1.80
1966	.. ..	1.50
1967	.. ..	2.87
1968	.. ..	4.34
1969	..	5.53
1970	.. ..	Data not yet available even for the quarter January-March, 1970, in view of the time lag involved in compiation.

DIRECTIVE TO THE CO-OPERATIVE HOUSE BUILDING SOCIETIES IN DELHI SHAHDARA AREA ABOUT ENROLMENT OF NEW MEMBERS

6052. **Shri A. Sreedharan :**
Shri Ram Charan :
Shri Ram Dhan :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Co-operative Act, as adopted for Delhi State, or under the bye-laws of Co-operative House Building Societies in Delhi, the Managing Committees of such societies are competent to enrol members ;

(b) if so, whether Land and Building Department of Delhi Administration had issued a directive to the Co-operative House Building Societies in Delhi Shahdara area, not to enrol new members or transfer shares without their prior approval ;

(c) if so, whether this action is not *ultra vires* of the said Act ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that certain co-operative societies have lodged protests against this interference in their autonomous working ; and

(e) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) Yes.

(b) No ban as such has been imposed on the enrolment of members by the Co-operative House Building Societies. With the limited object of regulating allotment and utilisation of land, however, the Delhi Administration do not recognise fresh enrolment of members, or transfer of shares, without their prior approval.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

(e) The Delhi Administration have clarified the position to these Societies.

INDIAN DOCTORS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

6053. **Shri N. R. Deoghare :**
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state the number of Indian doctors in foreign countries—country-wise ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri B. S. Murthy) : A statement showing the number of Indian doctors in foreign countries is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library See.* No. LT-3167/70].

PREET NAGAR CO-OPERATIVE HOUSE BUILDING SOCIETY, DELHI

6054. **Shri Ram Dhan :**
Shri Ram Charan :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) the area of land purchased by the Preet Nagar Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi as distinct from that purchased by its individual members ;

(b) the area and number of members who purchased land individually before the formation of the Society and also separately, the area and the number of members who

purchased the land after the formation of the society ;

(c) the number of members of this Society who are employees of the Land and Building Department of the Delhi Administration and the Delhi Development Authority ; and

(d) the names of the members of the Society as on the 13th November, 1959, 1st May, 1961 and 21st December, 1966 showing their addresses and designation.

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) About 69 acres of land under roads, parks, etc. in Preet Nagar area, was transferred by the Coloniser to the Preet Nagar Co-operative House Building Society.

(b) About 105 acres of land was purchased by about 1,200 members of the society prior to 13th November, 1959. No member purchased land after the formation of the society.

(c) According to the Society, none of its members is an employee of the Land and Building Department of the Delhi Administration or the Delhi Development Authority.

(d) The information required is not available. No co-operative house building society was required before 1967 to furnish lists of their members.

Preet Nagar Co-operative House Building, Society, Delhi

6055. **Shri Ram Dhan** :
Shri Ram Charan :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Preet Nagar Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi is being allotted 30 per cent acreage of land in addition to the acreage acquired from the society, though the compensation to be paid to this Society covers the cost of land left for Roads, Parks, etc. ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that under the extant policy of the Delhi Administration for allotment of land in Delhi-Shahdara Area this Society, which has a membership of about 1420, is entitled to allotment of land at the rate of one acre per 12 members, reduced by 15 per cent general cut, *i.e.* 100 acres in all ; and

(c) if so, whether they are being allotted near about 175 acres of land ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) to (c). No. About 1,200 members of this Society had purchased 105 acres of land prior to 13th November, 1959. In addition, about 69 acres of land under roads and parks was transferred by the Coloniser to the Society. This Society is normally entitled to the allotment of land equivalent to the area acquired from it. However, against an area of 174 acres, only about 148 acres of land is being allotted to it. The reduction represents the uniform cut of 15 per cent imposed on the allottable area to various societies in Shahdara.

Allotment of land to the Railway Board's Employees Co-operative Society in Delhi-Shahdara Area

6056. **Shri Ram Dhan** :
Shri Ram Charan :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board's Employees Co-operative Housing Society had been given the commitments with regard to the allotment of land in Delhi-Shahdara area that the Society would be accommodated in Sector E-12 ; and that as far as possible this Society would be allotted a compact piece of 99 acres of undeveloped land in Delhi-Shahdara area ; and

(b) if so, whether Government will ensure that the said commitments are honoured and Delhi Administration will not be allowed to wriggle out of this commitment unilaterally ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and

Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Children's Hospitals in Gujarat

6057. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Government propose to establish Children's Hospitals in Gujarat as a part of the Family Planning Programme ; and

(b) if so, the number of hospitals that are likely to be established in Gujarat during the financial year 1970-71 ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange Racket in Delhi

6058. Shri B. K. Daschowdhury : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any raids were conducted in January, 1970 by the Central Bureau of Investigation in the capital and other places to unearth a foreign exchange racket ;

(b) whether any arrests were made in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) to (c). In January, 1970, some searches were conducted at Delhi by the officers of the Central Bureau of Investigation, as a result of which foriegn exchange of the value of about Rs.13,395 in currency and travellers', cheques, and Rs.3,221 in Indian currency, besides some documents, were recovered. In connection with this case, two persons were placed under arrest. The case is under further investigation.

Offer of Foreign Investment in India

6059. Shri N. Shivappa : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. K., West Germany, Italy, Austria, Yogoslavia, Iran, Afghanistan and the United Arab Republic have expressed their desire to invest capital in India ;

(b) if so, what are the specific projects sponsored by these countries ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) and (b). During the period January 1969 to March, 1970, numbers of enquries and proposals received in the Indian Investment Centre were 16 from the parties in the U. K., 11 from those in West Germany and 3 from those in Austria. During this period the Indian Investment Centre did not receive any such enquiries or proposals from Italy, Yugoslavia, Iran, Afghanistan and the United Arab Republic. Information regarding offer directly received by Indian entrepreneurs from foreign parties is not known.

The product-wise break up of the Joint venture enquiries and proposals received by the Indian Investment Centre from the parties in the U. K., West Germany and Austria during periods January 1969 to March 1970 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library See.* N. LT-3168/70].

(c) The proposals and enquiries handled by Indian Investment Centre are preliminary in nature. As and when any of these enquiries and proposals fructify, they will be considered in accordance with the Government's normal policy on foreign investments and/or collaborations. So far only the proposal of Messrs Steyr Daimler Puch A. G., Austria to manufacture tractors in India has been approved by the Government.

चौथी योजना में राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता

6060. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यों को सहायता देने के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितने धन का आवंटन किया गया है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य को दिये जाने वाले धन का क्या ब्यौरा है; और

(ग) चौथी योजना के पहले वर्ष में विभिन्न राज्यों को दी गयी धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पूर्ति मंत्री और वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री र० के० खाडिलकर) ...

(क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है :

विवरण

राज्यों की योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

राज्य का नाम	चौथी आयोजना की अवधि (1969–74) के लिये निर्धारित केन्द्रीय सहायता	(करोड़ रुपयों में) १९६९–७० में स्वीकृत केन्द्रीय सहायता		
		ऋण	अनुदान	कुल
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	240 ·00	28 ·99	12 ·54	41 ·53
असम	220 ·00*	17 ·26	15 ·49	32 ·75
बिहार	338·00	42 ·20	18 ·09	60 ·29
गुजरात	158 ·00	19 ·74	8 ·46	28 ·20
हरियाणा	78 ·50	9 ·78	4 ·18	13 ·96
जम्मू और कश्मीर	145 ·00	15 ·44	7 ·22	22 ·66
केरल	175 ·00	21 ·67	9 ·28	30 ·95
मध्य प्रदेश	262 ·00	32 ·12	13 ·77	45 ·89
महाराष्ट्र	245 ·50	30 ·66	13 ·14	43 ·80
मैसूर	173 ·00	21 ·07	9 ·04	30 ·11
नागालैंड	35 ·00	0 ·60	5 ·40	6 ·00
उड़ीसा	160 ·00	19 ·22	8 ·44	27 ·66
पंजाब	101 ·00	11 ·99	5 ·13	17 ·12
राजस्थान	220 ·00	26 ·52	11 ·37	37 ·89
तमिलनाडु	202 ·00	25 ·03	10 ·72	35 ·75
उत्तर प्रदेश	526 ·00	63 ·15	27 ·34	90 ·49
पश्चिम बंगाल	221 ·00	27 ·06	11 ·59	38 ·65
जोड़:—	3500·00	412 ·50	191 ·20	603 · 70

*मेघालय समेत

आई० डी० पी० एल० के कर्मचारियों को प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सिफारिश के अनुसार मकान किराया भत्ता देना

6061. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :** क्या पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वेतन का २५ प्रतिशत की दर से मकान किराया देने के बारे में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिश को प्रबन्धकों ने क्रियान्वित क्यों नहीं किया विशेषत: जब कि सरकार इस सिफारिश को स्वीकार कर चुकी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि आई० डी० पी० एल० के प्रबन्धक केवल अपने उच्चतर अधिकारियों को ही २५ प्रतिशत की दर से मकान किराया भत्ता देते हैं और निम्नतर कर्मचारियों को नहीं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) (क) सिफारिश केवल मार्ग-दर्शन (गाइड-लाइन्ज) के रूप में है। भारतीय औषध और भेषज लि० के लिए इस सिफारिश को, जहां तक 'ए' श्रेणी नगरों में केवल वेतन के २५ प्रतिशत की दर से मकान किराया भत्ता मंजूर करने का सम्बन्ध है, स्वीकार तथा लागू करना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि कम्पनी की आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि वह अतिरिक्त व्यय सहन कर सके और इस रियायत की स्वीकृति से अन्य स्थानों पर नियुक्त स्टाफ से ऐसी मांगों की सम्भावना है।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं। निदेशकों के बोर्ड द्वारा केवल तीन अफसरों के मामलों पर यथावत विचार करने के बाद, कम्पनी ने उन्हें वेतन की २५ प्रतिशत की दर से मकान किराया भत्ता मंजूर किया है।

IRON ORE RESERVES IN DAITARI AREA

6062. **Shri D. Amat** : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state the latest estimates about the availability of iron ore reserves in Daitari area and the schemes for exploitation thereof ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri Jaganath Rao) : The Iron ore reserves in Daitari area is estimated at 49.99 million tonnes including overburden and blue dust. The Orissa Mining Corporation, an Orissa Government Undertaking, has taken up development of a mine with a production capacity of 1.5 million tonnes of lump ore per annum based on these deposits. This project is now expected to be completed by October, 1970.

SUPPLY OF DRUGS AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS TO MAURITIUS

6063. **Shri Chengalraya Naidu** : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mauritius Minister of Health had requested Government to supply druge and surgical instruments to his country ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) whether Government have supplied drugs and surgical instruments to that country ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

REINSTATEMENT OF CUSTOMS EMPLOYEES AFTER RECENT RELAXATION ANNOUNCED BY GOVERNMENT IN COCHIN AREA

6064. **Shrimati Suseela Gopalan :**
Shri Viswanatha Menon :
Shri C. K. Chakrapani :
Shri P. P. Esthose :

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of discharged employees reinstated and the number of suspensions revoked in Customs Department in Cochin area, in pursuance of the recent relaxations announced by Government in respect of Central Government employees victimisod consequent on a day's token strike on the 19th September, 1968 ;

(b) whether any more employees against whom no criminal cases are pending or any allegation of intimidation or violence is under investigation, are still kept under suspension in Cochin area, and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the number of such employees still remaining under suspensions in Customs Departments in Cochin area ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) to (c). No employee had been discharged as a result of participation in the strike on 19th September 1968. Seven persons had, however, been placed under suspension. Suspension order in respect of one employee was revoked on 3rd January, 1969 and in respect of the remaining six on 4th January, 1969. Thus, no employee is at present under suspension for having participated in the strike.

'पाथ फाइन्डर फंड' द्वारा परिवार नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में अनुसन्धान कार्य

6065. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र** : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास और नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 'पाथ फाइंडर फन्ड' सरकार की अनुमति के बिना परिवार नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में अनुसन्धान कार्य कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या डाक्टर पोहलमन ने 'पाथ फाउन्डर फन्ड' की ओर से कुछ अध्ययन किया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने डाक्टर पोहलमन के वेतन को आय कर से छूट दे रखी है ; और

(घ) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ने 'पाथ फाइन्डर फन्ड' से अनुदान प्राप्त किया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) (क) और (ख). जी नहीं।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) जी नहीं।

TRAINEES OF BASIC NURSING OF DHANRAJGIRAJI HOSPITAL, SHOLAPUR

6066. **Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi** : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount for trainees of Basic Nursing has not been paid to the Dhanrajgiraji Hospital, Sholapur (Maharashtra) during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, when the same will be paid ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the inordinate delay ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri B. S. Murthy) : (a) to (c) During the Second and the Third Plans, the Central Government were giving financial assistance to voluntary organisations for increasing the number of nurses in the various training schools. The pattern of assistance during the Third Plan was different to that of the Second Plan to a great extent. Unfortunately, instructions on the subject were not strictly followed, with the result that the institutions continued to receive assistance as per the pattern prescribed during the Second Plan period. This has resulted in overpayment of about Rs 50 lakhs to the various organisations getting Central assistance. This has been objected to and the whole question is under examination. It has not, therefore, been possible to release the arrears of grants to many of the voluntary organisations who were concerned with the training of nurses. In so far as the Dhanrajgiraji Hospital, Sholapur is concerned it appears that this institution is entitled to receive some assistance as arrears for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69. The quantum of assistance however will have

to be decided in the light of the audit objection which is at present under consideration. As soon as the audit objection is cleared the arrears if any will be paid.

Activities of Industrial Development Bank

6067. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the activities of the Industrial Development Bank have been dwindling since 1966-67 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the total budgetary allocation to it from 1966-67 to 1969-70 separately, yearwise ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) to (c). In 1967-68, sanctions and disbursements of assistance to industrial concerns by the Industrial Development Bank of India declined as compared to 1966-67. This was due to two main reasons *viz.* recessionary tendencies in industry and improvement in the resources position of commercial banks and other financial institutions which between them led to a reduction in the pressure for direct assistance and refinance from the Industrial Development Bank of India. However since then, the Industrial Development Bank of India has added new dimensions to its activities which have increased the amount of assistance sanctioned by it from the 1967-68 level. The Industrial Development Bank of India has introduced a scheme of direct loans and financial guarantees to exporters of engineering goods and services, extended the scope of its direct financial assistance and rediscounting of machinery bills to public sector undertakings and announced the broad outlines of a scheme for assisting small and medium projects in relatively backward areas on soft terms. To ensure better attention to the problems of industry all over the country, particularly in the relatively underdeveloped areas, the Industrial Development Bank of India has opened regional offfces at Calcutta, Madras and Delhi and also proposes to station its officials at State capitals.

A statement showing assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Industrial Development Bank of India (year-wise) since April, 1966 to February, 1970 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3169/70].

The Central Government's budgetary allocation to the Industrial Development Bank of India is only one of its sources of funds available to it. Loans given by the Central Government to the Industrial Development Bank of India in the financial years 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 were Rs. 47.50 crores, Rs. 25.00 crores, Rs. 25.00 crores and 'nil' respectively. As the Industrial Development Bank of India was set up only on 1st July, 1964, budgetary support from the Central Government had necessarily to be large in the initial years. Gradually the Industrial Development Bank of India has come to depend more and more on its other sources of funds namely, its internal reserves, repayment by borrowers of direct loan and refinance assistance, retirement of bills rediscounted and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India, thereby largely dispensing with the need of Government's budgetary support.

Measures to Improve Low Operational Efficiency of Existing Fertiliser Plants

6068. Shri Virendrakumar Shah :
Shri Hardayal Devgun :
Shri Jai Singh :
Shri Yajna Dutt Sharma :
Shri Raj Deo Singh :

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the present output of fertilisers in the country is 5.43 lakh tonnes per annum representing a capacity utilisation of only 52 percent ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that, while speaking at a seminar on 'Blue Print on Fertiliser Industry' under the auspices of the Indian Chemicals Manufacturers' Association, he said that Government have iden-

tified the reasons for the low operational efficiency of existing fertilizer plants and that adequate steps were under way to maximise production at least 85 to 90 percent of the capacity ; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above is in the affirmative, the details of (i) reasons so identified, (ii) the steps taken to improve the capacity utilisation, and (iii) the success achieved so far ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : (a) Yes, during 1968-69.

(b) Yes. The Minister had indicated in his speech that steps to maximise production in the existing plants at least to reach 80 or 85 per cent level of efficiency are under way.

(c) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

The total installed capacity and actual production of fertilizers in the country during the year 1969 was as under :—

	Installed capacity at the end of 1969	*Production during* 1969
	Tonnes	Tonnes
1. Nitrogenous N fertilizers	11,44,000	6,60,000
2. Phosphatic fertilizers P_2O_5	4,21,000	2,20,000

(b) **Reasons for low production**

Nitrogeneous fertilizers :

1. Attainable capacity is lower than the installed capacity, due to technical difficulties in respect of Sindri, Trombay, FACT, and Rourkela Plants.

2. Kota and Namrup Plants are in the 1st/2nd year of production and as such are having teething troubles.

3. Defficiency of Coke Oven Gas in the Rourkela Plant, power cut by Bhakra Management Board in the Nangal Plant and poor quality of Gypsum in the Sindri Plant affected the production.

4. Various Mechanical/Electrical, instrumentational and process troubles in various plants have also contributed to the low production.

Phosphatic Fertilizers :

1. Lack of demand for single superphosphate.

2. Mechanical troubles in the complex plants.

(c) The following steps have been taken to bring some of the existing fertilizer plants to optimum level of production.

(1) **Sindri** : A naphtha gasification unit is being set up to augment the availability of synthesis gas in the plant for making full use of facilities available for production of ammonia and other finished products. The naphtha gasification scheme is expected to be completed shortly.

(2) **Rourkela** : A naptha gasification unit to augment the supply of hydrogen in the plant for making optimum use of facilities available for the production of ammonia and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate is under implementation. Trial runs are under way.

(3) **FACT, Alwaye** : A Technical Team set up to go into the working of the plant has made a number of suggestions. These are under implementation.

(4) **Neyveli** : A Technical Committee had gone into working of the factory and suggested a number of recommendations. These are under implementation.

(5) **Trombay** : The working of the Trombay Plant was examined by more than one Committee and in areas where a certain amount of expertise from abroad was considered advantageous, an expert team from T. A. V. was invited under auspices of USAID. The Committee/

team made certain suggestions for improving the operating conditions in Trombay. As a result of these investigations, a number of measures were decided upon which are under implementation.

After all the above measures are fully implemented it is expected that the plants will reach near full capacity.

HINDUSTAN HOUSING FACTORY LTD., NEW DELHI

6069. **Shri Umanath :**
Shri K. Ramani :
Shri K. M. Abraham :
Shri Nambiar :
Shri Viswanathan Menon :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Housing Factory has declared a dividend of 8 per cent on equity capital for 1968-69 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the production of the factory has also increased ;

(c) if so, the total profit earned by the Factory, and increase in production during the years 1967-68 and 1969-70 thereof ;

(d) whether the Worker's Union has demanded increase in wages and other facilities for the workers ; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) *Year*	*Production*	*Net profit after payment of tax etc.*
	Rs.	Rs.
1967-68	1.80 crores	6.35 lakhs
1968-69	1.93 ,,	6.93 ,,

Figures for the year 1969-70 are not available as the accounts have not yet been finalised.

(d) and (e). The workers of the Factory have been demanding dearness allowance at rates paid to Central Government employees. A dispute arose between the employees and the management over this matter. This dispute was referred by the Delhi Administration to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication in January 1967 and is still *sub-judice*.

SHORTAGE OF ALUMINIUM

6070. **Shri Gadilingana Gowd** : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to Government's policy of not permitting the implementation of the industrial licences issued earlier, there is a shortage of aluminium in the country ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri Jaganath Rao) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

HARIJANS OPERATED FOR VASECTOMY IN KUNDARI VILLAGE UTTAR PRADESH

6071. **Shri Mohammad Ismail :**
Shri Satya Narain Singh :
Shri Bhagaban Das :
Smt. Suseela Gopalan :
Shri C. K. Chakrapani :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Harijans were compulsorily operated for vasectomy in the Kundari village of Sitapur District (Uttar Pradesh) by the Government doctors with the help of Police and local Zamindar ;

(b) if so, the number of persons operated upon ;

(c) whether Government consider this as a serious offence committed by the doctors and the local police against the poor Harijans ;

(d) if so, the action taken against those who committed the atrocities ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) and (b). 45 persons were operated for vasectomy on 31st January, 1970 and 5th February, 1970 in Sandhana Block of Sitapur District (Uttar Pradesh). Government have enquired into the matter and find that no compulsion, force or coersion was used by the doctors or the local police in connection with these operations.

(c) to (e) Question do not arise.

LOAN FROM UNITED STATE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK FOR A NEW NYLON YARN PLANT

6072. Shri V. Narasimha Rao : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United States Export-Import Bank has given a loan to an Indian firm of Calcutta to help in financing of a new nylon yarn plant ;

(b) if so, the name of the firm and the amount of loan taken by it ;

(c) whether this firm had taken the permission of Government for getting the loan ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for giving the permission ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : (a) and (b). Messrs Shree Synthetics Ltd., Calcutta are negotiating a loan of U. S. dollars 1.943 million with the Bank for financing the foreign exchange requirements of their new nylon yarn plant.

(c) Government have given approval to Messrs Shree Synthetics Ltd., negotiating a loan with the United States Export-Import Bank.

(d) This permission has been given with a view to enable them to meet the foreign exchange requirements for the import of plant and machinery required for erecting a nylon yarn plant for which an industrial licence has been issued to them.

भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय में मूक तथा बहरों की नियुक्ति

6073. **श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा** : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 6 जुलाई, 1968 को भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, नई दिल्ली में बाइन्डरों के पदों के लिये साक्षात्कार हेतु मूक तथा बधिर व्यक्तियों को बुलाया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनमें से चार व्यक्तियों को चयन किया गया और जिनकी 28 अगस्त, 1968 को डाक्टरी परीक्षण किया गया और उन्हें उपयुक्त पाया गया ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि डाक्टरी रिपोर्ट के बाद उनसे यह कहा गया था कि नियुक्ति पत्र उनके पतों पर भेज दिये जायेंगे जो अब तक उन्हें नहीं प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(घ) विकलांग व्यक्तियों को इस तरह निराश करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) उपरोक्त चार आवेदकों को उन पदों पर नियुक्त करवाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह): (क) जी, हाँ, परन्तु इन्टरव्यू वेयर हाऊस मैन के पद के लिए था।

(ख) और (ग): जी, हाँ।

(घ) और (ङ). इन व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त नहीं किया गया था, क्योंकि वे वेयर हाऊसमैन के पद के लिए अपेक्षित न्यूनतम शैक्षणिक अर्हता प्राप्त नहीं थे।

USE OF RAILWAY SALOONS BY OFFICERS WORKING AS CHIEF AUDITORS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

6074. Shri Lobo Prabhu : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the facilities in the matter of travel (including ACC travel) provided to Officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department while working as Chief Auditors on the Indian Railways ;

(b) the Chief Auditors of the various Railways who travelled in their saloons when they last came to Delhi to attend the Conference of the Accountant-Generals and Chief Auditors convened by the Comptroller and Auditor General in 1969 and the reasons why they would not travel in ordinary First Class like their counterparts in the Audit Deprtment when they travel on duty ;

(c) whether these officers are allowed the saloon facility even when they come to Delhi on official duty despite the fact that there exist Railway Officers' Rest House here ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) Officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department while working as Chief Auditors on Indian Railways, like other gazetted Railway Officers of the Administrative rank, while travelling on duty are eligible to travel in the Air-Conditioned 1st Class coaches. Families of such Officers, if accompanying them are, however, required to pay such of the difference as may be prescribed under the rules, between the 1st Class and Air-Conditioned class fares. Like other Railway Officers, they are also entitled to travel on duty in inspection carriages subject to their availability.

(b) All Chief Auditors (except Chief Auditor, Northern Railway who is stationed in Delhi) whose travel was on duty, came by inspection carriages. The Chief Auditors also attended at Delhi a separate Conference from 7th February, 1969 to 8th February, 1969 dealing exclusively with the Railway Audit matters after attending the Conference of the Accountants General and other Heads of Departments of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department from 3rd February, 1969 to 6th February, 1969. The other Heads of Departments of Indian Audit and Accounts Department like Accountants General are eligible to travel by air at their discretion whereas the Chief Auditors of Railways like other Heads of departments in the Railways have to obtain permission for this specifically in each case. While travelling by rail, Accountants General are entitled to travel by Air-Conditioned I Class, those drawing less than the maximum of the scale having to pay 1 paise per kilometer.

(c) and (d). They generally use inspection carriages, not saloons ; and they use their judgement about the availability of other suitable residential accommodation at the time, having regard to the number of officers of the Railway Department who may compete for such accommodation and the duration of their stay.

ABSORPTION OF EX-EMERGENCY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LTD.

6075. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued instructions to the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., and Public Sector Undertakings to absorb ex-Emergency Commissioned Officers (Released) on various posts according to their legitimate technical and non-technical qualifications ; and

(b) if so, the nature of posts and if not, the reasons thereof ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum, and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : (a) and (b). All public sector enterprises have been made aware of the problems of these Officers and requested to absorb as many of them as possible in various posts according to there qualifications. The enterprises have also been requested to consider the feasibility of making reservations, in their officer cadre, for absorption of Released Emergency Commissioned Officers, keeping in view similar reservations made for them by the Central Government in Class I and Class II posts.

DELHI CO-OPERATIVE ACT AND BYE-LAWS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSE BUILDING SOCIETIES

6076. Shri Onkarlal Bohra : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 666 on the 26th February, 1970 and state :

(a) whether instructions of Delhi Administration can override the statutory powers of the Managing Committee ;

(b) whether land has been allotted to these societies on the basis of their membership and payment of cost of that land already paid by each society ;

(c) if so, whether each society is within its statutory powers to enrol new bonafide members according to the provisions of its byelaws to fill in vacancies caused by way of resignations or default in payment, especially in view of the abnormal delay of more than 3 years on the part of the Government in handing over possession of land to these societies which might change the circumstances of some members either to go in for a D. D. A. land or flat or for land outside Delhi ; and

(d) if so, whether government will ensure that in future also the societies are not harassed by the Housing Department or any other authority ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) to (d). No ban as such, has been imposed on the enrolment of members by Co-operative House Building Societies. With the limited object of regulating allotment and utilisation of land, however, the Delhi Administration do not recognise fresh enrolment of members, or transfer of shares, without their prior approval. Such a condition does not violate the provisions of the Act as it is merely designed to ensure proper evaluation of the land requirements, to avoid enrolment of members in excess of the available area, and to prevent surreptitious transfer of shares/plots.

HIGH POWER COMMITTEE TO PROBE INTO POLLUTION IN JAMUNA WATER AT OKHLA

6077. Shri Saminathan :

Shri Dhandapani :

Shri N. R. Laskar :

Shri S. Kundu :

Shri D. Amat :

Shri Rabi Ray :

Shri Davinder Singh Garcha :

Shri Manibhai J. Patel :

Shri Valmiki Choudhury :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a high power Committee has been appointed to probe whether polluted Jamuna water forced a shut-down of the Okhla filtration plant for three days in the 1st week of March, 1970 ;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri B. S. Murthy) : (a) The Delhi Administration has decided to set up a Committee in this regard. The composition of the Committee and the terms of reference have been finalised. On receiving the acceptance from the Chairman/Members, the Committee would be notified.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

MEMORANDUM TO PRIME MINISTER BY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT REGARDING SCHEME OF SPLITTING THE OFFICE OF AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS, POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, NAGPUR

6078. Shri Deorao Patil : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3014 on 16th March, 1970, and state :

(a) whether Members of Parliament from Maharashtra State have given a memorandum regarding the scheme of splitting the office of Audit and Accounts, Posts and Telegraphs at Nagpur to the Prime Minister in the month of December, 1969 ; and

(b) if so, their main demands ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) Yes, Sir. In reply to the earlier Question it was stated that no memorandum was received from the Members of Parliament by the Government. However, a memorandum was received by the Prime Minister's Sectt. and this Ministry came to know of this only subsequent to the reply given in the House. The reply to the earlier Question is being corrected through a statement, which is being laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3170/70].

(b) The main demand was that in the interest of employees as well as maintainance of employment potential of the city of Nagpur, the scheme of splitting the office of the Audit and Accounts, Posts and Telegraphs at Nagpur may be withdrawan.

(c) In view of the increase in P. and T. transactions and the formation of new P. and T. circles, it has become administratively desirable to create audit offices for each P. & T. circle and locate them in proximity to the administrative offices. Accordingly, the offices of the Director of Audit and Accounts, P. and T. Calcutta, Madras, Nagpur etc. are being reorganised on a circle-wise basis. There is no likelihood of any significant number of officials being affected adversely from the financial point as a result of such reorganisation. With a view to avoiding hardship to the staff, the Comptroller and Auditor General has decided that no body would be transferred to the new units against his wishes. There will be neither retrenchment of staff nor reversion of existing officiating promotees in the Nagpur Office. Further the Comptroller and Auditor General has also indicated that even after decentralisation a sizeable part of this office will continue to function at Nagpur for dealing with P. and T. transactions of the Maharashtra circle.

हज यात्रियों को विदेशी मुद्रा

6079. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**

श्री जगन्नाथ राव :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1967–68, 1968–69 तथा 1969–70 में हज यात्रा पर जाने के लिये वर्षवार कितने व्यक्तियों को सरकार द्वारा अनुमति प्रदान की गई थी ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में, इस संबंध में सरकार को कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा हज यात्रियों को मंजूर की गई विदेशी मुद्रा की वर्षवार राशि कितनी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

वर्ष	उन लोगों की संख्या जिन्हें हज यात्रा की अनुमति दी गयी	हज समिति द्वारा प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या	हज यात्रियों के लिए मंजूर की गयी विदेशी मुद्रा
1967–68	15,171	30,859	2,34,13,315 रुपये
1968–69	15,222	33,662	2,34,85,285 "
1969–70	15,223	35,520	2,35,75,673 "

REDUCTION IN SPENDING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE BY PRINCES

6080. Shri G. Y. Krishnan : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked the Princes concerned to reduce the spending of foreign exchange drawn by them during the year 1967-68 ; and

(b) if so, the response of the Princes and the amount of customs duty waived on the articles imported by them in the year 1967-68 ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) and (b). The amount of customs duty waived on the articles imported by the princes under the princely privileges during the year 1967-68 was Rs. 4,703. As the amount of foreign exchange involved in these imports was comparatively small, Government did not make any request to the princes concerned.

MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

6081. Shri Valmiki Choudhary :

Shri Manibhai J. Patel :

Shri Devinder Singh Garcha :

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister had a meeting with the heads of Public Sector Undertakings who came to attend a Seminar held in Delhi on the 7th and 8th March, 1970 ;

(b) the main subjects discussed in the meeting ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there was a general complaint from the heads of the Public Undertakings about Government's interference in their day-to-day working and if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister had informal discussions with some of the Chief Executives of Public Enterprises—who had come to attend a Seminar on "Public Sector Accountability and Mnagement"—at a brief meeting held on 7th March, 1970. There was no set agenda for the meeting and the Chief Executives were requested to bring up for discussion any points they liked to.

(c) No specific complaint of this nature was brought up by the Chief Executive, during this discussion.

मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले के विद्युत चालित करघों के चालक

6082. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले के विद्युत चालित करघों के चालक स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया से उतनी ही राशि के ऋण प्राप्त करने में बड़ी कठिनाई का अनुभव करते रहे हैं जो महाराष्ट्र के विद्युत चालित करघों के चालकों को असानी से दी जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार विद्युत चालित करघों के चालकों द्वारा जा रही कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी). (क) से (ङ). सरकार मामले पर विचार कर रही है।

SCRUTINY OF FERTILIZER PROJECTS PRODUCTING NITROGEN

6083. Shri Muhammad Sheriff :

Shri Himatsingka :

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government scrutiny of the fertiliser projects for producing Nitrogen in the country has been completed ;

(b) if so, the details theeof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : (a) to (c). Proposals for establishing new fertilizer projects or for expansion of existing units are examined by the Government as and when they are received. This is a continuing process in view of the gap that exists between the demand and supply of fertilizers. The present status of the fertilizer programme is given below :

	Nitrogen (Million tonnes)
Existing capacity	1.344
Capacity under construction ..	1.210
Capacity approved in principle but not yet firmed up.	2.146

ADVANCE INCREMENTS TO L. D. Cs. AND U. D. Cs.

6084. Shri N. R. Deoghare : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to give some advance increments in their prescribed scales of pay to those Lower Division and Upper Division Clerks in the Central Government Offices who possess higher qualifications than the prescribed qualifications for recruitment to these grades ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, particularly when this practice is being followed in the nationalised banks ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The pattern of pay scales of employees in the Nationalised Banks has been laid down by the Banks concerned on different considerations. The same considerations will not hold good in the case of Central Government employees, whose pay scales are at present regulated in accordance with the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission.

MUTATION OF HOUSES IN REFUGEE COLONIES IN DELHI

6085. Shri Jai Singh :

Shri Hardayal Devgun :

Shri Yajna Datt Sharma :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in certain cases mutation of houses in refugee colonies of Delhi has not been effected in favour of the purchasers by the Land and Development Officer even after the sale deeds have been registered ;

(b) if so, the reasons for allowing the sellers to raise objections to mutation ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that this has resulted in malpractices on the part of the sellers and undue harassment of the purchasers and if so, the steps taken to redress the genuine grievances of the purchasers ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) Yes, Sir. Mutation in favour of purchasers has not been effected in certain cases where the sale deeds were found to be defective or where these were executed by persons not competent to do so.

(b) Objections raised by sellers, except when they were legally valid, have not influenced the decision against mutation.

(c) Does not arise.

राज्यों में अफीम का उत्पादन तथा मध्य प्रदेश के कृषकों को अफीम के उत्पादन के लिए प्रोत्साहन

6086. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्यवार कितनी अफीम का उत्पादन हुआ और उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई गई ; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में जो कि देश में अफीम का सबसे अधिक उत्पादन करने वाला राज्य है अफीम का उत्पादन करने वाले कृषकों को प्रोत्साहन के रूप में दी गई सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) पिछले दो वर्षों में उत्पादित अफीम की राज्यवार-मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :

फसल वर्ष	70° गाढ़ेपन पर उत्पादित अफीम की मात्रा (किलोग्राम)		
	मध्य प्रदेश	राजस्थान	उत्तर प्रदेश
1968–69	5,48,091	3,50,585	2,17,643
1969–70 (अनुमानित)	5,90,000	4,00,000	2,10,000

अफीम के निर्यात से अर्जित कुल विदेशी मुद्रा 1968–69 में 4·77 लाख रुपये थी तथा 1969–70 में 6·15 लाख रुपये (अनन्तिम) है।

(ख) अफीम का मूल्य निर्धारित करने से पूर्व गेहूं, आलू और गन्ने जैसी अन्य फसलों से होने वाली तुलनात्मक आय को ध्यान में रखा जाता है। इसके अलावा, देय मूल्य, औसत पैदावार के आधार पर 32 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम से लेकर 70 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम तक रहता है। विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उच्चतम औसत पैदावार देने वाले काश्तकारों को नकद पुरस्कार भी दिये जाते हैं। इस योजना के अधीन, मध्य प्रदेश में औसत पैदावार अपेक्षतया ऊंची होने के कारण, उस राज्य के काश्तकारों को अच्छी आय प्राप्त होती है।

Mineral Survey in Ladakh

6088. Shri Kushok Bakula : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently an extensive mineral survey had been conducted in Ladakh ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ;

(c) whether Central Government are formulating any scheme for the commercial exploitation of the said minerals on the basis of the results of survey ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri Jaganath Rao) : (a) and (b). Mineral surveys in Ladakh particularly for sulphur, borax, potash, base metals and phosphorite by the Geological Survey of India are in progress. Results of these surveys will be known after these are completed.

(c) and (d). Do not arise at pesent.

Increase in Administrative Expenditure in L. I. C.

6089. Shri N. Shivappa : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last three years the Administrative expenditure in the Life Insurance Corporation has increased ; and

(b) if so, the quantum thereof ?

The Minister of Supply and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri R. K. Khadilkar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The (absolute) figures of administrative expenses and the renewal expense ratios (which is the yardstick by which economy is judged) for the financial years 1964-65 to 1968-69 were as under :

Year	*Administrative expenses*	*Renewal expense ratios percent*
1964-65	.. 44.70 Crores	14.09
1965-66	.. 49.53 „	14.69
1966-67	.. 54.61 „	15.91
1967-68	.. 58.62 „	15.90
1968-69	.. 64.67 „	15.91

Duties of Income-tax Officers

6090. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that class II Income-tax Officers are required to perform duties which are in no way different from those of the duties of Class I Officers ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Income-tax Officers Class II are given duties in special circle ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for which these Officers are not paid the same salary as paid to Class I Officers ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) The duties performed by Income-tax Officers belonging to the Central Income-tax Service Class II are similar in nature to those performed by Income-tax Officers belonging to the Central Income-tax Service Class I as both classes of officers derive their powers from the relevant provisions of the Income-tax Act. However, Income-tax Officers Class I are assigned more important Charges except at their training or probationery stages when they are required to handle work of lesser importance in order to achieve proficiency for higher assignments.

(b) Sufficiently senior Income-tax Officers belonging to the Central Income-tax Service Class II and possessing special aptitude or proficiency are given duties in Special Circles from time to time particularly if there is paucity of Income-tax Officers belonging to the Central Income-tax Class I Service in a particular Charge of Commissioner of Incoem-tax.

(c) In every Department there is a considerable amount of work which is not of sufficient importance and which can be entrusted to Class II Officers. That is the reason why a Class II Service usually exists on the cadres practically of all the Departments. The Class II Service also exists for providing opportunities for promotion to the non-gazetted staff in the Department. The non-gazetted staff cannot be straightaway promoted to the Class I Service. As soon as an officer belonging to the Class II Service acquires sufficient seniority and suitable efficiency, he gets a chance for promotion to Class I Service and is thereafter governed by scales applicable to the Class I Service.

Promotion of Income-tax Officers

6091. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the percentage of promotion of Class II Income-tax Officers to Class I so as to absorb experienced officers available in Class II, who have clean record of service for over ten years ; and

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) and (b). The Administrative Reforms Commission have recommended a uniform promotion quota of 40 per cent for promotion from Class II to Class I in all services. The promotion quota in the Income-tax Department for promotion of Class II Income-tax Officers to Class I is at present 33-1/3 per cent. Any proposal to raise the promotion quota for promotion of Income-tax Officers, Class II to Class I has to await decision on the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission.

Plant for Manufacture of Bricks from Ash Emitted by Power Plant in Delhi

6092. Shri Yashpal Singh :
Shri Muhammad Sheriff :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a plant to utilise the ash emitted out by the Indraprashtha Power Plant of Delhi for the manufacture of bricks ;

(b) if so, by what time the plant is likely to be commissioned ; and

(c) whether the work could not be entrusted to the existing Prefabricated Housing Factory at Okhla ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों को दिया गया बोनस

6093. **श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :**
श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री 24 नवम्बर, 1969 में अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1006 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार (केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारें) की करों की कुल कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया तथा वर्ष 1967–68 और 1968-69 में 31 सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों, जिन्हें लाभ हुआ था, द्वारा कर्मचारियों को बोनस की कुल कितनी राशि दी गयी तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक का नाम क्या है और वे कहां स्थित हैं ;

(ख) वे सरकारी क्षेत्र के 24 उपक्रम कौन से हैं जिन्होंने वर्ष 1967–68 में हानि उठाई है और उनमें से उन उपक्रमों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने कर्मचारियों तथा इंजीनियरों को बोनस दिया और उसकी राशि कितनी है तथा सरकार को दिये करों की राशि कितनी है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इन उपक्रमों को निःशुल्क दी गयी विभिन्न सुविधायें कौन सी हैं तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र पर लगाये जाने वाले किन करों के बारे में उनको छूट दी गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी). (क) और (ख). सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय सरकारी उद्यमों द्वारा दिये गये आय-कर से है। वार्षिक लेखों में उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 31 उपक्रमों ने, जिन्हें 1967–68 में लाभ हुआ था और जिनका उल्लेख 24 नवम्बर के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1006 के सम्बन्ध में दिये गये उत्तर में किया गया था, आयकर के लिए 1967–68 में 18·5 लाख रुपये की और 1968–69 में 17·0 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की थी। सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण I में उन 31 कम्पनियों के नाम दिये गये है जिन्हें 1967–68 के दौरान लाभ हुआ था। और विवरण II में उन 24 कम्पनियों के नाम दिये गये है जिन्हें 1967–68 में हानि हुई थी। **[ग्रन्थालय में रख दिये गये। देखिये संख्या** LT–317/170] इन अनुबन्धों में कम्पनियों द्वारा दिये गये बोनस की रकम/बोनस के लिए की गयी व्यवस्था की रकम का ब्यौरा दिया गया है।

(ग) कुछ सरकारी उपक्रमों ने, राज्य सरकारों से भूमि तथा जल-पूर्ति आदि जैसी कुछ आधारभूत सेवाओं की निःशुल्क अथवा रियायती दरों पर प्राप्ति का अनुरोध किया था। अब यह निर्णय किया गया है कि केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्राधिकरणों को, राज्य सरकारों से निःशुल्क या रियायती दरों पर भूमि या अन्य सेवाओं की मांग नहीं करनी चाहिए। तकनीकी शिक्षा-प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के इस्तेमाल के लिए मेसर्स हिन्दुस्तान एअरोनोटिक्स द्वारा तैयार किये जाने वाले कुछ जेटों और हवाई जहाज के इंजनों और संचार संग्राहकों तथा भारतीय इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स द्वारा तैयार किये जाने वाले संचार संग्राहकों के निर्माण में इस्तेमाल होने वाले रेडियो सेटों के हिस्सों पर उत्पादन शुल्क की छूट दी गयी है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सरकारी उद्यमों को बिक्री-कर से किसी प्रकार की छूट नहीं दी है। जहां तक अन्य करों से छूट देने का सम्बन्ध है यदि कोई ऐसी छूट दी गयी है तो उसके बारे में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा।

सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में रोगियों के प्रति डाक्टरों तथा नर्सों का व्यवहार

6094. **श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :**
श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री दिल्ली के सफदरजंग अस्पताल में रोगियों के प्रति डाक्टरों तथा नर्सों के व्यवहार के विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोप जैसा कि 29 नवम्बर, 1969 के दैनिक 'वीर अर्जुन' में प्रकाशित हुआ था, के बारे में 22 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4908 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उक्त समाचार की किस अभिकरण के माध्यम से जाँच कराई गई और क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त समाचार तथा सफदरजंग अस्पताल में व्याप्त पक्षपात के आरोपों की किसी निष्पक्ष अभिकरण द्वारा जाँच कराने का है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा संचालित अस्पतालों के कार्यकरण की यह देखने के लिये आकस्मिक जाँच करने का है कि क्या उक्त अस्पतालों में एम्बुलेंस गाड़ियों का दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है तथा क्या उनके किराये के रूप में प्राप्त हुई राशि को राजकोष में जमा कराया जाता है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति). (क) और (ख). इस समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित पत्र में उल्लिखित आरोपों की जाँच इस अस्पताल के एक वरिष्ठ चिकित्सक द्वारा की गई और वे सभी आरोप निराधार पाये गये। इससे आगे किसी जाँच पड़ताल की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी गई। केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्पतालों में एम्बुलेंस गाड़ियां सन्तोषजनक ढंग से कार्य कर रही बतलाई जाती हैं। भाड़े में प्राप्त धन को खजाने में जमा कर दिया जाता है। चिकित्सा अधीक्षक द्वारा आकस्मिक जाँच की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के महानिदेशालय के उच्च अधिकारी प्रायः अस्पतालों का निरीक्षण करते रहते हैं। आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उचित कार्यवाही की जाती है।

नर्सिंग होम तथा विलिंग्डन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली पर व्यय

6095. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 22 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4097 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विलिंग्डन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली के नर्सिंग होम पर वर्ष 1969–70 में कितना व्यय किया गया तथा 1970–71 के बजट में इसके लिये कुल कितनी राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त वर्ष में अस्पताल के शेष भाग पर कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है तथा वर्ष 1970–71 के बजट में इसके लिये कितनी राशि की व्यवस्था है;

(ग) क्या जन साधारण को भी इस नर्सिंग होम में चिकित्सा के लिये प्रवेश मिलेगा यदि वे उसका पूरा खर्चा देने के लिये तैयार हों और चाहे उनकी आय कुछ भी हो ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार विलिंग्डन अस्पताल तथा सफदरजंग अस्पताल में प्रत्येक रोगी की बीमारी के इलाज पर बराबर राशि व्यय करने का है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति). (क) और (ख). विलिंग्डन अस्पताल तथा उपचर्या-गृह के लिये समेकित रूप से बजट व्यवस्था की जाती है और इसलिये उपचर्या गृह के खर्च का हिसाब-किताब पृथक् से नहीं रखा जाता। 1970–71 के लिये अस्पताल तथा उपचर्यागृह के लिये कुल 83.9 लाख रुपये की बजट व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ग) वर्तमान कार्य प्रणाली के अनुसार दस प्रतिशत पलंग आम जनता के लिये रखे जाते हैं बशर्ते वे अपनी मासिक आय के आधार पर जो प्रतिमास 620 रुपये से अधिक होनी चाहिये उपचर्यागृह में प्रवेश पाने के हकदार हों।

(घ) रोगी की स्थिति के अनुसार अपेक्षित उपचार के आधार पर प्रत्येक रोगी का अलग-अलग ढंग का उपचार हो सकता है और खर्च में कोई एकरूपता निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती है।

उच्च अधिकारियों तथा मंत्रियों को आवंटित किये गये बंगलों के लिए 'स्टैंडर्ड' किराया लेने का सुझाव

6096. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ब्रिटेन, अमरीका, जापान आदि देशों में प्रशासकीय कर्मचारियों को अपने आवास के लिए स्वयं प्रबन्ध करना पड़ता है और अपने दौरे की अवधि में वे सार्वजनिक होटलों में ठहरते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सभी मंत्रियों, संसद सदस्यों तथा उच्च अधिकारियों से उनको आवंटित किये गये फ्लैटों तथा बंगलों के लिए 'स्टैंडर्ड' किराया लेने और राजधानी में तथा सम्पूर्ण देश में स्थित अतिथि गृहों, विश्राम गृहों तथा डाक बंगलों को सभी व्यक्तियों को 'स्टैंडर्ड' किराये पर उपलब्ध कराने का है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो यह कब तक किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो समाजवाद तथा संविधान की भावना के अन्तर्गत आम जनता तथा मंत्रियों और सदस्यों के बीच यह भेद-भाव कहाँ तक न्यायसंगत है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) इस विषय पर कोई आँकड़े इकट्ठे नहीं किए गए हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) क्योंकि ऐसे निवास स्थानों का निर्माण, मंत्रियों, संसद सदस्यों और सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि की विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से किया गया है, इसमें किसी प्रकार का पक्षपात प्रतीत नहीं होता।

Proposals for Annual Auction of Cut and Polished Diamonds and Semi-Precious Stones

6097. **Shri N. R. Laskar** :
Shri Dhandapani :
Shri Chengalraya Naidu :
Shri Saminathan :

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to organise annual auction of cut and polished diamonds and other precious and semi-precious stones is under the consideration of Government ;

(b) whether a delegation in this connection had visited foreign countries and had suggested this to Government after getting the impression from those countries ; and

(c) how far this proposal will help Government ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri Jaganath Rao) : (a) to (c). The delegation of the National Mineral Development Corporation, which went to Rangoon to participate in the auction of precious stones in February, 1970, have in their report, recommended, among other things, organising annual auctions of cut and polished diamonds and other precious stones. This matter is now under consideration of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, whose firm proposals in this regard are still awaited.

Departmental Examination of Income-tax Officers

6098. **Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati** : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that outright deduction in the marks assigned by the examiners to the candidates was made in some of the papers of Departmental Examination for Income-tax Officers (Class II) held in June, 1969 ; and

(b) if so, in which papers the deduction was made, to what extent and the rules and circumstances under which it was done ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) and (b). It is a common practice that while compiling the results of a departmental examination, the Chief Examining Authority reviews the marks obtained by candidates at different centres in papers examined by different Examiners and makes such adjustments as are necessary to ensure a uniform standard of marking. The adjustments for a Centre are made as a whole and not for individual cases. As usual, adjustments

were made while compiling the results of the departmental examination held in June, 1969.

खण्डसारी पर उत्पादन शुल्क की वसूली

6099. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा खंडसारी पर उत्पादन शुल्क के रूप में वर्षवार कितनी राशि वसूल की गई और इस वर्ष कितनी राशि वसूल करने की संभावना है ;

(ख) क्या इस वर्ष खंडसारी कर ढांचे को युक्तियुक्त बनाया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र०चं० सेठी) :

(क)	1967–68	83·76 लाख रुपये
	1968–69	153·02 लाख रुपये
	1969–70	210·00 लाख रुपये (संशोधित बजट अनुमान)
	1970–71	160·00 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान)

(ख) और (ग). खंडसारी पर लगने वाले मूल उत्पादन शुल्क की दर पहली मार्च, 1970 से मूल्यानुसार 10 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 15 प्रतिशत कर दी गयी है और अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क की दर 4 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर $7\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत कर दी गयी है। लेकिन, अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क की प्रभावी दर का मूल्यानुसार $2\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत नियत किया गया है, जैसी कि वह वह बजट से पहले लागू थी। खंडसारी के मूल्यों के रुख को ध्यान में रखते हुए पहली मार्च से ही, सल्फिटेशन प्लान्ट की सहायता से अथवा उसकी सहायता के बिना, खंडसारी बनाने के काम में आने वाले विभिन्न आकार के उपकेन्द्रों (सेन्ट्रीफ्यूगल्स) पर लगने वाले सम्मिलित शुल्क की दरें कम की गयी हैं। सम्मिलित शुल्क की संशोधित दरें सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गयी है। **[ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। (देखिये संख्या** LT—3172/170]

SELECTION OF EXCIES SUB-INSPECTORS IN ORISSA

6100. **Shri A. Dipa** : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) how many candidates applied for the posts of Excise Sub-Inspectors in the recently held selection in Orissa State ;

(b) out of the selected candidates how many belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(c) how many of the candidates and what percentage was from Phulbani District ; and

(d) the criteria for selection of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) There has been no recruitment of Sub-Inspectors recently in the Collectorate of Central Excise, Calcutta and Orissa and therefore, no applications were called for.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) Candidates nominated by the Employment Exchanges are subjected to recuitment tests and those selected are appointed against the points reserved for SC/ST candidates in the roster subject to availability of vacancies.

TARGETS FOR STERILISATION, I. U. C. D. INSERTIONS AND CONTRACEPTIVES

6101. **Shri Bedabrata Barua** :
Shri Beni Shanker Sharma :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the targets for sterilisation, I. U. C. D. insertions and contraceptives were achieved in the year 1968-69 ;

(b) whether the targets are likely to be achieved in the year 1969-70 and

(c) whether it is a fact that the birth rate is likely to be pushed up to 41 per thousand

this year due to failure to reach the target this year ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See.* No. LT-3173/170].

(c) The birth rate is not likely to be pushed up to 41 per thousand population.

BORROWINGS BY STATES TO AUGMENT PLAN-OUTLAYS

6102. Shri Bedabrata Barua : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the advanced States have requested the Central Government for permission to raise their State Plan outlay by borrowing in the open market ;

(b) whether this borrowing would not effect the interest of the bachward States ; and

(c) if so, the action contemplated by Government in this regard ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) to (c). Almost all States, including advanced States, have been asking for larger market borrowings for Plan purposes. This question was gone into during the Fourth Plan discussions held by the Planning Commission with the States. The estimates of the borrowings of the various States, advanced as well as others, during the Fourth Plan period have been finalised after taking into account their performance in the matter of borrowings in the past, their requirements for the Plan, including the needs of backward areas, and the other resources available to the respective States. The actual borrowings of the States will be regulated on a year to year basis in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India within the broad framework of these five year estimates.

RENOVATION OF HEADQUARTERS BUILDINGS BY INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

6103. Shri D. N. Deb :
Shri N. Shivappa :
Shri D. Amat :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Medical Research has undertaken renovation of its Headquarters' building ;

(b) if so, the amount spent on renovation of the old building ; and

(c) whether a provision was made for this amount in the current year's budget and approved by his Ministry ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri B. S. Murthy) : (a) Some repairs and alterations have been carried out in the old building of the Headquarters Office of the Indian Council of Medical Research.

(b) Rs.36,961 was spent on various works in the building during the year 1969-70.

(c) Provision for maintenance of the building is made in the budget of the Headquarters Office. The approval of the Ministry of Health for this is not required as the Council is an autonomous organisation.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR VARIOUS SCHEMENTS APPROVED BY INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

6104. Shri D.N. Deb :
Shri N. Shivappa :
Shri R. R. Singh Deo :
Shri D. Amat :
Shri C. Muthusami :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Medical Research has Expert Groups and Advisory Committees to scrutinise various research schemes for sanctioning financial assistance ;

(b) if so, the number of schemes for which financial assistance was recommended during the last 3 years and the amount involved ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Director General of the Indian Council of Medical Research himself selects the members of the above Expert Groups and Committees ; and

(d) if so, whether Government will lay on the Table of House the details of compositions of such Groups ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri B. S. Murthy) : (a) Yes.

(b) The total number of Schemes sanctioned by the Council during the last three years is given below :

Year	*No. of Schemes sanctioned*	*Amount*
1967-68 ..	396	62,64,662
1968-69 ..	453	72,98,553
1969-70 ..	546	87,79,132

(c) and (d). In the scrutiny of the research proposals submitted to it, the Council is guided by the advice of its Scientific Advisory Board, which in turns appoints Expert Committees and *Ad-hoc* Groups on various specialities. Expert Committees are appointed by the Scientific Advisory Board of which the Director-General of Health Services is the Chairman. The composition of all the Expert Committees has the approval of the Director-General of Health Services.

Lists of the various Committees are available in the library of the Parliament.

EXPERT GROUPS AND ADVISORY COMMITTEES IN THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

6105. Shri D. N. Deb :
Shri R. R. Singh Deo :
Shri D. Amat :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Medical Research Expert Groups and Advisory Committees approve and recommend research schemes ;

(b) whether it is a fact that several junior doctors are nominated on the Expert Groups and Advisory Committees ignoring several top professors in Medical Colleges throughout the country ;

(c) whether it is a fact that majority of these "Experts" belong to a particular State and several other States are totally ignored ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to remove such disparity ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri B. S. Murthy) : (a) The Expert Committees scrutinise the technical as well as financial components of the research schemes and recommend these to the Scientific Advisory Board for their acceptance or rejection. The schemes approved by the Scientific Advisory Board are sanctioned by the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Medical Research.

(b) and (c). The members to the Expert Committees are appointed solely on their contribution to medical research. The age, the State and the region does not play any consideration in the selection. Attempt is also made to bring in fresh blood and avoid by and large, re-nomination of the same people.

(d) Does not arise.

RECRUITMENT TO CLERICAL POSTS IN INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

6106. Shri Meetha Lal Meena :
Shri R. R. Singh Deo :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether recruitment to the clerical posts in the Indian Council of Medical Research is made through the Employment Exchanges ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the details of all the clerical posts filled up during the last three years through Employment Exchanges or otherwise ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri B. S. Murthy) : (a) Recruitment to clerical posts in the Indian Council of Medical Research is made through the Employment Exchange as well as by promotion and transfer of persons employed under the Council and re-employment of Council's retrenched employees.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The required informations is given below :

Year	*Through Employment Exchange*	*By promotion, transfer etc.*	*Total*
1967-68	1	4	5
1968-69	3	6	9
1969-70	7	19	26

IMPROVEMENT IN STANDARD OF MEDICAL EDUCATION

6107. Shri N. Shivappa : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made a shift in its policy towards medical education and more attention will now be paid on improving the standard of education rather than improving the facilities for its expansion ; and

(b) whether the new shift in policy will not have adverse impact on the already dismal doctor-population ratio in the country ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri B.S. Murthy) : (a) In the Fourth Five Year Plan the emphasis in the field of medical education will be on the improvement of the existing medical colleges rather than on their numerical expansion. Ten new medical colleges are, however, proposed to be started in the Fourth Plan to expand the facilities for the training of doctors.

(b) At present there are 95 medical colleges in the country with an admission capacity of over 11,500 per annum. With 10 more medical colleges, the annual admission capacity will rise to about 13,000. The output of doctors from the existing and proposed new medical colleges is expected to improve the doctor-population ratio from 1 : 5150 as at present to 1 : 4300 by the end of the plan period.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR LAYING OF STREETS AND DRAINS TO STATES

6108. Shri N. Shivappa : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) the amount given by the Centre to the States on the laying of streets and drains and the amounts which have not been utilised; and

(b) the amount proposed to be provided for the Fourth Five-Year Plan, State-wise ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri B. S. Murthy) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

EXPENDITURE ON FURNISHING THE ROOM OF DIRECTOR GENERAL OF INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

6109. **Shri N. Shivappa :**
Shri R. R. Singh Deo :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on furnishing the room of the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research during the current financial year ;

(b) whether approval of his Ministry was obtained for this ;

(c) whether the various items for furnishing this room were purchased after inviting quotations ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri B. S. Murthy) : (a) An amount of Rs.6,378.45 was spent during the financial year 1969-70 on furnishing the room of the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research.

(b) The Indian Council of Medical Research is an autonomous organisation. The question of obtaining the approval of the Ministry does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT BY MYSORE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SPORTS AND FISHERIES REGARDING UTILISATION OF MINERAL WEALTH

6110. **Shri B. K. Daschowdhury** : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines ad Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mysore Minister of State for Sports and Fisheries has charged the Union Government, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and the National Development Council with neglecting the best interests of the State regarding utilization of mineral wealth ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri Jaganath Rao) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

D. D. A. FLATS IN NARAINA RESIDENTIAL SCHEME SOLD AT NO-PROFIT AND NO-LOSS BASIS

6111. **Shri B. K. Daschowdhury :**
Shri Ramesh Chandra Vyas :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authorities flats in Blocks A, B, and E of Naraina Residential Scheme, New Delhi were sold to the allottees at no-profit and no-loss basis ;

(b) if so, the price of each type of flat and the composition thereof, such as, the cost of land, raw material and the profit margin granted to the contractor, construction cost and overhead charges of each type of flat ;

(c) whether the contracts for these flats were awarded by Delhi Development Authority or through any other agency ;

(d) whether D.D.A. took over physical possession of these flats or the contractors were asked to assist the D. D. A. in handing over charge of flats to the allottees ;

(e) whether the material used in the construction has been reported upon as defective sub-standard by the allottees concerned and if the complaints are correct who would bear the repair charges ; and

(f) the specifications and the schedules upto which these have been constructed ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The price of each type of flat and its break-up are given in the attached statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-3174/170]. As the contracts for construction were based on the tenders received, it cannot be said what margin of profit was included by the contractor in his tenders. The tendered rates include the cost of materials, labour and a margin of profit as assessed by the contractor.

(c) By the Delhi Development Authority.

(d) Flats were taken over by the Delhi Development Authority which then handed them over to the allottees.

(e) Yes, Sir. The defects attributable to the contractor were rectified at his cost as per the terms of the contract.

(f) The houses have been constructed to the C. P. W. D. specifications and schedules attached to contract.

ALLOTTEES OF D. D. A. FLATS IN NARAINA RESIDENTIAL SCHEME

6112. Shri B. K. Daschowdhury :
Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh :
Shri Ramesh Chandra Vyas :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 3913 on the 15th December, 1969 regarding allottees of DDA flats in Naraina Residential Scheme and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) to (c). The required information was laid on the Table of the Sabha on the 28th March, 1970.

सरकारी क्षेत्र में इमारतों के निर्माण के लिये धन का नियतन

6113. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकारी क्षेत्र में इमारतों का निर्माण करने तथा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में इमारतों के निर्माण में सहायता देने के लिये कुल कितनी धन राशि नियत की गई ; और

(ख) उक्त धन राशि में से कितनी राशि सरकारी इमारतों के निर्माण पर खर्च करने तथा कितनी राशि इमारतों के निर्माण के लिये ऋणों के रूप में गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र को देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख). भवनों के निर्माण के लिए निजी क्षेत्र को सहायता देने के लिए कोई स्रोत विशेष तौर पर उद्दिष्ट नहीं किये गये हैं। तथापि पुनरीक्षित चौथी योजना में राज्य क्षेत्र में, आवास और नगर-विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए 170·03 करोड़ रुपयों की व्यवस्था की गई है। भवन निर्माण के लिए गैर-सरकारी अभिकरणों को सहायता, सम्बंधित राज्यों और संघीय क्षेत्रों द्वारा इस उद्देश्य से उपलब्ध की जाने वाली निधियों पर निर्भर होगी।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पुनरीक्षित चौथी योजना में केन्द्रीय सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत आवास के लिए निम्नलिखित व्यवस्था भी की गई है।

करोड़ रुपये में

(*i*) सामान्य पूल में कार्यालय तथा रिहायशी वास	30·00
(*ii*) गोदी मजदूरी के लिए बास	2·50
(*iii*) बागान कर्मचारियों के लिए सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना	2·00
(*iv*) आवास तथा नगर विकास वित्त निगम की स्थापना के लिए	10·00
	44·50

दमन तथा कलाई के बीच एक स्थानीय नाव से सोने का कपड़ा जाना

6114. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वापी और दमन के सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने दमन और कलाई के बीच एक स्थानीय नाव से लगभग 60 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का सोना पकड़ा था ; और

(ख) कुल कितना सोना पकड़ा गया था इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे तथा सरकार द्वारा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय म राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) और (ख). वापी और दमन के सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने 7 फरवरी, 1970 को दमन और कलाई के बीच एक यान्त्रिक जलयान में से विदेशी मार्क का 373 किलोग्राम सोना बरामद किया। सोने का मूल्य भारतीय बाजार दर पर 64 लाख रुपये है तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा दर पर 31 लाख रुपये है। इस सम्बन्ध में सात व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और बाद में जाँच-पड़ताल पूरी होने तक मेजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा जमानत पर छोड़ दिये गये।

APPEALS BY COLLIERY MANAGEMENTS OF RANIGANJ COAL MINES AGAINST ORGANISED INTIMIDATION OF WORKERS BY MARXIST TRADE UNION ELEMENTS

6115. Shri Baburao Patel : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have received several frantic appeals from the colliery managements of coal imning areas in and around Raniganj, about "organised intimidation and criminal assault" on law-abiding workers by Marsixt Trade Union elements ;

(b) if so, the names of those who have appealed ;

(c) the total number of criminal assault incidents resulting in loss of life and property during the last 2 years ;

(d) whether coal production has been affected on this account ;

(e) whether it is also a fact that safety regulations are being violated deliberately by workers and consequently the proposed "safety week" celebrations had to be postponed ; and

(f) the steps taken to guarantee smooth functioning of coal mines and if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri Jaganath Rao) : (a) and (b). Sri Amritnagar Selected Colliery, North Brook Colliery, Patmohna and Bharannak Collieries, North Dhemo Coal Company, Girimint Couiery, Bharat Collieries, Lodna Colliery Company and Equitable Coal Company had represented to the State Government authorities, the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) and the Police authorities in Asansol about the organised intimidation and criminal assault in coal mining areas in and around Raniganj. The Indian Mining Association, Calcutta, had taken up these representations with the Central Government on behalf of their constituents.

(c) In eleven cases reported to us there was loss of life and/or property.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Safety week was not held in the Raniganj coalfield this year becase it was not practicable to do so on account of the disturbed conditions.

(f) The Police are vigilant and action is taken according to law in specific cases involving breach of any provision of law.

मालवीय नगर, दिल्ली में "कंपोजिट डिस्पेंसरी" के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा औषधालय

6116. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा औषधालय को 'फंक्शन डिस्पेंसरी' घोषित करने में सरकार क्या कसौटी अपनाती है अथवा किसी औषधालय को चौबीस घंटे खुला रखने के लिये लाभ उठाने वाले व्यक्तियों की कितनी संख्या होनी चाहिये ;

(ख) मालवीय नगर, हौज खास, चिराग दिल्ली, महरौली आदि क्षेत्रों में ऐसे कितने औषधालय हैं और वे कहाँ कहाँ पर स्थित हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इन क्षेत्रों के रोगियों को कुसमय (आड अवर्स) में किदवई नगर जाना पड़ता है और रोगी की हालत वहाँ पहुंचने तक और भी अधिक बिगड़ जाती है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार मालवीय नगर औषधालय को 'फंक्शन डिस्पंसरी' घोषित करने का है ताकि उसका लाभ उठाने वाले व्यक्तियों को उससे नजदीक स्थान पर चिकित्सा सहायता मिल सके ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन, और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति): (क) आपात-मामलों में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के सदस्यों को सेवा प्रदान करने के लिये आपात केन्द्र स्थापित करने हेतु केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालयों को चुनने के लिये जो मापदण्ड अपनाये जाते हैं वे हैं एमेर्जेन्सी स्टाफ के लिये अपेक्षित आवास की उपलब्धता, दूसरे औषधालयों की तुलना में उसका अधिक केन्द्रीय स्थान पर होना और सदस्यों का वहाँ सरलता से पहुंच सकना ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालयों के नामों का जहाँ आपात केन्द्र चल रहे हैं, एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । **[ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या** LT—3175/70]

(ग) और (घ). किदवई नगर में चल रहा आपात केन्द्र, किदवई नगर, मालवीय नगर और हौज खास औषधालयों वाले क्षेत्रों के आपात मामलों की जरूरतें पूरी करता है। अधिक दूर से आने वाले व्यक्तियों को कुछ असुविधा हो सकती है परन्तु सभी केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालयों में आपात केन्द्रों को स्थापित करना व्यावहारिक नहीं समझा जाता। मालवीय नगर औषधालय में एक आपात केन्द्र खोलने के लिये स्थान बहुत कम है।

Royalty on Panna Diamonds

6117. Shri S. K. Tapuriah : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state whether the Madhya Pradesh Government's request to restore the rate of royalty to 20 per cent has been acceded to in the case of Panna Diamonds ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri Jaganath Rao) : The matter is still under consideration, and the State Government have been requested to furnish detailed information about the royalty earnings during the previous year.

Extension of Field of Activity of L. I. C. to Group Insurance

6118. Shri S. K. Tapuriah : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under its active consideration to extend the field of activity of Life Insurance Corporation to group insurance ; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and its implementation ?

The Minister of Supply and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri R. K. Khadilkar) : (a) Life Insurance Corporation has been issuing policies under Group Insurance Schemes since 1957. Extension of its scope is under the active consideration of the L. I. C.

(b) Does not arise.

Shifting of South Avenue Enquiry Office to Parliament House

6119. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to shift the South Avenue Enquiry Office to Parliament House ;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be shifted : and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The South Avenue Enquiry office, which looks after the M. P.'s flats at South Avenue and also scattered M. P.'s bungalows to the south of Central Vista, is centrally situated. In the interest of efficient functioning of the Enquiry office; it will not be desirable to shift it to the Parliament House. For the convenience of M. Ps., there is a central complaint cell in the Parliament House where the M. Ps. can register complaints with regard to the works required to be done at their residences.

Construction of Trailor Houses in the Country

6120. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan for cheap solid readymade houses on carts (as there are Trailor houses in the United States) for the poor homeless people in the countryside :

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) to (c). No proposal for the construction of solid ready-made houses on carts is under the consideration of Government. Such construction will not be practicable in the conditions prevailing in the country.

Raising of Bank Rate

6121. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to raise the Bank rate.

(b) if so, when and the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The bank rate is kept continuously under review by the Reserve Bank of India and Government in the light of the prevailing conditions in the economy. Having regard to the existing circumstances no change in the bank rate is considered necessary.

Post-Budget Rise in Prices in Share Market

6122. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that share market prices went up within two weeks after the presentation of the Budget for 1970-71 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the period 28th February, 1970 to 14th March, 1970 the Reserve Bank's All India Index for Variable Dividend Industrial Securities (base 1961-62-100) rose from 89.3 on 28th February, 1970 to 93.6 on 14th March, 1970 *i.e.*, a rise of 4.8 per cent.

(c) The rise in equity prices in general was attributable mainly to the increased plan outlay envisaged in the Budget and certain specific provisions in the Budget, designed to promote savings and investment, such as raising the limit of exemption from income tax to Rs.3,000 in respect of dividends from any Indian company, income from units of the Unit Trust , interest on bank deposits, etc. The fact that the Central Budget did not effect any significant changes in the corporate taxation may also have aided market sentiments to some extent.

आदर्श ग्राम

6123. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने नगरों तथा कस्बों की भांति ग्रामों को आदर्श ग्रामों में बदलने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उक्त योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(घ) क्या उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत कोई कार्य किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह): (क) निर्माण आवास और नगर-विकास विभाग द्वारा बनाई गई ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम में, अन्य बातों के साथ साथ, राज्य सरकारों के लिए अनुदान की व्यवस्था है, जो चुने हुए ग्रामों में सफाई के वातावरण में सुधार के लिए गलियों और नालियों की व्यवस्था के लिए है। जहां कहीं सम्भव हो, ग्रामों के पुनः प्रतिरूप तैयार करने, पुनः आयोजना करने के लिए भी योजना में व्यवस्था है।

(ख) योजना में मोटे तौर पर निम्नलिखित की व्यवस्था है :—

(i) मकानों के निर्माण/सुधार के लिए लागत के 80 प्रतिशत तक का ऋण, जो प्रति मकान अधिक से अधिक 3,000 रुपये है और जो 20 वर्षों में अदा किया जाना है, (शेष 20 प्रतिशत का अंशदान ग्रामीणों द्वारा स्वयं ही किया जाना है—जो नकद अथवा भवन-सामग्री के रूप में अथवा उन की अपनी तथा उन के परिवार के सदस्यों की मजदूरी के रूप में हो)।

(ii) भूमिहीन खेती हर मजदूरों को जो उपर्युक्त (i) में उल्लिखित ऋण के भी इनके अतिरिक्त पात्र हैं, बिना लागत के आवास स्थानों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सीधे अनुदान/राज्य सरकारें, योजना के अन्तर्गत किये गये कुल नियतन का लगभग $\frac{1}{8}$ भाग, इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वियन के लिए उपयोग में ला सकती हैं।

(iii) कुछ चुने हुए ग्रामों में सफाई वातावरण को सुधारने के लिए, गलियों और नालियों की व्यवस्था के लिए सीधे अनुदान/योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल व्यवस्था का लगभग $\frac{1}{8}$ भाग गलियों और नालियों की व्यवस्था के लिये प्रयोग में लाया जा सकता है।

(iv) स्थानीय अधिकारियों और ग्रामीणों को ले-आउट प्लानों, डिजाइनों, विशिष्टियों आदि के माध्यम से, इस उद्देश्य से स्थापित किये गये राज्य के ग्राम आवास कक्षों द्वारा तकनीकी पथ-प्रदर्शन की व्यवस्था (कक्ष के स्टाफ के वेतन और भत्ते की लागत का 50 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय अनुदानों द्वारा दिया जाता है)।

(ग) यह योजना राज्य क्षेत्र में है और योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारें परियोजनाओं को बनाने, स्वीकृति देने तथा निष्पादन करने के लिए सक्षम हैं । चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरंभ से विभिन्न विकास कार्यों के लिए (आवास सहित) केन्द्रीय सहायता 'ब्लाक ऋणों' और 'ब्लाक अनुदानों' के रूप में दी जा रही है, जो किसी विशेष योजना अथवा विकास-शीर्ष से सम्बद्ध नहीं है। राज्य सरकारें अपनी प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के लिए धन नियत कर सकती है।

(घ) दिसम्बर, 1969 के अंत तक, 43,492 मकान निर्मित किये जा चुके हैं और 230 कि० मी० गलियां, 185 कि० मी० नालियां पूरी की जा चुकी हैं। भूमिहीन खेती हर मजदूरों को 1,340 आवास-स्थल भी उपलब्ध किये जा चुके हैं और इस उद्देश्य के लिए बिहार सरकार ने 9·9 एकड़ भूमि अर्जित की है।

अपेक्षत संख्या से अधिक बच्चों वाले मातापिता के अनिवार्य ऑपरेशन को वैध बनाना

6124. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन, और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जनसंख्या में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये अपेक्षित संख्या से अधिक बच्चों वाले माता-पिता के आपरेशन को वैध बनाने के लिये कानून बनाने के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों की अनुमति प्राप्त की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी अनुमति का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में उनकी अनुमति प्राप्त करेगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम में गर्भ निरोध के तरीके अपनाने के सम्बन्ध में जबरदस्ती नहीं की जाती है ; अतः इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों की मंजूरी प्राप्त करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

केन्द्रीय सीमा शुल्क तथा उत्पादन शुल्क बोर्ड में पदोन्नति

6125. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क विभागों के एकीकरण के पश्चात् उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों के साथ अन्याय किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि अधिकांश रूप से सीमा शुल्क विभाग से सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों को ही पदोन्नत किया जा रहा है और उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों की उपेक्षा की जा रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले में कोई जांच कराने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) सीमाशुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क विभागों का एकीकरण जैसा कुछ नहीं हुआ है। परन्तु, इन दोनों विभागों में एक सामान्य एकीकृत श्रेणी / सेवा, अर्थात् भारतीय सीमाशुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क सेवा द्वारा पर्यवेक्षी नियंत्रण रखा जाता है । केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों के साथ कोई बेइन्साफी नहीं बरती जा रही है।

(ख) इस कथन का कोई आधार नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) : ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

उत्पादन शुल्क निरीक्षकों की पदोन्नति

6126. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग में उत्पादन शुल्क निरीक्षकों में व्यापक असंतोष की भावना फैली हुई है क्योंकि उनमें से अधिकांश की पदोन्नति नहीं हुई है और इसका विभाग के कार्यकरण पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त उत्पादन शुल्क निरीक्षकों को पदोन्नत न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) ऐसे उत्पादन शुल्क निरीक्षकों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी सेवा 10, 15 और 20 वर्षों की हो चुकी है परन्तु जो पदोन्नत नहीं हुए हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार इन कार्यों की जांच करेगी और स्थिति में सुधार करेगी ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को पता है कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क के निरीक्षकों में यह भावना व्याप्त है कि उनकी तरक्की के अवसर पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। विभाग का तेजी से विस्तार होने से 1943 से 1949 तक के दौरान बड़ी संख्या में जो व्यक्तियों की भरती करनी पड़ी उसके कारण निरीक्षकों के ग्रेड में कुछ स्थिरता रही है। इस किस्म की स्थिति अकेले केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क विभाग के लिये ही असाधारण नहीं है। प्रथम तथा द्वितीय दोनों वेतन आयोगों ने ऐसी स्थितियों पर विचार किया था और इसे दूर करने के लिये यह सिफारिश की थी कि विभाग के ऐसे संवर्गों में वरिष्ठ/प्रवर ग्रेड का निर्माण किया जाय जिनमें पदोन्नति के अवसर अपर्याप्त हों। केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग में निरीक्षक संवर्ग में स्थायी पदों के 25 प्रतिशत पद वरिष्ठ ग्रेड में हैं।

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और एक विवरण-पत्र सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा।

(घ) और (ङ). सरकार नियत कालिक समीक्षा करती है और आवश्यकतानुसार उपचारात्मक उपाय करती है।

गाँवों तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में डाक्टरों की प्रतिशतता

6127. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में अलग-अलग एक डाक्टर और वहाँ की जनसंख्या के बीच क्या अनुपात है ;

(ख) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इस अनुपात को नगरीय क्षेत्रों के अनुपात के बराबर लाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) 1961 की जनगणना से प्राप्त नगर ग्राम क्षेत्रों के बीच डाक्टरों का विभाजन इस प्रकार है :—

क्रम संख्या	डाक्टरों की श्रेणी	कुल प्रतिशत	
		नगर	ग्रामीण
1.	एलोपैथिक डाक्टर	68	32
2.	आयुर्वेदिक डाक्टर	39	61
3.	यूनानी डाक्टर	46	54
4.	होम्योपैथिक डाक्टर	41	59
	सब डाक्टर	53	47

देश में इस समय उपलब्ध एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों की आकलित संख्या 1,02,520 है जिसका डाक्टर और जनसंख्या का अनुपात 1: 5112 बैठता है। ग्राम-नगर और राज्यवार विवरण उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) ग्राम क्षेत्रों में डाक्टरो की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये राज्यों / संघ क्षेत्रों द्वारा निम्नलिखित पग उठाये गये अथवा उठाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है :—

(1) ग्राम और नगर क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत डाक्टरों का सम्मिलित संवर्ग का बनाना।

(2) ग्राम भत्ता, परिवहन सुविधाएं, सुसज्जित निःशुल्क क्वार्टर, सुरक्षित जलपूर्ति, बिजली आदि जैसे प्रलोभनों की व्यवस्था।

(3) प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में विशेषतया भवनों आवासीय क्वाटरों आदि की दिशा में भौतिक सुविधाओं में सुधार।

(4) अग्रिम वेतन-वृद्धियाँ देना।

कुछ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चिकित्सा छात्रों को कुछ वर्षों के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सेवा करने

के लिए बाध्य करने हेतु छात्रवृत्तियां। वजीफे देना।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

छोटे किसानों को ऋण देने के बारे में समान व्यवस्था

6128. **श्री कुशोक बांकुला** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा छोटे किसानों को ऋण दिये जाने के बारे में देश के सभी भागों में समान व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान व्यवस्था क्या है और उपरोक्त व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत लद्दाख में कृषि-उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये किसानों को अब तक कितना ऋण दिया गया है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने छोटे किसानों को सीधे वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए योजनाएं तैयार की हैं। योजनाओं की खास-खास बातें देश के उनसभी भागों के लिए समान हैं जहां इन बैंकों के कार्यालय हैं। किन्तु कुछ योजनाओं को क्षेत्र विशेष की भौगोलिक तथा अन्य परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप बनाया गया है।

"बैंक नेतृत्व" योजना के अन्तर्गत भारतीय स्टेट बैंक को 9 जिले सौंपे गये हैं जिनमें जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य का लद्दाख जिला भी शामिल है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, इस बात की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करने के लिए कि ऋण तथा अन्य बैंकिंग सुविधाओं का, जिनमें कृषि, छोटे उद्योगों और छोटे पैमाने के कारबार के विकास के लिए दिये जाने वाले ऋण शामिल हैं, लाभ सबको समान रूप से मिले, स्टेट बैंक उस क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले सभी बैंकों के कार्यों का समन्वय करेगा। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत विशेष रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की ऋण सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं पर भी ध्यान दिया जायगा। स्टेट बैंक ने 1970 के दौरान जिला लद्दाख के लेह और कारगिल नाम के स्थानों पर भी अपनी शाखाएं खोलने का निर्णय किया है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए उचित स्थान प्राप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में सभी सम्भव प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। आशा है कि जब इन स्थानों पर स्टेट बैंक की शाखाएं खुल जायंगी तब इस क्षेत्र के छोटे किसानों तथा पशुपालन आदि जैसे अन्य सम्बद्ध व्यवसाय करने वाले लोगों की ऋण सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताएं पूरी हो सकेंगी। चूंकि इस समय लद्दाख में किसी वाणिज्यिक बैंक की कोई शाखा नहीं है, इसलिए इस क्षेत्र में उनके द्वारा अभी तक कोई ऋण नहीं दिये गये हैं।

हिन्दुस्तान हाउसिंग फैक्टरी, दिल्ली द्वारा प्राप्त ऋण

6129. **श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :**
श्री बृजराज सिंह क्रोटा :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान हाउसिंग फैक्टरी, दिल्ली द्वारा आज तक कुल कितना ऋण प्राप्त किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या गत वर्ष इस फैक्टरी में उत्पादन लक्ष्य पूरा हो गया था ;

(ग) क्या इस फैक्टरी के विस्तार के लिये सरकार का विचार कोई योजना बनाने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) आज तक हिन्दुस्तान हाउसिंग फैक्टरी लिमिटेड को मिला कुल ऋण 53·75 लाख रुपये बनता है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) और (घ). मकानों का निर्माण करने के लिए फैक्टरी का बम्बई जैसे किसी उपयुक्त स्थान पर एक एकक की स्थापना द्वारा अपनी गतिविधियों के विस्तार का विचार है।

PAYMENT OF WEALTH TAX BY CHIEF MINISTERS OF STATES

6130. **Shri Kanwarlal Gupta** : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Chief Ministers and ex-Chief Ministers who are paying Wealth Tax ;

(b) the nature of wealth in each csae for the last three years ;

(c) the wealth declared by each Chief Minister and ex-Chief Minister and on how much wealth the cases each of them were assessed ;

(d) the reasons for the enhancement of wealth in each case ;

(e) whether any penalty notice was issued to any Chief Minister and ex-Chief Minister in the last three years ; and

(f) what was the total wealth of each Chief Minister in the year 1962 ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) to (f). The requisite information is not readily available and is being collected. The same will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Revision of Delhi Master Plant

6131. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta :
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representation regarding the revision or adjustment of Master Plan of Delhi for the last two years ;

(b) if so, the number of representations and the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have appointed any machinery to do the needful ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Delhi Administration have also demanded the revision of the Master Plan ; and

(e) the reasons for the delay in making adjustments in the Master Plan ; and the details of changes made in the Master Plan during the last two years ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) to (c). Yes. But separate records are not maintained about the number of representations and their details. Proposals for modifications in the Master Plan are formulated by the Delhi Development Authority in consultation with the Town and Country Planning Organisation and action thereon is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Adjustments are made as and when found necessary, after following the prescribed procedure. No modifications have been made to the Master Plan during the the years 1968-69 and 1969-70.

बिहार बैंक के अधिकारियों को स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया के साथ विलय के बाद सुविधाएं

6132. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार बैंक के स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया में विलय के पश्चात् बिहार बैंक के अधिकारी अपने कर्मचारियों को होली के लिये अग्रिम राशि, बोनस आदि जैसी कई सुविधायें दिया करते थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि स्टेट बैंक के अधिकारियों ने इस वर्ष उन्हें ये सुविधायें नहीं दी हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है; और

(घ) अधिकारियों की इस मनमानी कार्यवाही के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) :(क) से (घ) सूचना इक्ट्ठी की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश बैंक कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा प्रदर्शन

6133. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आंध्र प्रदेश बैंक कर्मचारी संघ के नेतृत्व में बैंक कर्मचारियों ने

हैदराबाद-स्थित स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया के कार्यालय के सामने 14 मार्च, 1970 को प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पुलिस ने कुछ प्रदर्शनकारियों को गिरफ्तार किया था ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो गिरफ्तार किये गये प्रदर्शनकारियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने बैंक कर्मचारियों के असंतोष को दूर करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) यह प्रदर्शन आन्ध्र प्रदेश के भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के पंचाट के अन्तर्गत आने वाले कर्मचारियों के एक वर्ग द्वारा किये जा रहे उस आन्दोलन के समर्थन में किया गया था जो स्टेट बैंक के सकल कर्मचारी संघ के आन्तरिक मतभेदों के कारण शुरू किया गया था।

(ग) और (घ). पुलिस के आन्ध्र प्रदेश बैंक कर्मचारी संघ के महामंत्री सहित 21 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया था। गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों में स्टेट बैंक का कोई कर्मचारी नहीं था।

(ङ) केन्द्रीय समझौता व्यवस्था द्वारा आन्दोलन के दौरान मध्यस्थता की गयी। 28 मार्च, 1970 को आन्दोलन समाप्त किये जाने के बाद 30 मार्च, 1970 को स्टेट बैंक में फिर से काम शुरू हो गया। औपचारिक समझौते के लिए प्रा.शिक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), हैदराबाद द्वारा कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी गयी है।

Allegations Against the Officials of Income Tax Department

6134. Shri George Fernandes : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a letter dated the 8th March, 1970 from Shri Sukhdeo Prasad Gangrade, c/o Messrs. Laxmi Vastralaya New Market, T. T. Nagar, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh making certain serious allegations against the officials of the Income-tax Department ;

(b) if so, the details of the charges made against the officers ;

(c) whether Government would take action in the matter immediately ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). The complaints have been looked into and it has been found that the allegations are baseless.

Establishment of Polyester Plant in U. P.

6135. Shri S. M. Banerjee :

Shri Jugal Mondal :

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Polyester Fibre Plant in Uttar Pradesh has been established ; and

(b) if so, the location of the same and its capacity ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : (a) A letter of intent was issued on 24th July, 1969 to a private party in U. P. for establishing a Polyester Fibre Plant and they are in the process of obtaining various Government approvals and making other arrangements for setting up the plant ; and

(b) The plant will be located in Ghaziabad and its capacity will be 6,100 tonnes per annum of Ployester Staple Fibre.

Agricultural Wealth Tax

6136. Shri Gadilingana Gowd : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Chief Minister had requested her to think of some alternative to the Agricultural wealth tax proposed in the Central Government Budget for the year 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has written to the Prime Minister putting forward certain suggestions in regard to the exemption limit for the levy of wealth tax on agricultural lands and the manner of valuation of agricultural lands.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Allotment of Land in the Union Territory of Delhi on Priority Basis

6137. Shri Gadilingana Gowd : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided for giving any priority in the case of allotment of land in the Union Territory of Delhi to some persons ; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) and (b). It has been decided that the following categories of persons in the Low and the Middle Income Groups may be allotted plots of land, at pre-determined rates applicable to those Groups, on priority basis :

(1) Persons who own or are tenants of properties in areas which have been declared as 'Clearance areas' under the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956.

(2) Persons owning houses/plots in the congested localities in the old city measuring less than 80 square yards whose houses have been declared dangerous and they are not allowed to rebuild in pursuance of the requirements of the Master Plan or Building byelaws of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

Allotments will be subject to certain restrictions, such as :

(i) The person concerned does not own a house or a residential plot in the Union Territory of Delhi in his/her name or in the name of his/her wife/husband or any of his/her dependent relations including unmarried children.

(ii) Clear possession of the property has been given to the authority concerned.

(iii) Persons who are given land in lieu of compensation will not be eligible for any other benefits or facilities for rehabilitation under the Slum Clearance Scheme.

Supply of Barrels by Suppliers Corporation a 'Benami' Organisation of Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company to Indian Oil Corporation

6138. Shri Sitaram Kesari : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) when the Punjab High Court quashed operation of blacklisting order of Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Company on the 18th July, 1966 till further orders, reasons for placing orders by the Indian Oil Corporation during January/August, 1967 for supply of oil barrels at exorbitant rates on Suppliers Corporation, a 'Benami' organisation of Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company instead of Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Company Private Limited ;

(b) whether Indian Oil Corporation approached Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Company for supply of barrels ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : (a) to (c) The general question of the IOC placing orders on Messrs Bharat Barrels and Drum Manufacturing Company Private Limited has been dealt with in Starred Question No. 675 answered in the Lok Sabha on 26th August, 1968. This particular aspect has been examined by the Estimates Committee in their 86th Report. Refer to Paragraphs 3.44, 3.45 and 3.54 of this Report.

Statement Made by Former Harvard don Dr. Subramaniam Swamy

6139. **Shri Chengalraya Naidu** : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the former Harvard Don and visiting Professor at Delhi University Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has stated that only by forcing the pace of ecnomy to attain a 10 per cent growth rate will solve the problems of technical and rural unemployment, utilisation of idle industrial capacity and income distribution plans by 1980 ;

(b) if so, whether Government have studied its reasons given by him ; and

(c) if so, how far his observations have been found fruitful for the growth and betterment of India's economy ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The high growth and savings rates suggested by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy are certainly desirable ; but a blueprint for growth has to be based on a realistic assessment of possibilities and constraints, which is what the Fourth Plan attempts to do.

Sanction of Five Days Holidays in a Month in Manipur Government Hospitals

6140. **Shri M. Meghachandra** : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Manipur Government Hospital Employees Union, Imphal approached the Medical Directorate Manipur for sanction of five days as holidays in a month in lieu of the present practice in the Government Hospitals, Manipur ;

(b) if so, any decision taken by the Government of Manipur ; and

(c) whether the hospital authorities are considering the matter for early decision ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri B. S. Murthy) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Nursing Course Under Medical Directorate, Manipur

6141. **Shri M. Meghachandra** : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applicants for the newly opened General Nursing Course under the Medical Directorate, Manipur;

(b) the number of candidates to be admitted for the course ;

(c) the number of already employed nurses admitted for the course ; and

(d) how the selection was done ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri B. S. Murthy) : (a) 91.

(b) 20.

(c) Nil.

(d) By competitive written examination followed by interview by a properly constituted Departmental Promotion Committee.

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD PHARMACEUTISTS IN MANIPUR

6142. Shri M. Meghachandra : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Manipur Government has appointed Head Pharmaceutists in all the District Head-quarter Hospitals ;

(b) if so, when they were so appointed and their pay scale ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative, steps so far taken for the same ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri B. S. Murthy) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

REFUSAL OF FESTIVAL ADVANCE TO EMPLOYEES OF MANIPUR P. W. D.

6143. Shri M. Meghachandra : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the work charged employees of Manipur P. W. D. were denied the facilities of Festival Advance both for Republic Day and Holi ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that this has caused great discontentment among the employees concerned ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

ALLOCATION FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO GOLDSMITHS IN MANIPUR

6144. Shri M. Meghachandra : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the amount granted to the Government of Manipur for financial assistance to displaced goldsmiths and those affected by the Gold Control Orders for the year 1969-70 ;

(b) the actual assistance given and the number of goldsmiths who received such assistance in Manipur ; and

(c) the nature of financial assistance per head ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

COPPER DEPOSITS AND EXPLOITATION THEREOF

6145. Shri Virendrakumar Shah : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state the details about the copper deposits located in different parts of the country in the last 3 years and about the progress made with regard to their exploitation ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri Jaganath Rao) : During the last three years the Geological Survey of India have located Copper deposits at Nandup in Singhbhum district, Bihar ; Pular Parsori in Nagpur district, Maharashtra ; Malanjkhand in Balaghat district, Madhya Pradesh ; Kalyadi in Hassan district, Mysore and Umpyrtha in the United Khasi and Jaintia hills, Assam.

Detailed exploratory drilling by the Geological Survey of India is still in progress in all these areas and the question of exploitation will be decided after adequate data regarding grade and tonnage of these deposits are available.

INABILITY OF INDIAN OIL REFINERIES TO REFINE ROSTAM CRUDE AND ACCUMULATION OF STOCKS THEREOF

6146. Shri Virendrakumar Shah : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) whether oil refineries in India are not fully adapted to refine Rostam crude and as a result, Government of India has to seek

outlets for its share of the above crude, available in terms of our collaboration agreement with Iran in the Offshore Oil Project ;

(b) whether the current offers for Rostam crude in the international markets are at unremunerative price levels, leading to heavy accumulation of stocks ;

(c) whether experts in Petroleum Ministry had given no thought to the likely marketing problems before finalising the collaboration agreement with Iran for offshore drilling ; and

(d) if so, whether Government would ensure that the design specifications of the refineries to be built hereafter would be such as to utilise different qualities of crude likely to be available to us for refining ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : (a) Under the Refinery Agreements, refineries of the private oil companies are entitled to bring crude from their own sources. The supply of crude oil to Madras Refinery is similarly governed by the Agreement with foreign collaborators leading to the establishment of the refinery. The public sector inland refineries were designed specifically to process the indigenous crude available nearby. On trial, it was found that the Rostam crude was not suitable for Cochin Refinery, which is the only coastal refinery with some uncommitted capacity.

(b) and (c). Some of the offers received from abroad were found to be unattractive. Some recent offers, however, are attractive and negotiations are in progress. It is not uncommon for a newly produced crude to encounter in the market acceptance under the present conditions of world-wide crude surplus. The problems of marketing can only be taken up after the discovery of crude oil in commercial quantities and ascertaining the crude characteristics.

(d) The question will be duly considered when designing new refineries or expanding existing ones, taking into account the situation then in regard to the disposal of Rostam crude.

HIGH COST OF PRODUCTION OF FERTILIZERS IN F. A. C. T.

6147. Shri S. M. Krishna :
Dr. Sushila Nayar :

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a Committee or Commission to inquire into the causes of high cost of production of fertilizers in Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative the time by which the committee will be set up ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : (a) No.

(b) The Committee on Public Undertakings have already examined various aspects relating to the working of the company including high cost of production of Fertilizers. Efforts are being made to improve the efficiency of the plant.

(c) Does not arise.

BRINGING THE RATES OF L.I.C. PREMIUM TO THE LEVEL OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE COMPANIES RATES

6148. Shri S. M. Krishna :
Dr. Sushila Nayar :

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that premium rates of Life Insurance Corporation are the highest rates of premium as compared to the foreign Insurance Companies of the World ;

(b) if so, how the rates of LIC premium compare with the rates of companies of USA, UK, France and Japan ;

(c) whether Government propose to bring the rates of LIC premiums on the level of other world companies; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

The Minister of Supply and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri R.K. Khadilkar) : (a) Details of the premium rates in life insurance in other countries of the world are not readily available. It is, therefore, not known whether premium rates of the Corporation are the highest in the world. It is known, however, that premium rates in Western countries are lower.

(b) to (d) A comparison of the premium rates in one country with those in another is not a valid comparison. Premium rates are based on the expected future experience in regard to three elements, namely, mortality, interest and expenses. These vary from country to country. It is therefore not feasible to bring the Corporation's premium rates to the level of rates offered in foreign countries.

Payment of Income-tax by Film Producers

6149. Shri Jugal Mondal : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the top fifty Film Producers of Bombay who pay the highest amount of Income-tax in the country with the amount of Income assessed and tax paid in each case during the last three years ;

(b) the arrears due from each one of them as on the 31st March, 1969 ; and

(c) the steps taken to recover the arrears ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) to (c). The requisite information regarding Film Producers can be collected only by a scrutiny of a large number of assessment records which will involve considerable time and labour. If the Honourable Member desires to have information about any particular Film Producer(s), the same would be duly furnished.

Country-Wise Survey for Copper Deposits

6150. Shri Jugal Mondal : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) whether recent surveys have revealed that rich copper deposits are available in many parts of the country ; and

(b) if so, the places where the positive indication about the availability of copper has been found and the total quantum of deposits that have been found so far ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri Jaganath Rao) : (a) and (b) Recent surveys have shown copper ore deposits/occurrences at Rakha mines, Roam Sidheswar, Tamapahar, Turamdih, Ramchandrapahar in Singhbhum Copper belt in Bihar ; Kolihan, Madhan-Kudhan, Akwali, Satkui, Bhagoni, Kho-Dariba in Rajasthan ; Dhukonda, Nallakonda, Bandalamottu in Agnigundala and Mailaram in Andhra Pradesh ; Kalyadi in Hassan District, Mysore ; and Mamandur in South Arcot District in Tamil Nadu. About 240 million tonnes of copper ore has been estimated in these deposits by the Geological Survey of India.

Loss to I. O. C. in Dealing with Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co.

6151. Shri Samar Guha : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 313 on the 9th March, 1970 regarding loss to I. O. C. in dealing with Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company and state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation have since consulted their legal advisers in regard to parts (a) to (d) of the question ;

(b) if so, the details therefor ; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : (a) to (c). The Indian Oil Corporation has filed a suit against Messrs. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P.) Ltd. in the Bombay High Court a few days back in connection with the supply of barrels under I. O. C.'s Purchase Order No. OP/3605(HG) dated October 24, 1966 against Tender No. OP/TEN-7/65. Since the matter is now before a Court of Law, it will not be in the interest

of Indian Oil Corporation to disclose any information on the subject.

ORGANISATION AND FUNCTIONS OF STANDING COMMITTEE OF MINERAL ADVISORY BOARD

6152. Shri G. C. Naik :Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) when the Standing Committee of the Mineral Advisory Board was formed and its functions ;

(b) who are the members and what is the criteria of selection or appointment of members ; and

(c) the number of times it met and what are its reports ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri Jaganath Rao) : (a) to (c). The Standing Committee of the Mineral Advisory Board was constituted on 27th October, 1967 and it was reconstituted first on 31st October, 1968 and again on 26th November, 1969. The functions and details of the members together with the criteria of selection of the members are given in the enclosed Memoranda and Note respectively.

The Committee has met four times and copies of the minutes of their meetings are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-3176 /70]. The Committee does not submit reports.

REVISION OF RATE OF ROYALTY ON IRON ORE

6153. Shri G. C. Naik : Will the Ministry of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering revision of the rate of royalty on iron ore as the present rate is in force since 1962 ;

(b) whether Government have received representations from State Governments for upward revision of the rate of royalty ; and

(c) what is the export duty on iron ore and whether there is any proposal to reduce this figure ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri Jaganath Rao) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The current rates of export duty on iron ore are indicated below :

Grade	*Export duty per tonne*
——(Lumpy ore)	
73 percent Fe and above	.. Rs.10.50
60—62.99 percent Fe	.. Rs. 6.00
58—59.99 percent Fe	.. Rs. 5.00
Below 58 percent Fe	.. Rs. 4.00
Fines	
62 percent Fe and above	.. Rs. 4.00
Up-to 61.99 percent Fe	.. Rs. 3.00

There is no proposal under consideration to reduce the export duty on iron ore.

PLAN SUBMITTED BY STATES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES FOR JUDICAL OFFICERS AND TEACHERS IN RURAL AREAS

6154. Shri Shri Chand Goyal : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme to build houses for Judicial Officers in Districts and Divisional headquarters in the States of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Union Territory of Chandigarh ;

(b) whether there is some scheme to build houses for teachers in the rural areas ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) The subject matter pertains to the activities of the State Governments/Union Ter-

ritory Administrations concerned. The Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development have not formulated any such scheme.

(b) and (c) No scheme has been formulated by the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development for the construction of houses specifically for teachers in rural areas. However, the Village Housing Projects, Scheme, formulated by this Department, *inter alia* provides for the grant of loans to villagers, including teachers, for the construction of new houses or improvement of existing houses, upto 80 per cent of the cost of construction, subject to a maximum loan of Rs.3,000 per house to each individual. This scheme is implemented by the Governments of States and Union Territories who are competent to sanction loans.

Survey of Hill Areas of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh for Oil and Natural Gas

6155. Shri Shri Chand Goyal : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in the hill areas of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh to find out whether there is any oil or natural gas in these areas ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the survey ; and

(c) whether there is any plan to exploit the areas of the above mentioned States ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : (a) Yes.

(b) The surveys led to delineation of a few structures. Some of the structures were tested by drilling, but oil or natural gas deposits of commercial significance were not met with in any of the wells.

(c) As commercial deposits of oil and natural gas have not been found present, the question of exploitation of the deposit does not arise.

Realisation of Extra Expenditure Incurred by I. O. C. from Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company

6156. Shri George Fernandes : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 161 on the 2nd March, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the legal advisers have advised the Indian Oil Corporation that the extra expenditure of Rs.1,34,000 incurred by them due to their emergent purchase of 21,000 barrels from Messrs Suppliers Corporation, a benami concern of Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P.) Ltd., are not recoverable from Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P.) Ltd. ;

(b) if not, whether Government have since taken steps to recover the requisite amount from them ;

(c) whether Government have also suspended their future dealings with this firm ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : (a) and (b). The Indian Oil Corporation has filed a suit against Messrs Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P.) Ltd. in the Bombay High Court a few days back in connection with the supply of barrels under Indian Oil Corporation's Purchase Order No. OP/3605(HG) dated 24th October, 1966 against Tender No. OP/TEN-7/65. Since the matter is now before a Court of Law, it will not be in the interest of Indian Oil Corporation to disclose any information on the subject.

(c) This is a matter on which the Indian Oil Corporation has to take an independent view.

(d) Does not arise.

Commissioning of Overhead Tanks in South Delhi

6157. Shri D. N. Patodia : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that three overhead tanks in South Delhi are lying complete and have not been installed for quite a long time ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to commission them shortly ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri B. S. Murthy) : (a) to (c). The first phase of the 'Kailash Reservoir Scheme' for augmenting the water supply to South Delhi colonies includes the construction of four overhead tanks. Out of these, the structural work for two has been completed and the work of fixing the pipes is in progress. The structural work of the remaining two is in progress. The ancillary works are also in progress.

The overhead tanks will be commissioned after the rising mains, pumping stations and underground reservoir at Kailash are ready. Works pertaining to all these items in the first phase of the Scheme, are at various stages of completion and are likely to take 12 to 15 months' time for commissioning.

Pollution of Water in Delhi by Discharge of Industrial Effluent

6158. **Shri D. N. Patodia** :

Shri Devinder Singh Garcha :

Shri Manibhai J. Patel :

Shri Valmiki Choudhury :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken up the question of control on discharge of industrial effluent into flowing water which often causes pollution of water in Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether the State Governments have given any assurance for co-operation; and

(c) if so, what steps are sought to be taken to check such pollution ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri B. S. Murthy) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

वित्त मंत्रालय में अंशकालिक अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों और चपरासियों के पद

6159. **श्री जं० ब० सिंह विष्ट** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वित्त मंत्रालय में अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों और चपरासियों के पदों पर व्यक्तियों को दैनिक मजदूरी (अंशकालिक) पर नियुक्त किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वित्त मंत्रालय के प्रत्येक विभाग में वर्गवार ऐसे कितने कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त किया गया है और उनमें से ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो दो वर्ष से अधिक समय से काम कर रहे हैं और ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो तीन महीने से अधिक समय से काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार अन्य कर्मचारियों को नियमित रिक्त पदों पर शीघ्र नियुक्त करने का है; और यदि हां, तो कब; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार कम वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों के हितों की निरन्तर उपेक्षा करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) (क) जी हां।

(ख) वित्त मंत्रालय के सचिवालयी कार्यालयों से संबंधित सूचना सदन की मेज पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT–3177 /70]

(ग) और (घ) : वर्तमान नियमों के अधीन, नियमित निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों के रूप में नियुक्ति संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के जरिये की जाती है और इसलिये दैनिक मजदूरी पर नियुक्त किये गये व्यक्ति स्वत: ही इस प्रकार की नियुक्ति के हकदार नहीं होते। लेकिन,

श्रेणी IV के नियमित पदों पर नियुक्ति के मामले में, दैनिक मजदूरी पर नियुक्त किये गये व्यक्तियों को यदि उन्होंने कम से कम दो वर्ष की लगातार सेवा-अवधि पूरी करली हो तो, अन्य शर्तें पूरी होने पर प्राथमिकता दी जा सकती है। सरकार के अधीन विभिन्न पदों पर सभी भरतियां सार्वजनिक हितों की दृष्टि से निर्दिष्ट नियमों के अधीन करनी होती है तथा इन कर्मचारियों के हितों की उपेक्षा करने का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठ सकता।

अधिकतम शेयर वाले व्यापार गृह

6160. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन व्यापार गृहों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके पास 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के सबसे अधिक शेयर हैं ;

(ख) एक करोड़ रुपये और एक करोड़ रुपये से कम कीमत के शेयर रखने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति या संस्था के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) उक्त शेयरों के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) (क) और (ख). उन 14 भूतपूर्व बैंकिंग कम्पनियों के, जिनके उपक्रम 19 जुलाई 1969 से बककारी समवाय (उपक्रमों का अभिग्रहण और अन्तरण) अधिनियम, 1970 के अन्तर्गत गठित तदनुरूप नये बैंकों को अन्तरित और निहित कर दिये गये थे, 1·40 लाख से भी अधिक शेयर होल्डर हैं। ऐसे प्रत्येक शेयर होल्डर के, जिसके पास इन बैंकिंग कम्पनियों के काफी बड़ी मात्रा में शेयर हैं, उन व्यापारिक-गृहों के साथ के सम्बन्धों के बारे में, जिनकी सूचियां एकाधिकार जांच आयोग अथवा औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति विषयक जांच समिति द्वारा अपनी अपनी रिपोर्टों में दी गयी है, जानकारी इकट्ठी करने पर बहुत अधिक समय और श्रम लगेगा। इन सबन्धों का पता लगाने के लिए, बैंकिंग कम्पनियों के रजिस्टर में दर्ज प्रत्येक शेयरहोल्डर के लाभकारी हित का पता लगाना पड़ेगा, जो शायद ही सम्भव है। फिर भी, एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है, जिसमें भूतपूर्व बैंकिंग कम्पनियों के कुछ सबसे बड़े शेयरहोल्डरों के नाम, उनके शेयरों की संख्या और उनके चुकता मूल्य की जानकारी दी गयी है। **[ग्रंथलाय में रख दिया गया देखिये** संख्या LT–3178/70] किसी भी एक शेयर होल्डर के पास इनमें से किसी भी बैंकिंग कम्पनी के एक करोड़ अथवा उससे अधिक के चुकता मूल्य के शेयर नहीं हैं।

(ग) चूंकि इन बैंकिंग कम्पनियों के उपक्रमों का अभिग्रहण कर लिया गया है इसलिए इन कम्पनियों के शेयरहोल्डरों का राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के प्रबन्ध पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है।

रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा ऋण सम्बन्धी शर्तों में परिवर्तन

6161. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ने ऋण सम्बन्धी शर्तों में कोई परिवर्तन किये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) ऋण संबन्धी नई नीति के सम्बन्ध में सरकार तथा विभिन्न उद्योगों की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है और देश में औद्योगिक विकास की गति पर उसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) (क) और (ख). सम्भवतः इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध बैंकों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋणों से है, न कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा बैंकों के लिये की जाने वाली पुनर्वित्त व्यवस्था से। रिजर्व-बैंक ने वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा मंजूर किये जाने वाले ऋणों की बैंकों द्वारा शर्तों में निम्नलिखित परिवर्तन किये हैं :—

(1) रिजर्व बैंक ने 21 जनवरी, 1970 के अपने निर्देश के अनुसार, जो सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों पर लागू होता है, अन्न, तिलहन, वनस्पति तेलों, जिसमें वनस्पति शामिल है, रूई और कपास के बदले में दिये जाने वाले ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में न्यूनतम मार्जिन की सीमा बढ़ा दी है। तथा इन ऋणों की अधिकतम राशि भी घटा दी गई है। साथ ही, इन वस्तुओं

के सम्बन्ध में लिए जाने वाले ब्याज की दर भी 10 प्रतिशत निर्धारित कर दी गयी है।

(2) जिन भारतीय बैंकों के पास 50 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक रकम जमा हो, उन बैंकों द्वारा तथा अनुसूचित विदेशी बैंकों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में, ब्याज की 9½ प्रतिशत की जो अधिकतम दर निर्धारित की गयी थी उसे समाप्त कर दिया गया।

(3) रिजर्व बैंक ने, 28 मार्च, 1970 के अपने निर्देश द्वारा सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से कहा है कि वे ग्राहकों के लिए मंजूर किये गये 10 लाख रुपये और उस से अधिक रकमों के ऋणों की इस्तेमाल न की गयी रकमों पर एक प्रतिशत की दर से वचनबद्धता प्रभार लें।

(ग) सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में किसी उद्योग द्वारा इस नीति के बारे में की गयी किसी महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिकूल प्रतिक्रिया की सूचना नहीं मिली है।

PAYMENT OF INCOME TAX BY FILM PEOPLE

6162. Shri K. N. Pandey : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the names of film actors and actresses in the country whose incomes were assessed over Rs.1 lakh during the financial year 1969-70 ;

(b) the amount of Income of each of them and the amount of Income-tax realized from them ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that their payment of Income-tax is not commensurate with their actual incomes ;

(d) whether it is a fact that many of the said actors and actresses have evaded the payment of Income-tax ; and if so, their names and the action taken to realise the arrears ; and

(e) whether their houses have ever been raided during the year and the unaccounted money recovered from them as a result of those raids and if so, the amount seized from each of them and the action taken against them ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

बेतिया के सब डिवीजनल अधिकारी द्वारा औद्योगिक विकास के बारे में भारत के रिजर्व बैंक के डिप्टी गवर्नर को दिया गया प्रतिवेदन

6163. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बेतिया के सब-डिवीजनल अधिकारी ने बेतिया सबडिवीजन के औद्योगिक विकास के बारे में भारत के रिजर्व बैंक के डिप्टी गवर्नर को जब वे गत फरवरी के दूसरे सप्ताह में वहाँ गये थे, एक प्रतिवेदन दिया था (दिनांक 10 मार्च, का 'सर्च लाइट' दैनिक समाचारपत्र हैं);

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनमें दी गई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उसमें उल्लिखित मदों का प्रस्तावित प्राथमिकता क्रम क्या है और क्या उनके लिये रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा वित्त प्रदान किया जायेगा अथवा उनकी क्रियान्विति के लिये बैंक द्वारा ऋण दिये जायेगें ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) (क) से (ग) : भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के उप-गवर्नर ने कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम (एग्रीकल्चरल रीफाइनेंस कारपोरेशन) के अध्यक्ष की हैसियत से, मुख्यतः कृषि ऋण की समस्याओं के सिलसिले में फरवरी, 1970 में बेतिया का दौरा किया था। अपने दौरे के दौरान उन्हें इस इलाके में कृषि-उत्पादन और विकास की वित्त-व्यवस्था करने की योजनाओं के संबंध में जनता, बैंकरों और निगम-सदस्यों के विचार सुनने का अवसर मिला। हालाँकि उप-गवर्नर को कृषि-विकास के संबंध में कुछ ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किये गये थे लेकिन उन्हें बेतिया सब-डिवीजन के औद्योगिक विकास के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई।

OVERDRAFTS BY STATES

6164. Shri Dev Inder Singh Garcha :
Shri Manibhai J. Patel :
Shri Valmiks Choudhary :

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States whose overdraft amount is increasing during the last three years ;

(b) whether the amount of overdraft to a State is taken as part of grant or special assistance to that State and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Punjab is not running overdraft with the Reserve Bank ;

(d) whether this fact has been taken into account while giving assistance to that State ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) Overdrafts fluctuate from day to day due to various factors including adjustment of any assistance provided by the Centre. It is, therefore, difficult to indicate the names of the States whose overdrafts increased during the last three years. However, a statement showing the States' overdrafts as at the end of the preceding three years is laid on the Table.

(b) No, Sir. The State Governments are not expected to run any unauthorised overdraft on the Reserve Bank. Such overdraft is not an additional facility nor does the mere existence of an overdraft qualify for any special assistance.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise in view of the answer to part (b) above.

STATEMENT

State	Overdrafts of State Governments as on		
	30-3-1968	31-3-1969	31-3-1970
	(*In crores of Rupees*)		
Andra Pradesh		0.53	12.17
Assam		17.65	7.98
Bihar	4.97		10.22
Kerala ..		5.52	8.40
Madhya Pradesh	5.23		
Maharashtra ..	1.91	..	..
Mysore	10.15	19.78	14.80
Orissa	5.83	15.61	
Rajasthan ..	3.43	32.27	21.98
Tamil Nadu ..		25.11	16.10
Uttar Pradesh ..	..	28.21	

EXPENDITURE BY PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

6165. Shri S. Kundu : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has prescribed any norms for expenditure on non-productive sector of an undertaking such as guest houses, bungalows, swimming pools, roads, parks, etc., *i.e.*, on civil construction ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government are aware that this norm is not adhered to by the public sector and private sector and is also on a higher side ; and

(d) whether Government have instructed that the Civil construction in the projects should be simple and of temporary nature in the beginning and out of the profits of

the undertaking this could be replaced gradually ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a), (b) and (d). The Bureau have laid down norms and standards for construction of residential quarters for staff and for roads, townships, etc. of the Public Enterprises. Specifications and scale of amenities on austerity standards to meet functional requirements have been indicated. In respect of residential quarters, alternative type designs have been suggested to achieve economy. Simlarly, for provision of facilities in respect of education, health, shopping, recreation, etc. it has been suggested that where more than one Public Enterprise are located it would be desirable to pool resources. Although norms have not been laid down with regard to guest houses and swimming pools, care is taken to see that excessive provisions are not made in this regard at the time of scrutinising the project estimates. Insturctions have also issued requiring the Public Enterprises with units which have a limited life such as oilfields, coal-fields, mining, etc. to go in for semi-permanent structures.

(c) No case ofnon-adherence to the norms laid down has come to the notice of the Bureau of Public Enterprises since such norms were laid ; even though in respect of constructions made earlier the standards were on the higher side.

Government have not laid down such norms in respect of residential quarters for staff, townships, roads, etc. for the private enterprises.

Alleged Corruption in Sales Organisation of I. O. C.

6166. Shri S. Kundu :

Shri Ram Charan :

Shri Onkarlal Bohra :

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the sale distribution and agencies of petrol and its products, fertiliser, gas, etc., are in the hands of a few people ;

(b) if so, the steps that Government are taking to break the vested interest in this trade ;

(c) whether Government are also aware that corruption prevails in the sales organisation of Indian Oil Corporation ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government are taking to eradicate corruption ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroelum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : (a) No, Sir. These products are being distributed through a large number of dealers/agents all over the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is difficult to give a precise answer to the question which is general and provides no details. Judging however from the small number of complaints which have arisen during the last 10 years, which have been/are being appropriately looked into, it cannot be said that corruption prevails in the sales organisation of the Indian Oil Corporation.

(d) In view of the reply to part (c) of the Question, this does not arise. However, the Corporation is taking every step to eliminate points of corruption, if any, in its organisational set up.

सैकरीन के प्रयोग से कैंसर रोग हो जाने के बारे में विशेषज्ञों के विचार

6167. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन, निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ विशेषज्ञों ने यह आशंका व्यक्त की है कि सैकरीन के प्रयोग से कैंसर रोग होने का खतरा रहता है; और

(ख) उपरोक्त सन्दर्भ में होटलों में सैकरीन का प्रयोग रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) केवल कार्बोनिटेड मादक पेयों में ही सैकरीन का एक कृत्रिम मीठे के रूप में उपयोग करने की अनुमति दी जाती है और अन्य किसी खाद्य पदार्थ में नहीं। अब तक विश्व के सभी देशों से मिली सूचना से पता चलता है कि सैकरीन आमतौर पर उपयोग किया जाने वाला एक कृत्रिम मीठा है तथा ऐसी कोई वैज्ञानिक रिपोर्ट उपलब्ध नहीं है जो यह बताये कि इस से कैंसर हो जाता है अथवा इसका कोई अन्य क्षतिकारक प्रभाव होता है।

पौड़ी गढ़वाल का पौड़ी अस्पताल

6168. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन, निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री** पौड़ी गढ़वाल में पौड़ी अस्पताल के बारे में दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2110 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो बिलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) आवश्यक सूचना का एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

अस्पताल में औषधियों का भण्डार पर्याप्त है और निर्धन एवं जरूरतमन्द रोगियों को औषधियाँ सदा अस्पताल से ही दी जाती हैं। कुछेक मामलों, में, सम्पन्न रोगियों को, जो औषधियाँ खरीद सकते हैं केवल उन्हीं औषधियों को खरीदने के लिये कहा जाता है जो अस्पताल के भण्डार में न हों। अस्पताल से बाजार में कोई औषधि नहीं बेची जाती।

पौड़ी गढ़वाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) में परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र

6169. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री** पौड़ी गढ़वाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) में परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों के बारे में 1 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2109 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी राज्य सरकारों से इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह): (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार पिछड़े इलाके की कठिनाइयों के प्रति भलीभांति सचेत है और उसने वहाँ पहले ही चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की हुई है। गढ़वाल जिले में 19 अस्पताल और औषधालय काम कर रहे हैं जिनमें एक रति रोग क्लीनिक, पाँच प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र और 13 आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय हैं। राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय चेचक उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम सम्पूर्ण जिले में चलाए जा रहे हैं। इसके अलावा राज्य सरकार ने एक एलोपैथिक औषधालय, पौड़ी में एक क्षय-रोग क्लीनिक, नौ प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और एक आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय खोलने की मंजूरी दी है। इस क्षेत्र में और अधिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के भी प्रस्ताव हैं। राज्य सरकार ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि जिले के किसी भी हिस्से में चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं के अभाव के कारण मृत्यु होने के समाचार नहीं मिले हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

SCHEME FOR COMPULSORY AMALGAMATION OF SMALL COAL MINES

6170. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria** : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased state :

(a) whether Government have finalised their investigation regarding Compulsory Amalgamation of Small Coal Mines ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri Jaganath Rao) : (a) The question of investigations will arise only after the scheme of Compulsory amalgamation is implemented after enactment of the enabling legislation. A bill to bring about compulsory amalgamation is proposed to be brought forward very shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

UTILISATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED FROM SALE OF INDIAN GOODS TO FOREIGN TOURISTS

6171. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria** : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the manner in which the sale proceeds of Indian goods sold to foreign tourists in the currency of their countries are utilised ; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby in terms of Indian rupee during the year 1969 ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) The foreign currency collected as sale proceeds against goods sold to foreign tourists in India forms part of the country's total exchange resources which are utilised for financing the import of goods and for meeting other foreign exchange requirements.

(b) A recent survey undertaken by the Department of Tourism reveals that tourists spend 28.2 per cent on shopping against the total tourist expenditure. Applying this to the estimated total earning of 33.11 crores for 1969 the amount spent on shopping is estimated at 9.34 crores.

APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS RECEIVED BY I. F. C.

6172. **Shri S. S. Kothari** : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that applications for loans received by the Industrial Finance Corporation during the calendar year 1969 have been less than the applications received during the previous two years—number and amount-wise ;

(b) if so, the number of applications and amount of loans asked for during the last three years ; and

(c) the reasons for the decline in such applications ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See.* No. LT-3179/70].

(c) According to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the receipt of a lesser number of applications for loans by it during the calendar year 1969 could broadly be attributed to—

(i) the continuance of recessionary conditions particularly in some of the engineering industries ; and

(ii) the fact of the capacity created in some of the industries like paper and paper boards, sheet glass, cement, tractors, bicycles, fertilisers etc. being not yet fully utilised, though the industrial performance on the whole was better in 1969 in these industries than in the earlier year.

There has, however, been some improvement in the number and amount of applications received by the Corporation durng the second half of the year 1969, when the Corporation received 36 applications for loans to the extent of Rs.2,164.37 lakhs as

against 21 applications for Rs.843.44 lakhs in the first half of the year *i.e.*, January—June, 1969.

Scheme for Management and Regulation of Nationalised Banks

6173. Shri S. S. Kothari : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that scheme is to be prepared for management and regulation of nationalised banks ;

(b) if so, when the scheme is scheduled to be ready for presentation before Parliament ; and

(c) whether the scheme would provide for a Central Board of Banking constituted of professional bankers for the management and regulation of nationlised banks : ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) to (c). Details of the scheme envisaged in Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 are still being worked out in consultation with the Reserve Bank. It is hoped to get the scheme ready for presentation before each House of Parliament during the next three or four months.

Pocket Book of Economic Information (1969)

6074. Shri S. S. Kothari : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the new India Pocket Book of Economic Information (1969 Edition), statistics regrding Sources and Uses of Funds of Public Limited Companies on page 69 et. seq. have been given only upto the year 1965 ;

(b) if so, why current statistics have not been worked out so as to increase their utility; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to ensure that upto date statistics are made available ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The latest available statistics relating to Sources and Uses of Funds of Public Limited Companies is for 1966-67 and has been published in the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, August, 1969. These data, however, could not be incorporated in the India Pocket Book of Economic Information (1969 Edition) as the printing of the Pocket Book was already in an advanced stage.

(c) It is the endeavour of the Government to make available the latest statistics on the economy as soon as these are processed and are ready.

Overall Development of Delhi by D. D. A.

6175. Shri Bal Raj Madhok : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Development Authority has been entrusted with the work of overall development of Delhi in accordance with the Master Plan ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of open flats in the urbanised part of Delhi are held by Land and Development Officer Section of his Ministry ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this dual control of D. D. A. and L. and D. O. leads to number of complications and misdirection of funds to the detriment of the best interests of the community ; and

(d) whether Government will ensure taking steps to hand over the works and functions of L. and D. O. to D. D. A. in the best interests of all concerned ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) The object of the Authority *inter alia* is to promote and secure the development of Delhi according to the Master Plan.

(b) No, Sir. But if the reference is to unbuilt plots, the answer is 'yes'.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of the reply to part (c), this is not considered necessary.

Development of Public Park in Srinivaspuri, New Delhi

6176. Shri Bal Raj Madhok : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made to develop a public park in Srinivaspuri, New Delhi and the name of agency for its development ;

(b) the total amount earmarked for it ; and

(c) the time by which the work will be completed ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) There are 8 plots meant for parks in the layout plan of Srinivaspuri Colony. Three out of these have been developed horticulturally by the Directorate of Horticulture, C. P. W. D. Four plots have been enclosed with boundary walls and railings by the Delhi Municipal Corporation who have also developed them horticulturally. The position of the eighth plot is that in the layout Plan of the Colony this is shown as for a Community Centre and the Delhi Municipal Corporation, which had fenced the plot and fixed hydrants therein, has stopped further work on development. This matter will be sorted out as soon as possible.

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has during the last three years booked an amount of Rs.73,469 for the development of parks in Srinivaspuri. The Directorate of Horituclture have incurred an expenditure of Rs.21,220. The total expenditure, therefore, comes to Rs.94,689.

(c) Please see the reply to part (a). The use to which the eighth plot will be put will be decided as soon as possible ; no time for this can be indicated at present.

Jhuggi-Jhoupri Removal Scheme for Delhi

6177. Shri Bal Raj Madhok : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of Jhuggi-Jhoupri removal scheme in Delhi upto March 31, 1970 ;

(b) whether Jhuggi-Jhoupri camps have been shifted during this period and the name of sites where the people so displaced have been rehabilitated; the programme for Jhuggi-Jhoupri removal from March 31 to the outset of rains in July ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to provide civic amenities to the Jhuggi-Jhoupri colonies which are not to be removed for the time being ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) 2472 tenements have been built and 3740 plots of 80 sq. yds. and 40700 plots of 25 sq. yds. have been developed.

(b) A number of J. J. clusters have been cleared. The pre-July 1960 squatters have been resettled in J. J. colonies in localities, such as Moti Bagh (Ring Road), Srinivaspuri Madangir, Sunlight, Madipur, Naraina etc. Post-July, 1960 squatters have been resettled on camping sites at Seemapuri, Nangloi, Pankha Road, etc. No programme for the removal of squatters during the period from the 31st March, 1970 to July, 1970 has been prepared so far.

(c) Civic amenities in big. J. J. clusters are provided by the local bodies to the extent possible.

अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों को जनपथ, नई दिल्ली में दुकानों का आवंटन

6178. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जीवन बीमा निगम मैदान, नई दिल्ली के निकट जनपथ में 29 दुकानों का निर्माण किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन दुकानों के आवंटन के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों से 31

दिसम्बर, 1969 तक कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या है जिनको दूकानों के आरक्षण के आधार पर उन दूकानों का आवंटन किया गया था; और

(घ) अनुसूचित जातियों के उन आवेदन कर्त्ताओं का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनके आवेदन पत्र अस्वीकार कर दिये गये थे ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क): जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (घ). 29 दूकानों में से 4 अनुसूचित जाति के समुदाय के लोगों को आवंटन करने के लिए सुरक्षित की गई हैं। 4 में से एक दुकान, अनुसूचित जाति के एक संसद सदस्य की विधवा को आवंटित की जानी है। शेष 3 दूकानें अनुसूचित जाति समुदाय के उन सदस्यों को दी जानी हैं, जो सार्वजनिक भूमि पर अनधिवासी हैं और गाडगिल आश्वासन के अन्तर्गत वैकल्पिक वास के आवंटन के पात्र हैं। इस उद्देश्य से दिसम्बर 1969 में दिल्ली प्रशासन ने एक विज्ञापन जारी किया था, जिसके उत्तर में 21 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे। जांच करने पर उन में से कोई भी गाडगिल आश्वासन के अन्तर्गत पात्र नहीं पाया गया।

(ग) अभी तक अनुसूचित जाति समुदाय के सदस्यों अथवा अन्य लोगों को दूकान का कोई आवंटन नहीं किया गया।

गोरखपुर उर्वरक कारखाने के कारखाना इंजीनियरिंग (इलेक्ट्रिकल) विभाग में कथित भ्रष्टाचार

6179. श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उर्वरक कारखाना कर्मचारी संघ, गोरखपुर के मंत्री ने 13 जनवरी, 1970 को भारतीय उर्वरक विभाग गोरखपुर के महाप्रबन्धक और उसके प्रबन्धक को गोरखपुर उर्वरक कारखाने के कारखाना इंजीनियरिंग (इलैक्ट्रिकल) विभाग में फैले हुए भ्रष्टाचार, अनियमितताओं तथा कदाचार के बारे में शिकायतें भेजी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर संबन्धित अधिकारियों ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या इस कार्मिक संघ के मंत्री ने 9 मार्च, 1970 को इस आशय की शिकायत उन को भेजी थी ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उनके द्वारा इस पर की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी हाँ। उर्वरक कारखाना, मजदूर संघ, गोरखपुर का भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के चेयरमैन तथा प्रबन्ध निर्देशक के नाम दिनांक 13-2-70 का एक पत्र, जिस में बिना किसी विशिष्ट उदाहरण के, गोरखपुर कारखाने के संयंत्र इलैक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियरिंग विभाग के एक अफसर के विरुद्ध आरोप लगाये गये थे, निगम को प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ख) क्योंकि लगाये गये आरोप अस्पष्ट हैं, निगम ने सम्बन्धित अफसर के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। तथापि, निगम के मुख्यालय ने गोरखपुर के महा प्रबन्धक से अफसर के विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों की पुष्टि में संघ से विशिष्ट उदाहरण या तथ्यों का पता लगाने का अनुरोध किया है।

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) शिकायत निगम को आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिये भेजी गई।

BLINDNESS COSTING RS. 10,000 CRORES TO THE COUNTRY

6180. Shri R. K. Birla : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Union Government has been drawn to a news report appearing in the 'Hindustan Times'

dated the 13th March, 1970 in which it is stated that blindness in the country is costing Rs.10,000 crores almost half the total allocation for the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether Government have themselves made such as assessment, and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the number of blind persons in the country at present and the number of eye surgeons and eye hospitals in the country at present ;

(d) the details of the proposals formulated for the Fourth Plan for the prevention of blindness in the country ; and

(e) the steps so far taken to prevent blindness ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri B. S. Murthy) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(e) The major causes of blindness in this country are Cataract, Trachoma, Small-pox and nutritional deficiencies, etc. Facilities for Cataract operation and corneal grafting are available in the country. Government have also taken measures for the control of Trachoma and eradication of Small-pox on a nation-wide basis. Under the Family Planning Programme, vitamin 'A' is distributed freely to the vulnerable groups of population to prevent night blindness. To control the nutritional deficiencies, which are a major cause of blindness, Government have taken various steps such as the Supplementary Feeding Programme, production of nutritious food, education in nutrition, treatment of early cases of malnutrition, etc.

Contracts for Liquor Shops in Delhi and New Delhi

6181. Shri P. C. Adichan : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country liquor shops contracts in Delhi and New Delhi fetched fabulous and all time high prices this year ;

(b) if so, how they compare with last year's prices and the percentage of increase and

(c) how it is likely to affect the quality and prices of liquor to be sold there ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. As compared with the collections in the previous two years, the current year's figures show an increase of 7.74 per cent and a decrease of 17.62 per cent over the collections in 1969-70 and 1968-69 respectively.

(c) The retail price is not subject to any control. Quality control is watched by the Excise Authorities.

Expansion of Medical Facilities in Rural Areas

6182. Shri V. Narasimha Rao : Shri B. K. Daschowdhury :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to do away with the Rs.20 crores crash programme for expansion of medical facilities in rural areas ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) whether Government propose to pursue the programme with smaller outlay ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri B. S. Murthy) : (a) No. The proposal is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Bills Pertaining to Staff of Various Ministries to A. G., C. W. and M.

6183. Shri Valmiki Choudhary : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No,

3158 given on the 16th March, 1970 and state :

(a) the position in regard to bills presented at the counter of A.G. C. W. and M., New Delhi vide token Nos. (i) 811 dated 17th July, 1969 (ii) 1304 dated 21st August, 1969 (iii) 1489 dated 16th December, 1969 (iv) 838 dated 8th January, 1970 (v) 2282 dated the 21st January, 1970 (vi) 784 dated 22nd January, 1970 and (vii) 1634 dated the 2nd February, 1970 and time taken to pass these bills ;

(b) if these bills were passed after a fortnight of their presentation then what was the object of keeping them pending for such a long time ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in some cases the bills are returned unpassed with objections after taking considerable long time of their presentation ; and

(d) if so, details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to eliminate such delay in future.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) and (b). The position in regard to the bills along with the reasons for keeping them pending is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed In Library See* No. LT-3180/70]. It will be seen that of the 7 bills, in one case no bill of that token number was received in the office; in regard to others, which are 6, out of a total number of bills received in the office averaging about 800 per month, for the reasons given in the statement, the delay was not inordinate consistent with the care that has to be taken for passing such bills.

(c) Normally this is not so. However, some complicated bills, as for example, T. A. Bills, Arrear Bills on account of pay fixation, etc. have to be scrutinised thoroughly to avoid piece-meal objections. In addition, some bills require reference/verification to old bills or past-claims. This takes a little more time in checking the bills. Normally preference is given to establishment pay bills towards the end of the month and this entails some delay in passing other bills.

(d) Strict instructions have been issued to ensure disposal of bills in time and for a periodical review of all outstanding bills, with a view to eliminate all avoidable delays.

Selection Grade Daftries

6184. Shri Valmiki Choudhary : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 70 on the 23rd February, 1970, and state :

(a) when the orders fixing the ratio of selection grade Draftries were issued ;

(b) the number of selection grade Daftries and total number of Daftries in each of the independent offices of the Government of India like the Electrion Commission, Supreme Court ; and

(c) in which of the Government Departments and offices, including independent offices the ratio of selection grade Daftries is less than 15 per cent of the total strength of Daftries and the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) The orders fixing the strength of selection grade posts of daftry at 15 per cent of the total number of permanent posts of daftry were issued on 31st May, 1955.

(b) and (c). The information in respect of Election Commission and Supreme Court is given below. The information in respect of other offices is being collected from various Ministries Departments and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

Office	Post of Daftries	Selec-grade posts	Percentage with reference to permanent posts
Election Commission	13 (9 permanent, 4 temporary).	1	11 per cent
Supreme Court.	19	Nil	Supreme Court has not fixed any ratio so far.

EXTRA DEPARTMENTAL EMPLOYEES OF P. AND T. DEPARTMENT

6185. Shri J. M. Biswas : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the extra departmental employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are covered by the terms of reference of the proposed Pay Commission ; and

(b) if not, whether a separate committee or Wage Board for Extra-Departmental employees are under consideration ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) and (b). Government hope to settle the terms of reference of the proposed Pay Commission very shortly.

REPORT SUBMITTED BY THE 'LEAD BANKS' REGARDING POTENTIAL CREDIT NEEDS

6186. Shri Bhogendra Jha : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1196 on the 2nd March, 1970, and state :

(a) whether the first quarterly report by the "Lead Banks" has, since, been submitted with regard to the banking potential, credit needs and indentifying centres for branch expansion ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereon ; and

(c) which are the specific lead banks for the respective districts of North Bihar ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) and (b). The first quarterly progress reports under the 'Lead Bank's scheme have not been received yet from the banks by the Reserve Bank. They are expected shortly.

(c) The name of 'Lead Banks' in the district s of North Bihar are indicated below :

	Name of District	*Name of Lead Bank of the District*
1.	Champaran ..	Central Bank of India.
2.	Muzaffarpur ..	Ditto.
3.	Darbhanga ..	Ditto.
4.	Saharsa ..	Ditto.
5.	Purnea ..	Ditto.
6.	Saran ..	Ditto.
7.	Monghyr ..	United Commercial Bank.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY OF MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA

6187. Shri Bhogendra Jha : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3166 on the 16th March, 1970 and state :

(a) whether any investigation is proposed to be made into the actual valuation of the properties of Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga including those sold out since his death, *e.g.*, buildings, valuables and lands at Calcutta, Banaras and Darbhanga ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Regular Estate Duty assessment in this case was made on 14th September, 1966. Section 73A(b) of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 provides that no proceedings for the levy of any estate duty shall be commenced in the case of a re-assessment after the expiration of three years from the date of assessment. The question of revaluation for re-assessment of the properties cannot now arise.

SCARCITY OF KEROSENE OIL IN NORTH BIHAR

6188. Shri Bhogendra Jha : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to refer to

the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3122 on the 16th March, 1970 and state :

(a) whether any enquiry has been made about the cause of the inadequate availability of tank wagons and responsbility fixed thereabout ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) what exact steps have been taken and whether even now there is acute scarcity of Kerosene Oil in Northern parts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Saharsa Districts of Bihar ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : (a) and (b). The question of supply of metre gauge tank-wagons at Garhara for the movement of kerosene by rail into the metre gauge areas of North Bihar has been examined in detail by the Railway Board in consultation with the North-Eastern Railway and the Indian Oil Corporation. This examination has revealed that the supply of tank wagons at the existing location of the loading siding of the Indian Oil Corporation, which meets 85 per cent of the kerosene requirements of the region, presents serious operational problems. Proposals are therefore being jointly worked out by the Indian Oil Corporation and the North Eastern Railway to shift the loading operations to an alternate suitable location in the Garhara yard.

(c) As a special case, even though this is resulting in serious operational difficulties in other movements, the North-Eastern Railway has stepped up the supply of metre gauge tank-wagons on Indian Oil Corporation account from 85 tank wagons during December, 1969 to 113 tankwagons during March, 1970. Simultaneously the Indian Oil Corporation is also supplementing the rail despatches by extended road supplies of kerosene from its Garhara installation. The latest supply position of kerosene in the concerned districts is being ascertained from the State Government.

Reorganisation of L. I. C.

6189. Shri Bhogendra Jha : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3167 on the 16th March, 1970 regarding Reorganisation of Life Insurance Corporation and state :

(a) whether consideration of the matter has since been completed ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

The Minister of Supply and the Ministry of Staate in the Ministry of Finance (Shri R. K. Khadilkar) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Grant of 'P' Form to Shri Haji Mastan Mirza of Bombay

6190. Shri George Fernandes : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Haji Mastan Mirza of Baitual Sarur, 61/1, Warden Road, Bombay-26 was granted 'P' form for travelling abroad in August -September, 1969 ;

(b) whether prior to the granting of this 'P' form Shri Mirza had been arrested by the Customs authorities on charges of smuggling and had just been released on bail ;

(c) the circumstances in which Shri Mirza was granted the 'P' form ; and

(d) the date of application for 'P' form and the day on which it was sanctioned ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Haji Mastan Mirza was arrested in a Customs case on the 20th July, 1969 and was released on bail on the 25th July, 1969.

(c) and (d). An application to the Reserve Bank was submitted by Haji Mastan Mirza of Fatima Manzil, Shop No. 3, S. S. Musafarkhana, Bombay, on the 7th August, 1969, for 'P' form clearance to visit his sister and brother-in-law in Ghana. The application was duly supported by the requisite statutory declaration form. The Reserve Bank approved the application on the 8th August, 1969. At the time of giving 'P' form approval, the Bank did not have information that he had been releaeds on bail after arrest.

राजस्थान के बीकानेर जिले में मौतें

6191. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के बीकानेर जिले में 1969 में विभिन्न बीमारियों के कारण लगभग 2,000 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त बीमारियां, अकाल और भूख के कारण फैली थीं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपचार कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). आवश्यक सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है, प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

राजस्थान के स्वर्णकार संघ द्वारा प्रस्तुत ज्ञापन

6192. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के स्वर्णकार संघ ने सरकार को अपनी मांगों के बारे में एक ज्ञापन दिया है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि : महीने के उपरान्त भी उस ज्ञापन कर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, विशेषकर जबकि संघ ने सत्याग्रह आरम्भ करने की धमकी दी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) से (ग). राजस्थान प्रदेश स्वर्णकार संघ ने राजस्थान तथा दिल्ली में विभिन्न प्राधिकारियों ने नाम दो छपे हुए परिपत्र जारी किये थे, जो अखिल भारतीय स्वर्णकार संघ के वाराणसी सम्मेलन में पारित संकल्पों के सिलसिले में प्रतीत होते हैं। इन परिपत्रों में मोटे तौर पर वही मुद्दे उठाये गये थे जो कि उक्त संकल्पों में थे। इन मुद्रित परिपत्रों की प्रतिलिपियां वित्त मंत्रालय में फरवरी 1970 के तीसरे सप्ताह में प्राप्त हुई थी। ऊपर बतायें गये संकल्पों/पत्रों में उठाये गय मुद्दे पर पहले भी विचार किया गया था और उनकी एक बार फिर से जांच की गयी है। जो मांगे की गयी हैं उनमें से कुछ का संबंध राज्य सरकार से है। कुछ अन्य मांगों को स्वीकार करना सम्भव नहीं पाया गया है। परन्तु, उन मुद्दों के संबंध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है जिनमें स्वतः नियोजित स्वर्णकारों को कुछ अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं देना सम्भव पाया गया है।

VIEWS EXPRESSED BY CHIEF MINISTER, KERALA AT POLITICAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE HELD AT TRIVANDRUM

6193. **Shri P. C. Adichan**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the views expressed by the Chief Minister of Kerala at the Political Science Conference held recently at Trivandrum to the effect that there is a "lopsided concentration of economic power with the Central Government far out of proportion to any definition of its legitimate responsibilities" while the economic power of the States is far too meagre in relation to their clearly defined responsibilities ; and

(b) if so, the reactions of the Central Government in this regard ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government consider the existing Constitutional provisions governing the financial arrangements between the Centre and the States as by and large adequate.

MEETING OF COORDINATION COMMITTEE ON NATIONALISED BANKS

6194. **Shri Mangalathumadam** : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) how many times the Cordination Committee of the Nationalised Banks met; and

(b) the important decisions taken by this Committee at the recent meeting regarding Credit facilities to the Small Scale Industries in the State like Kerala, Madras and Andhra Pradesh ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) The Coordination Committee of the public sector banks has so far met thrice.

(b) At the last meeting, the Coordination Committee considered a few aspects of financing of the small scale industry generally. The conclusions were that—

(i) banks should, as far as possible, deal with the borrower direct instead of through intermediaries ; exceptions could, however, be made in respect of duly established associations whose assistance could be availed of by the banks for locating borrowers etc ;

(ii) there should be no objection, in principle, to granting loans upto Rs. 5,000 to small handloom artisans on the recommendaion of State Government ; and

(iii) loan application forms by the small scale industries should be simplified on the model of forms in use in the State Bank of India.

The Committee did not consider specifically the question of credit facilities for small scale industries in particular States such as Kerala, Madras and Andhra Pradesh.

भू-सम्पत्ति का अनुमानित मूल्य

6195. श्री देवराज पाटिल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने किसानों के पास एक लाख रुपये से अधिक मूल्य की भूमि है; और

(ख) भू-सम्पत्ति में क्या-क्या शामिल किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) माँगी गयी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। छूट की सीमाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सर्वेक्षण के दौरान किसानों की ढाई लाख रुपये से कम मूल्य की भूमि के बारे में फिलहाल कोई सूचना इक्ट्ठी करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। इसलिये प्रत्येक धनकर आयुक्त के कार्यक्षेत्र में जिन किसानों के पास निजी मालिकी की ढाई लाख रुपये से अधिक मूल्य की भूमि है, उनकी संख्या के संबंध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जायेगी और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

(ख) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का संकेत कृषि सम्पत्ति की ओर है, जो धन-कर अधिनियम के विस्तार क्षेत्र के अधीन आ गयी है। यदि हाँ, तो उसमें कृषक की निजी मालिकी की कृषि संबंधी भूमि, ऐसी भूमि पर खड़े वृक्ष (वृक्षों पर लगे फलों को छोड़ कर) और इमारतें शामिल हैं।

कर-निर्धारिण वर्ष 1970–71 के लिये, कृषक का रिहायशी मकान कर से पूर्णतया मुक्त होगा यदि वह मकान ऐसे स्थान पर स्थित है जहाँ की जन-संख्या 10,000 से अधिक नहीं है। वित्त विधेयक, 1970 में प्रस्तावित संशोधन के अनुसार, कर-निर्धारिण वर्ष 1971–72 से कृषक के रिहायशी मकान का मूल्य केवल 1 लाख रुपये की सीमा तक कर मुक्त होगा, भले ही वह ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में स्थित हो।

परन्तु कृषि भूमि में उगी हुई फसलें (वृक्षों पर लगे फलों सहित) और ऐसी भूमि में घास को शुद्ध धन में शामिल नहीं किया जाता है। उसी प्रकार कृषि संबंधी भूमि पर खेती, उसके संरक्षण, सुधार अथवा रख-रखाव के लिये, अथवा ऐसी भूमि पर कृषि की अथवा बागवानी की उपज प्राप्त करने अथवा उसकी फसल काटने के लिये निर्धारिती द्वारा प्रयोग में लाये गये औजारों, उपकरणों तथा साज-सामान को शुद्ध धन में शामिल नहीं किया जायगा।

Recognition of Kakathiya Medical College Warrangal (A. P.)

6196. Shri M. N. Reddy : Will the Ministry of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) the precise reasons for which the British Medical Council has not accorded recognition to the Kakathiya Medical College, Warrangal in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) the measures proposed by Government in this behalf to secure early recognition to bring this college on par with other Medical Colleges, affiliated to Osmania University ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). The Medical Council of India and not the Government approaches the General Medical Council of U.K. for recognition of medical degrees awarded by Indian Universities. In respect of the Kakathiya Medical College, Warrangal the Medical Council pointed out certain deficiencies, *viz.*, shortage of staff, teaching beds, etc. The Medical Council will consider approaching the General Medical Council of U. K. for recognition of the M. B. B. S. degree of Osmania University in respect of the above Medical College after they have received satisfactory reports about the making up of the deficiencies.

Adding of Vitamins to Foods

6197. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that adding of vitamins to different foods is now obligatory in many countries ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that fine flour, sugar and margarine contain less vitamins ;

(c) whether vitamin deficiency in our daily foods is responsible for certain diseases in India ;

(d) if so, whether Government are considering certain obligatory measures to ensure adding of vitamins to various foods ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri B. S. Murthy) : (a) Yes, the addition of vitamins to different foods is obligatory in some countries such as U. S. A., U. K. etc.

(b) Yes. During the process of milling and refining of wheat and preparation of refined flour (maida), most of the Vitamins present in the wheat are destroyed. The same is the case with sugar. Margarine as such does not contain any vitamins. But commercial margarine is fortified with vitamin A.

(c) Lack of vitamins in our daily diet brings about certain deficiency diseases.

(d) the following steps are being taken in this direction :

(i) Under the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order 1947, adding of vitamins to vanaspati is compulsory.

(ii) Bread produced by Modern Bakeries, a Government of India Undertaking, is fortified with vitaminlysine premix ; and

(iii) Wheat atta produced in Bombay is also being fortified with vitamins and minerals to combat malnutrition in the lower income groups.

(e) Does not arise.

Increase in Price of Essential Drugs since 1963

6198. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices of essential drug were frozen in 1963 under the Defence of India Act under which retail prices of drugs as on the 1st April, 1963 could not be increased without prior approval of the Central Government ;

(b) if so, whether Government would lay on the Table a list of drugs the retail prices of which are increased by the sellers

with the prior approval of the Central Government and the rates of increase allowed for each drug ;

(c) whether prices are now regulated by the Drug Prices (Display and Control) Order, 1966, under the Essential Commodities Act; if so, the retail prices fixed for each antibiotic drug under this act, and

(d) whether it is a fact that in many caess the wholesallers did not care to abide by the order ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : (a) Yes.

(b) The collection of information will involve time and effort which may not be commensurate with the result.

(c) Yes. Selling prices of new introductions and revision of prices of older drugs are regulated under the Drugs Prices (Display and Control) Order 1966, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, which replaced the earlier orders issued under the Defence of India Rules, Prices of drugs falling in the same category, such as antibiotics and manufactured by different units are not fixed on a uniform basis. Prices are fixed in respect of each manufacturing unit on the basis of the cost data furnished by it and after applying certain norms in regard to conversion costs, packaging costs etc.

(d) No such complaint has come to the notice of Government.

Import of Liquid Fuel and Refining Done by Private Sector Refineries

6199. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) the value of imports of liquid fuel, year-wise ; for the last three years ;

(b) the names of the consumers of this imported liquid fuel ;

(c) the quantity of refining done by private sector oil refineries during the last three years ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that some senior most personnel of the foreign oil companies avoided attending meetings which he convened in the third week of January, 1970 ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : (a) It is presumed that by "liquid fuel" is meant all Petroleum Products except lubricants, greases and bitumen, only Aviation fuels (including Alkylates), Kerosene and Fuel oil were imported during the last three years, as shown under :

	Value (in Rs. crores)
1967	12.85
1968	12.92
1969	15.21

(b) No list of consumers of imported petroleum products is maintained. However, Aviation fuels are generally used by the aircrafts, both civil and defence. Fuel oil and kerosene were imported to meet the deficits in their supply to industrial and general consumers.

(c) Quantities of crude oil refined by the four private sector oil refineries during the last three years were as follows :

	Million tonnes
1967 ..	8.1
1968	8.4
1969	8.0

(d) The Delhi representatives of the three foreign oil companies *viz.*, Burmah-Shell, Esso and Caltex attended the meeting held with the Minister on 19th January, 1970.

प्रत्येक मंत्रालय में पृथक पेंशन अनुभाग (सेल)

6200. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रत्येक मंत्रालय और स्वायत्त कार्यालय में पृथक पेंशन

अनुभाग खोलने का है जिससे सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारियों के कागजात उनके सेवा निवृत्त होने से पूर्व इन अनुभागों को जा सकें और सेवा निवृत्त होने के एक या दो महीने बाद उन्हें पेंशन की राशि मंजूर की जा सके ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना को कब क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पुनर्वास मंत्रालय को कर्मचारियों के आवास संबंधी मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिये निदेश देने का है ताकि पेंशन और उपदान में विलम्ब न हो ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र०चं० सेठी): (क) और (ख). पेन्शनों की मंजूरी और भुगतान की संशोधित कार्य-प्रणाली 1 अक्तूबर, 1969 से लागू हुई है। इस कार्य प्रणाली के अधीन किसी सेवा निवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारी को उसके सेवा निवृत्त के महीने के बाद के महीने के पहले दिन से अन्तिम अथवा अनन्तिम पेंशन मिलने लगेगी। स्वायत्तशासी निकाय अपने कर्मचारियों को पेंशन मंजूर करने के संबंध में संशोधित कार्य-प्रणाली अपना सकते हैं। इस दृष्टि से, अलग पेंशन सेल कायम करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ग) वर्तमान नियमों के अधीन सरकारी कर्मचारियों के पेंशन के मामलों को, पुनर्वास विभाग द्वारा आवास संबंधी मामलों के निपटाये जाने तक स्थगित रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

Multi-Storyed Quarters Lying Vacant in Delhi

6201. Shri Achal Singh : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** and **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of multistoryed quarters are lying vacant between Tilak Nagar and Kesheiopur village on Najafgarh Road, Delhi for the last several years ;

(b) if so, whether these quarters have not yet been allotted to needy persons ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) The tenements are not yet ready for occupation, as certain essential development works, such as the raising of the general level of the area, the supply of water and the laying of roads are expected to be completed only in another 4 to 6 months.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Doctors of C. H. S. S. Not Willing to Join C. H. S.

6202. Shri Achal Singh : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that number of doctors of Contributory Health Service Scheme were not willing to join Central Health Service ;

(b) if so, the names of the doctors who were not willing to join the Central Health Service although the consent letters were sent to them ;

(c) the reason why unwilling doctors were not allowed to continue under Contributory Health Service Scheme in terms of their appointments ;

(d) whether the doctors who were unwilling to work under Central Health Service had been suspended from their duties in 1967 and since when the payment of any type of allowances permissible under rules is not being made to them in these hard days ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri B. S. Murthy) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of the doctors as furnished in Janulry, 1965, by the C. G. H. S. Medical Officers' Association, Delhi, who were then not willing to join the Central Health Service are given in the list. laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3181/70].

(c) All the gazetted medical posts under the Central Government Health Scheme were included in the Central Health Service and the incumbents of those posts who were selected by the Union Public Service Commission for appointment to the Central Health Service were appointed to that Service. Such of those officers of the Central Government Health Scheme as were not found suitable for appointment to the Central Health Service were allowed to continue in their individual posts and those posts were specifically excluded from the Central Health Service.

(d) and (e). Only one doctor was suspended with effect from the 28th February, 1967, for disobeying orders of transfer and the suspension order was subsequently revoked with effect from the 21st July, 1967. As he has not so far joined the post to which he was transferred, he has not been able to draw any pay and allowances.

Composition of Central Health Service

6203. Shri Achal Singh : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Health Service was composed by Government of India comprising doctors of Contributory Health Service Scheme, N. D. M. C., Delhi Municipal Corporation and Delhi Administration in May, 1963 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that doctors of Contributory Health Service Scheme were transferred to Central Health Service without obtaining their prior consent for working under Central Health Service which constituted a new appointment and notified their names in the official Gazette Notification no. F. 1(III)—2(B)/64-CHS dated 1st January, 1965 ;

(c) if so, what principles were adopted by the Government for transferring the doctors from Contributory Health Service Scheme to Central Health Service along with doctors of autonomous bodies ; and

(d) whether Contributory Health Service Scheme exists in any way and manner ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri B. S. Murthy) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Health Service, Rules, 1963, constituting the Central Health Service, were published in exercise of the powers conferred on the President by the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution of India. The departmental candidates as defined in Rule 2(f) of the above-mentioned Rules were considered by the Selection Committees constituted under Rule 7 of the above Rules and their suitability was determined for appointment to the various categories of the Service. Accordingly, the officers who were considered suitable were appointed to the different categories of the Central Health Service. Options were not taken from the Government employees other than those serving on deputation or on contract basis. Those employed under non-government organisations like the N. D. M. C., Delhi Municipal Corporation, Employee's State Insurance Corporation, etc. were, however, given option to join the Service or not. The departmental candidates who were not absorbed in the initial constitution of the Service continued to hold the posts to which they were appointed regularly and for this purpose those posts were deemed to have been excluded from the Service for so long as they continued to hold them.

(d) The Contributory Health Service Scheme (now called as Central Government Health Schemes) is one of the organisations participating in the Central Health Service and it still exists.

मूलचन्द खैराती राम आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सालय, नई दिल्ली में ऐलोपैथी के अनुसार इलाज

6204. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मूल चन्द खैराती राम आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सालय, नई दिल्ली में

ऐलोपैथी के अनुसार इलाज के लिये प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जनवरी, 1969 से फरवरी, 1970 तक पृथक-पृथक आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा और ऐलोपैथी के अनुसार इलाज के लिये प्रत्येक महीने में इस चिकित्सालय में कितने रोगी दाखिल किये गये और उक्त अवधि में दोनों विभागों में काम करने वाले डाक्टरों, नर्सों, कम्पाउन्डरों आदि के नाम, पदनाम, अर्हतायें और वेतन मान क्या थे;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय, दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली नगर निगम और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका इस चिकित्सालय को अनुदान देते हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त चिकित्सालय अपनी आय और व्यय का कोई वार्षिक विवरण प्रकाशित नहीं करता है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो गत तीन वर्षों की उसकी आय तथा व्यय के वार्षिक विवरणों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखदी जायेगी।

अखिल भारत नेत्र सुधार संघ लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली

6205. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूमि चिकित्सा उपकरण तथा भवन वास्तव में 2–एफ, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली में स्थित अखिल भारतीय नेत्र सुधार संघ के कब्जे में हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि नेत्र सुधार संघ भगवान दास स्मारक न्यास को इस भवन तथा उपकरणों का किराया देता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संघ द्वारा अपने भवन तथा उपकरणों का किराया दिये जाने के क्या कारण है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

PAYMENT OF INCOME-TAX BY FILM STARS

6206. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the Film Stars in India, their actual Incomes at present and the amount of various taxes paid by them annually at present ; and

(b) whether Government have made any enquiry recently with a view to finding out as to whether the various taxes paid by the various Film Stars are appropriate and these are much less in proportion to their actual incomes ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) There are a number of Film Stars in India who are assessed to Income Tax in the various Commissioners of Income-tax charges. The requisite information can be collected only by going through large number of assessment records and will involve considerable time and labour. If the Honourable Member desires to have information about any particular film star(s) the same would be duly furnished.

(b) The Government has not made any enquiry recently. However, every care is taken to see that the Film Stars are properly assessed to tax.

ENQUIRY INTO CHARGES AGAINST SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL EXCISE, BHIWANDI

6207. Shri George Fernandes : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3044 on the 8th December, 1969 and state :

(a) the present stage of enquiry made

into the charges against Superintendent, Central Excise, Bhiwandi by the Enquiry Officer whose Report was forwarded to the Central Vigilance Commission ; and

(b) the action taken in the matter ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) and (b). The matter was referred by the Collector of Central Excise, Poona to the Central Vigilance Commission for advice. On receipt of this advice and with the concurrence of the Commission the case has been closed by the Collector.

Collection of Agricultural Income-Tax in Kind

6208. Shri Ram Avtar Sharma : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to levy agriculture Income-tax in kind instead of cash ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P.C. Sethi) : (a) and (b). Levy of Agricultural Income-tax is a State subject. The question, therefore, does not arise.

Oil Drilling Operation in Saruinsar Lake in J. and K. State

6209. Shri Beni Shanker Sharma : Shri Shri Chand Goyal :

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the work on Oil drilling operation in the scenic Saruinsar Lake in Jammu area of Jammu and Kashmir State has begun ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is one of the richest oil drilling area in the country ;

(c) when it is likely to be completed ; and

(d) how much will be the anticipated expenditure on the drilling operation ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : (a) Yes.

(b) Nothing definite about the presence of oil or gas on this structure can be said at this stage.

(c) Completion of the drilling of the well is expected to take about 18 months.

(d) The expenditure on drilling operations is expected to be about Rs. One crore.

Government Accommodation for Central Government Employees at Calcutta

6210. Shri Beni Shanker Sharma : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees under the Central Government stationed in Calcutta, entitled to Government accommodation on usual terms ;

(b) the number of employees who have been provided accommodation ;

(c) the number of employees who are on the waiting list for three years or more ; and

(d) whether they are compensated for the excess rent they have got to pay actually over what is allowed to them under the rates ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) 20,347.

(b) 1,422.

(c) 18,925.

(d) No, Sir

CATEGORIES OF INCOME-TAX OFFICERS

6211. Shri Beni Shanker Sharma : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Income-tax Officers working in the Income-tax Department as on the 31st March, 1969 ;

(b) whether there is any classification or categories amongst the Income-tax Officers and, if so, the basis thereof and the difference in their emoluments and type of work handled by them ; and

(c) the number in each class or category on the 31st March, 1969 ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) 2,464.

(b) Income-tax Officers are taken from two Central Services. These as the Income-tax Service Class I and the Income-tax Service Class II. The pay-scale for Income Tax Officers in the Class I Service is Rs.400—400—450—30—510—E.B.—700—40—1,100—50/2—1,250. Above this pay-scale in the Class I Service are higher pay-scale for Assistant Commissioners and thereafter for Commissioners of Income-tax . The pay-scale for the Income-tax Officers in the Class II Service is Rs.350—25—500—30—590—E.B. 30—800—E.B.—30—830 — 35 — 900. Deserving Class II Officers, in due course, are promoted to Class I Income-tax Service. Their pay is then fixed at the appropriate stage in that Service under the Rules and then the Class I pay-scale becomes applicable to them.

The basis for the difference in pay-scales is the same as for creation of different classes of Services in the same Department or Organisation. In every Department there is a large volume of work which can be entrusted appropriately only to Class II Officers. It is sufficiently difficult and responsible not to be entrusted to Class III officers but not such that it should be attended to by highly qualified and specially talented persons such as those recruited to Class I Service. The existence of a Class II Service particularly is justifiable also in the interest of non-gazetted staff who cannot be straightaway promoted to Class I but deserve promotion to an intermediary level of Service.

Inregard to the type of work, both Class I officers and the Class II officers derive the powers from the Income-tax Act, equally. The difference comes in the matter of importance of work. Class I officers are generally given more important Wards and cases, except at their earlier probation and training stages when they are also required to handle work of less importance to achieve proficiency for higher work. Class II officers are given less important Wards and cases except under certain exigencies of service such as paucity of Class I officers. Even then the officers selected from Class II for important work are sufficiently senior with special aptitude for a particular type of work. At that stage, usually, the Class II officers are in receipt of pay in the higher levels of their own pay-scales, drawing actually more than some junior Class I officers.

(c) On the 31st of March, 1969, there were 662 Income-tax Officers belonging to the Income-tax Service Class I and 1,802 Income-tax Officers belonging to the Income-tax Service Class II.

KOLAR GOLD MINING UNDERTAKINGS

6212. Shri Beni Shanker Sharma : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking has closed down the Nundydroog Mine from the 16th December, 1969 following go slow tactics adopted by timbermen who demanded bifurcation of work, complaining of heavy workload ;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ; and

(c) whether the mine has started functioning ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) and (b). The management of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings had declared a lockout in the Nundydroog Mine from the 16th

December, 1969 following an illegal strike by the timbermen, stuffmen and other categories of workmen from the 6th December, 1969. The lockout was lifted on 23th December, 1969 on an assurance from the Nundydroog Mine Labour Association that the workmen would call off the strike and resume normal working. The timbermen and stuffmen however continued the strike and the Management re-imposed the lockout from the 29th December, 1969. It was finally lifted on the 5th January, 1970. Government was kept informed of the developments throughout.

(c) The workmen of the Nundydroog Mine resumed normal working from the morning of the 5th January, 1970.

Pending Cases of Assessment in Film Industry

6213. Shri K. N. Pandey : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of assessment and re-assessment cases pending in the film industry as on the 1st January, 1969 in which searches and seizures had been carried out by Government ;

(b) whether it is a fact that on the 31st March, 1969 some cases in which searches had been carried out between 1st January, 1966 to March, 1969 were awaiting finalisation ;

(c) if so, the reasons for this inordinate delay in the finalisation by the assessing officers ;

(d) whether the assessing officers were levied any penalty for non-finalisation of the assessment cases over a period of three-four years ; and

(e) if so, the number of officers so far punished for undue delays since 1966 ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) All assessments are completed within the prescribed time limit and it cannot be said that there is an inordinate delay if assessments are completed within that period. However, cases of tax evasion require detailed investigation, including collection of evidence, examination of accounts and of witnesses. This naturally takes time.

(d) The Income-tax Act provides for completion of the assessment for the assessment year 1967-68 and ealier years within four years. The assessment for 1968-69 has to be completed within three years and the assessment for 1969-70 and subsequent years has to be completed within two years. No question of imposing any penalty on an officer can arise if he completes the assessment in accordance with law.

(e) If any officer fails to complete the assessment within the time limit prescribed under the Income-tax Act, necessary action is taken in accordance with therules. The information in respect of the number of officers against whom such action has been taken is not readily available.

Delay in Advancing Cash Loans to Policy Holders by L.I.C. Delhi Division

6214. Shri S. M. Joshi : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a long time is taken in advancing cash loans to the policy holders against life policies by the Delhi Insurance Corporation, Delhi Division ;

(b) the total number of applications re-received in the month of January for loans against life policies ;

(c) of these (i) how many were replied to in the month of January, 1970 (ii) in how many cases the loan was given in January itself ; and (iii) how many of these applications were pending for payment as on the 26th March, 1970 ; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to expedite the payment of loans to the applicants against their life policies ?

The Minister of Supply and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri R. K. Khadilkar) : (a) No, Sir. On an average cash loans are given within 7 or 8 days from the date of receipt of the completed applications.

(b) 5,118.

(c) (i) 3,694.

(ii) 1,231.

(iii) Nil.

(d) The L. I. C. keeps continuous supervisory control over the loan applications against life insurance policies.

Delay in Replying to Letters of Policy Holders by L.I.C. Delhi Circle

6215. Shri S. M. Joshi : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a long time is taken in replying to the letters of the policy holders by the Life Insurance Corporation Delhi Circle ;

(b) how many letters were received by the Life Insurance Corporation Delhi Circle enquiring about the amount of loan available against individual policies in the month of January, 1970 ;

(c) how many of these were replied to in the month of January, 1970 ; and

(d) how many of these are still lying pending with the L. I. C. Delhi Circle and the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of Supply and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri R. K. Khadilkar) : (a) No Sir. However at times when records are not readily available or when a good number of staff is on leave, delays do occur.

(b) 5,118.

(c) 3,694.

(d) Nil.

Payment of Income Tax by Shri Yograj Chavan of Cine Sales Corporation, Delhi

6216. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Income-tax paid by Shri Yograj Chavan Managing Partner of Cine Sales Corporation, Delhi during the last 3 years ending 31st March, 1969 ;

(b) whether Government are aware that he had purchased or built many Factories or offices at Bombay and Calcutta for a fabulous price ; and

(c) whether any investigations have been made by the Income-Tax Department to find out the source of Income of the above company and its partners ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) Shri Yograj Chavan has paid a total tax of Rs.38,829 towards advance tax and tax on self-assessment for assessment years 1967-68 to 1969-70.

(b) No such information has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) All assessments are completed only after examining the account books and other relevant evidence. A detailed probe is undertaken if there are allegations of tax evasion. The assessment of the firm and the partners for the assessment years 1967-68 to 1969-70 have yet to be completed.

Assistance for Setting up Pay Commission in States

6217. Shri Murasoli Maran : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the appointment of Pay Commissions by the State Governments is one of the reasons for allotment of additional amount to various States by the Finance Commission ; and

(b) if so, the reason for which no additional amount was allotted to the Government of Tamil Nadu although the State Government have already appointed a Pay Commission ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) and b). The procedure adopted by the Fifth Finance Commission in assessing the requirements of States as regards pay revisions has been explained in paaragraph 613 of their Report. As indicated therein, the Commission took into account the anticipated effect of the recommendations of Pay Commissions where

these had already been set up. In so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, it is understood that the State Government set up a Pay Commission after the submission of the Finance Commission's Report.

Amount Outstanding Against Central Government Departments in Madras for Payment to Madras Corporation

6218. Shri Murasoli Maran : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the various Central Government Offices situated at Madras owe a large amount to the Corporation of Madras in respect of service charges and or property tax for the buildings in which they are located; and

(b) if so, the action taken to settle the claims ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Payment of Income-Tax by Cine Sales Corporation Bombay and Delhi

6219. Shri Yashpal Singh : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri R. S. Chavan, Sales Director, Cine Sales Corporation Bombay and Delhi has neither submitted his Income-tax returns nor paid his Income-tax for the last several years ;

(b) if so, the amount of Income-tax due from him at present and the amount he has paid as Income-tax in the last 3 years ; and

(c) whether some complaints have been received against this company or him regarding evasion of Tax and if so, the action taken on the complaints ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No income-tax is due from Shri R. S. Chavan at present. The amount of income-tax paid by him for the last 3 years is as under :

Assessment year	*Amount of tax paid (Rs.)*
1967-68 ..	8,772
1968-69 ..	12,978
1969-70 ..	16,858

(c) No, Sir.

Factories in Sohan Ganj and Subzimandi Areas of Delhi

6220. Shri S. M. Banerjee : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of factories are run throughout the night contrary to the working hours prescribed by the Delhi Administration, particulaly on the nights followed by a holiday or a Sunday thus affecting the health of the residents in Sohan Ganj and Subzimandi areas of Delhi ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of vehicles are also parked in these areas during the night thus making it difficult to shift even an ailing patient to a hospital in ambulance ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take steps in this regard ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Dearness Allowance to Pensioners

6221. Shri Lobo Prabhu : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) what proportion of the *ad-hoc* increase recently given on pension in the form of

"Dearness Allowance" has been given to the serving employees ;

(b) why the employees who retired on pension of Rs.200 and less are not given dearness allowances on the same rate as the working employees ; and

(c) what encouragement the Central Government have offered to the State Governments to give *ad-hoc* allowances on pensions on the same scale as for the Central Government employees ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) and (b). The increase recently sanctioned to pensioners drawing a pension upto Rs.200 per mensem with marginal adjustments, like similar increases given in the past, is of an *ad-hoc* nature and is not linked with dearness allowance admissible to employees in service. Dearness allowance to serving employees is based on the D. A. Formula recommended by Gajendra Gadkar Commission which takes into account increases in the cost of living.

(c) The sanction of *ad-hoc* allowances to the pensioners of the State Government is a matter fully within the purview of State Governments and the question of the Centre offering any encouragement does not arise.

NATIONALISATION OF PROFITABLE PART OF GENERAL INSURANCE

6222. Shri Himatsingka : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether, for the present, Government propose to nationalise only the profitable part of General Insurance, *viz.*, the fire insurance and the third party insurance of motor vehicles as has already been done by the State Governments, namely, Kerala Mysore, and

(b) if so, the precise details of the proposal in this regard ?

The Minister of Supply and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri R. K. Khadilkar) : (a) and (b): Honourable member will appreciate that in matters of this kind it is neither customary nor desirable to indicate what Government propose to do.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN INDIA AND IRAN OVER PROPOSED JOINT VENTURE FOR MANUFACTURE OF AMMONIA IN IRAN

6223. Shri Himatsingka : Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) whether sharp differences have cropped up between India and Iran on the size and capacity of the proposed joint venture planned to set up in Iran for the manufacture of liquid ammonia ;

(b) if so, the precise nature and gravity of these differences ; and

(c) what steps have since been taken to iron out the differences and to go ahead with the scheme ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : (a) to (c). The Government of Iran and India have agreed to study the possibility of setting up a joint venture in Iran for the production of ammonia. A report has been prepared in this connection by a joint working group. The report is still under examination of the two Governments.

RESIGNATION BY AWARD AND NON-AWARD EMPLOYEES OF STATE BANK OF INDIA, MADRAS CIRCLE

6224. Shri Dhandapani : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) how many employees, both award and non-award staff, have resigned their jobs from the State Bank of India, Madras Circle, during the period from 1st January, 1967 to 31st December, 1969 ;

(b) whether the accounts like Gratuity Provident Fund etc., have been settled and paid to the employees concerned ;

(c) if so, in how many cases ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) During the period 1st January, 1967 to 31st December, 1969, 69 award staff and 7 non-award staff have resigned.

(b) and (c). In respect of 56 award staff and 6 non-award staff, gratuity, provident fund, etc., have been settled.

(d) Out of 13 award staff, whose cases have not been settled, one case is under consideration and the remaining 12 have not applied for settlement of accounts. In respect of one case of non-award staff, whose case is yet to be settled, he has not applied for the settlement of accounts.

लद्दाख में गृह-निर्माण समस्या के लिये ऋण

6225. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लद्दाख में गृह निर्माण समस्या का समाधान करने के लिये अब तक कितना ऋण अथवा सहायता दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या भविष्य में सहायता की राशि को बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) माँगी गई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि प्रत्येक राज्य के क्षेत्र अनुसार निधियों के उपयोग का ब्यौरा भारत सरकार द्वारा नहीं रखा जाता। विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों (आवास सहित) के लिए सामान्य सहायता राज्य सरकारों को राज्यों के विभिन्न भागों में उनकी इच्छा अनुसार उपयोग के लिए दी जाती है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

DISCUSSION WITH JAPANESE DELEGATION

6226. Shri K. N. Pandey : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Japanese business delegation met her recently and sought any clarification about 'socialisation' ; and

(b) if so, the result of the discussion ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) and (b). A Japanese business delegation which visited India in December, 1969 paid a courtesy call on the Prime Minister in New Delhi. There was a general reference to Bank Nationalisation. No results as such were expected to flow from these discussions.

REMITTANCES ABROAD BY FOREIGN COMPANIES IN INDIA

6227. Shri K. N. Pandey : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the country-wise and the company-wise remittances abroad by the Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies during the last three years upto March, 1970 ; and

(b) the unrepatriated amount used by the Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies (Company-wise) for interlocking a ploughing back in the same company during the same period ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) A statement showing the country-wise break up of dividend remittances made abroad by companies deemed to be foreign controlled rupee companies during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3182/70]. Similar information for the period subsequent to March 1969 is not yet available. Foreign controlled rupee companies to which the given information relates include subsidiaries of foreign companies also.

The information regarding individual companies is treated as confidential and is not normally disclosed.

Figures of remittance made abroad by foreign controlled rupee companies in the

form of royalities and technical know-how fees are not available. However, this information is available in respect of all companies (Indian as well as foreign) having technical collaboration agreements with foreign companies.

(b) The latest figures of total profits retained by foreign controlled rupee companies in India are available for the year 1966-67 and are contained in Table 3.4 of the article "India's International Investment Position in 1966-67 and 1967-68," published by the Reserve Bank of India in the August, 1969 issue of their monthly bulletin. During this period the profits retained by the foreign controlled companies grouped under 5 broad industrial categories were as under :

Industrial Groups		*Rs. Crores*
Plantations	.. ..	0.4
Mining	.. ..	..
Petroleum	.. ..	—2.9
Manufacturing	.. ..	17.2
Services	.. ..	0.2
	Total ..	14.9

Similar information subsequent to 1966-67 is not yet available. The break up of these figures into amounts ploughed back in the same company and amounts invested in the shares of other Indian companies either from their current years' or earlier years' retained profits is not availab'e.

The Reserve Bank of India who collect this material for their surveys on foreign investments in India under the Fund-Bank Ordinance have assured the Indian companies that material thus received would be kept confidential.

नया क्वार्टर अलाट होने पर बिजली के मीटरों की जमा की गई जमानत की राशि का हस्तान्तरण

6228. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक संसद सदस्य को अपने नौकर के क्वार्टर में बिजली के मीटर के लिये 25 रुपये की जमानत की राशि को, जब उसे बदले में और क्वार्टर आवंटित किया जाता है, तो उसे हस्तान्तरित न करके पुन: अलग से यह राशि जमा करानी पड़ती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या क्वार्टर को बदलने के समय मोटर की जमानत की राशि को भी बदलने का सरकार का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने सूचित किया है कि जमानत राशि जमा करने वाले उपभोक्ता को निजी राशि तथा जिस स्थान के लिए जमा की जाती है उसको यह विशिष्ट राशि होती है, दूसरे में, मीटर के कनेक्शन कटने की तिथि तक बिजली का जो खर्च आयेगा तथा जो कोई बकाया रकम होगी उसका हिसाब उस अवधि के बिल दिये जाने के समय जमानत राशि में लगा दिया जाता है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Re : CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(Procedure)

Mr. Speaker : We will now take up the Calling Attention. Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

Shri G. Vishwanathan (Wandiwashi) : Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker : I have already examined his point.

Shri G. Viswanathan : Even under 197 the Calling Attention must be on a matter of urgent public importance. But you have chosen to allow this calling attention. So, I am not going to object to it on that ground.

My second contention is that the competent authority to discuss this matter

[Shri G.Viswanathan]

the Legislature of Andhra Pradesh. At present the Legislature of Andhra Pradesh is seized of the matter and I think it will be tresspass on our part to discuss this matter. Then, when we do not find time to discuss the reports of our own Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee and Committee on Public Undertakings, if we try to discuss the report of the P. A. C. of a particular Assembly, especially when there are about 17 or 18 Assemblies in the country, it would not be proper. The other argument can be that Central revenue is involved in this deal. I want to point out that there is no scheme or project in which the Central revenue is not directly or indirectly involved. So, I want you to reconsider this case. I do not think that we can discuss every thing that happens in the country.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी): इस पर निर्णय दे दें, फिर आगे चलें।

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam) : This is a specific case.

Mr. Speaker : This is not a regular discussion. This is a calling attention notice on the basis of the report of the State P. A. C.

Shri G. Viswanathan : Further, there is no urgency about it. It occured in 1968-69. When we do not discuss our own reports, why should we discuss State P. A. C. reports ?

श्री रवि राय : मार्च महीने में रिपोर्ट निकली है। यह बहुत अर्जेन्ट मामला है।

Mr. Speaker : I weighed all these questions that were raised in your point of order before allowing this calling attention motion and I think the matter is very urgent.

It concerns the payment of Rs.377 crores and the process that had been going on. If you take notice of this, something could be stopped. These are your funds.

Shri P. Gopalan (Tellicherry) : Sir, I am on a different point of order under rule 197. I am very glad to see that this calling attention has been admitted at last. You yourself have given the ruling that it is a very important subject but on the 25th of last month some Members belonging to o ur group-Shri Umanath, myself and some other Members—gave notice of a calling attention on the same subject with the same wording and in the afternoon we were informed that the calling-attention had been rejected by the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker : It was not rejected. Your name was balloted along with others'.

Shri P. Gopalan : But today it has been admitted may be because it has gained public importance after 19 days' delay. You say that our names have been included in the ballot but on Friday I asked the staff member, who usually tells us whether the calling-attention has been admitted or not, whether my name was there and he said that my name was not there. I would like to know, if our names were included, why we were not informed of that. I would also like to know whether the criterion for admissibility of a subject like this is dependent on the political affiliation of Members giving notice, ... (*Interruption*).

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour) : That is what it is.

Mr. Speaker : I do not think there should have been any need for questioning the motive. I see that 17 names were balloted and your name and the names of a good number of other Members were there.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu : Why was it not ballotted on the 25th ?

Shri P. Gopalan : Why were we not informed ?

Mr. Speaker : I will examine it. But so far as I see, all the names were balloted.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu : It makes us more suspicious as to why the subject was not balloted on the 25th. Has it assumed any additional importance in the meantime ?

Mr. Speaker : There may have been some more important motions. Sometimes there are motions which are more important. You should rather be glad that it has come.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi) : It has been happening that one day something is not admitted because some more

important thing comes in and on some other day it is admitted. There is nothing wrong in it. Why should they go on insinuating and imputing motives like that ?

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai) : Sir, I think, Shri Gopalan's contention is right. That day Shri Gopalan was informed that you had not accepted his motion but ultimately this motion was accepted and he was not told that the motion had been accepted.

Mr. Speaker : I cannot say anything off hand ; I will inquire into it as to what exactly is the position. Every day there are at least 30 to 35 motions ; some are more important, some are less important. Some times they are accepted, sometimes they are rejected and sometimes even they are kept pending.

Shri Hem Barua : But when they are accepted, Members ought to be informed about it.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu : Today you have rejected the motion about Birlas removing the papers on payment of bribe and managing director has been arrested. There is a Sarkar Commission set up here and in Calcutta the papers have been removed by Birlas. A police officer of the rank of Deputy Commissioner was offered a bribe of Rs.1,000 and the managing director has been arrested.

12·20 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Bogus payment from the Central Revenues for the transportation of Fertilisers

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal) : Sir, under rule 197 I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

> "A bogus payment of Rs.3.77 crores" from the Central revenues for the transportation of fertilisers as disclosed in the Third Report dated 16th March, 1970 of the Public Accounts Committee of the Andhra Pradesh Legislature.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour) : Shri Venkatasubbaiah's party was very much in the Government at that time.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah (Pali) : Sir, from the phrase "I beg to call the attention", the word "beg" should be removed.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : It is the responsibility of the State Government to arrange for the timely supply of fertiliser to their farmers and to evolve suitable distribution system for this purpose. The State Government has a choice of entrusting the distribution of imported fertilisers to the cooperative channels, departmental agencies or private dealers as they deem fit. The responsibility of the Union Government extends only to ensuring that the total fertiliser requirements of the State are met through indigenous production and imports.

In order to help the State Government in arranging timely availability of fertilisers, the Government of India have permitted the use of road transport from the ports when wagons are not readily available. Even though the cost of movement by road is higher than that of movement by rail, this additional expense is re-imbursed to the State Government by the Government of India in the interests of timely supply of fertilisers to the farmers.

The Third Report of the Public Accounts Committee of the Andhra Pradesh Legislature cites some irregularities in the transport of fertilisers in that State. It has been stated therein, *inter alia*, that in the *three years* from 1966-67 to 1968-69, an amount of Rs.3.77 crores has been paid by the State Government to the cooperatives and private dealers as transport charges and that there was ground to believe that there were irregularities in some of these payments. The Committee have quoted instances of payments for road transport while the fertiliser involved did not seem to have been transported as indicated in the bills of transport charges. The Committee have also given instances of bills from Cooperative societies in four districts amounting to Rs.18.5 lakhs which were not paid by the State Government because of false claims in

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

them. According to the report of the State Government, Police investigation has been ordered into these claims.

It does not, however, appear from the Report that Rs.3.77 crores paid out during 1966-69 or even a significant part of it was on the basis of false bills, as alleged in the call attention notice. The Committee have noted that the State C. I. D. have been asked to look into all the case of doubtful claims but have also recommended a thorough probe into the matter through the Central Bureau of Investigation.

The Hon'ble Members will appreciate that it is the responsibility of the State Government to check up the authenticity of the claims. The Government of India re-imburse the transport charges to the State Government on the basis of the certificate of authenticity given by the State Government. The State Police are already investigating into the matter. The Government of India have received the preliminary report of State Government reiterating that investigation into the matter is already in progress and promising further reports. Whether to order an enquiry by the Central Burau of Investigation can be considered, with the consent of the State Government, after the receipt of the further report.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah : Sir, the Government has tried to play down the seriousness of the situation and I crave your indulgence because I have to explain the manner in which this amount has been swindled and money has been taken out without even transporting the fertiliser and reaching the farmers with the active connivance of the Minister of Agriculture whose name very prominently figured in the Harijan burning case here and which also raised a commotion in the Andhra Assembly accusing the village officials as highway robbers and buffaloes, who very carefully transplanted two of his species in the Rajya Sabha and one of whom has fallen a victim of the conscience vote in the recent Rajya Sabha elections.

I want to put some questions to the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister has said, in his statement, I quote :

> "..... in arranging timely availability of fertilisers, the Government of India have permitted the use of road transport from the ports when wagons are not readily available."

In this connection, I would like to read a few sentences from the Report of the P. A. C. While recommending certain prosecutions to be launched, the Report says that these fertilisers which were permitted by road transport had been done in a very irrational manner and also with a view to claim the transport charges from the farthest port. For instance for Cuddapah, Madras is the nearest port. But they asked for the import of fertiliser for Cuddapah from Vishakhapatnam and from Pommamilla to Bombay which is 700 to 800 miles away whereas Madras is only 150 miles.

This is the company which has come in for much criticism by the P. A. C. where they have stated that the Minister has taken unusual interest in alloting fertiliser even without going into the formalities of referring it to the proper authorities.

In one application, the gentleman by name Shri G. Ramachandra Naidu writes to the Minister as follows :

> "Dear Brothers,
>
> "Namasthe ; I am herewith enclosing an application for allotment of Fertilisers to Chittoor in my Brothers name for our manure Mixing Firm. I am requesting you to see that the above allotment is granted to us early. . . .".

He further requests saying :

> "I request you to recommend for us even the unsold stocks at Chittoor for a reduction rate."

When there is such a great demand for fertilisers and fertilisers are being sold at premium rates, by the faulty formulation of the distribution policy, deliberately, stocks were allowed to be accumulated and allotted by the Minister concerned directly at a reduction rate. The Committee has very significantly said that the Minister has taken undue interest in such applications.

Again, the Report says :

> "It was noticed by the Committee that out of a thousand applications, picked

out at random from among thousands of applications, it was found that in about 300 applications, allotments were ordered to be made by the then Minister for Agriculture himself. .....".

It further says :

".....three such applications with the Minister's orders thereon, which speak for themselves and indicate the way in which the Minister has acted in this regard. .....".

Then, it says :

"The Committee is considerably surprised at the way in which in a large number of cases the then Minister for Agriculture made the allotment to Manure Mixing Firms directly even without verifying the genuineness as for example, in the case of 'Soubhagya Fertilisers', Cuddapah who successfully cheated the State Government, Central Government and Agriculturists as well'

With regard to transportation, a test check has been made. The Minister says that not a significant portion has been misappropriated. It is only a test check made by the P. A. C. In the test-check, they could find that lorries did not at all touch at the Check posts and that they did not at all reach the destination. They found that lorries did not pass at all. This is a charge. I would like to know whether it is a fact that because of the continuous change of distribution policy from State to State-in Madras and other States, the distribution policy was well-defined and in consonance with the orders of the Central Government-here, progressively, the cooperatives were eliminated and private dealers were brought in to see that these people got the patronage of two Ministers and also to see that fertilisers did not reach agriculturists in time and that they were sold at the ports.

These are the matters and the P. A. C. has made its recommendations. May I know whether in view of these irregularities with regard to transportation of fertilisers and also depriving the agriculturists and it has affected the food production, the Government will institute an inquiry and entrust it to the C. B. I. and also press upon the State Government to see that the Minister resigns till the charges are proved? There is a fear that he may interfere in the investigation if he is allowed to remain in office.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar) : What is the name of the Minister ?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah : Mr. Thimma Reddy.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakhapatnam) : He may be made a Central Minister so that we may more adequately discuss this subject.

Shri Annasahib Shinde : May I submit at the outset that the cases which have been referred to in the P. A. C. report are obviously of a serious nature and malpractices of this nature will not be tolerated by any body and this is the view of my Ministry and the Government also.

An hon. Member : Not your Party.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam) : Therefore, press for a C. B. I. inquiry.

Shri Annasahib Shinde : As I have explained in the statement, distribution and appointment of nominees are entirely the responsibility of the State Government. Naturally these are matters which can be taken up with the State Government.

As far as the C. B. I. inquiry is concerned, as I have already mentioned, the State Government has already instituted some inquiry. But, personally, I have no objection to even entrust it to the C. B. I. but I have to consult the Home Ministry and the Law Ministry because I do not know whether when the State Government has already instituted an inquiry the C. B. I. can look into it. I will take up the matter with the State Government and consult the Law Ministry and the Home Ministry and take further action.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara) : If the Minister continues in office, no worthwhile inquiry can be held. Does the Minister agree there ? Will he ask the State Government about it ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde : I will draw the attention of the State Government to the views of the hon. Member.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah (Pali) : Ever since the Swatantra Party was formed, we have been saying that all this permit-quota system is leading to corruption. The permit-quota-licence raj provides a hunting ground for corrupt business, corrupt officials and corrupt politicians. This report is a glaring testimony of our fears. As I listened to the Statement of the hon. Minister and as I remember a few recent instances, it becomes very clear that the Government have now adopted a policy of underplaying cases of evasion and corruption. Because of this understatement of a clear case of corruption brought out by the Public Accounts Committee of the Andhra Legislature, I wonder whether the Central Minister in charge of this Ministry against whom also cases of evasion came up in the recent past is not also in league somewhere with the State Minister.

They make an understatement and they say that "The responsibility of the Union Government extends only to ensuring that the total fertiliser requirements of the State are met through indigenous production and imports." Does meeting of requirements mean only allocation to those people who are not even registered? Or, does meeting the requirement mean allocation, transportation to the site, and distribution to the farmers of the State ? Therefore, why are they trying to underplay their role ? The Minister states in his main reply :

> "It does not however appear from the Report that Rs.3.77 crores paid out during 1966-69 or even a significant part of it was on the basis of false bills."

Why does he say so, when the Report itself says :

> "The check so conducted revealed that not one of the lorries did in reality pass through the check-posts to reach the destination."

The report also says :

> "The payment of transport charges was being made without the transport really being made."

The report also says :

> "It is seen further that even standing concerns like District Cooperative Marketing Societies submitted bogus claims amounting to lakhs of rupees."

The report itself says that there were grounds to believe that there were irregularities in these cases. Why did not the Minister have a complete check instead of test check, to know all about it ? The Minister further States :

> "The Committee have also given instances of payments for road transport while the fertilizer involved did not seem to have been transported."

Why does he say 'does not seem to have been transported' while the Committee has categorically said that this has not been transported ? They are trying to underplay their role in this matter. That is why my suspicion arises whether these people are not in league with the State Government and the State Minister. The Minister involved of the State Government, Mr. Thima Reddy, holds an important portfolio, namely, the Ministry of Revenue there. .....

Mr. Speaker : You have mentioned his name already several times ; still you are not satisfied.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah : Since he holds an important portfolio of Revenue in Andhra Government and as the Minister here in the Central Government in charge of this Ministry also happens to be the President of the Party to which he belongs, —therefore, may I ask whether they will ask the Minister there to resign ?

Secondly, will the Government advise them to take steps to black-list those traders and cooperatives against whom *prima facie* charges have been made in the P. A. C. report ? Will they take such action against the society, traders and persons connected with this nefarious activity ? And finally, what checks and what specific steps they are proposing to take in respect of transport of fertilizers so that such irregularities do not recur again ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde : As regards the specific question regarding the malpractices, I would reiterate that we advised the State Government to take the strictest possible action and we would not like anybody to be shellased. The only thing I wish to say is this, that the hon. Member should not bring in the names of people who are not here to defend themselves. For the information of the House I may inform them that the procedure that is invariably followed is this, in regard to reimbursement of funds by the Central Government. The State Accountant General has to audit these accounts for transport. The State Government scrutinised them and we have got an elaborate procedure in this regard. After the Bills of Transport are scrutinised by the State Government and audited by the Accountant General of the State, on the basis of the report of the State Government and the Accountant General only the Government of India makes the payment.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah : In the light of this will you re-check every bill that you receive from the Andhra Government ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde : Despite all these checks and counter-checks some people have succeeded in cheating the Government. The hon. Member asked what positive action will be taken. He also mentioned about appointment of dealers etc. I wish to say that the Government of India have recently modified the Fertilizer Control Order. Now any body without the permission of anybody else can become a dealer.

No nomination from the State Government is required. The only thing is that if one becomes a dealer, he has to register himself with the State Government. As Shri Ranga said if anyone indulges in adulteration etc. some list must be available. The only condition that has been put in is that if one wants to become a fertiliser distributor, he has to register himself with the State Government.

As the hon. Member and the House are aware, the fertiliser distribution position is very comfortable now and there is no difficulty in regard to meeting the requirements of the fertilisers. It is very unfortunate that in the fertiliser-conscious State like the Andhra Pradesh, such malpractices should have taken place. We are trying to meet the entire requirements of the State as far as fertilisers are concerned (*interruption*).

Shri Sheo Narain (Basti) : Sir, as a guardian of this House we want your protection. Here the senior Minister is not present. This is my objection. The hon. Minister who happens to be the Congress President should have himself been present.

Shri Ranga : Will the report of the P. A. C. of Andhra Pradesh he placed on the table of the House ?

Mr. Speaker : I am trying to see the procedural side of it.

Shri R. K. Amin (Dhandhuka) : I consider the report of the Public Accounts Committee as the most important document that I have ever come across. I consider this very important not because a sum of Rs.3.77 crores is involved but because it reveals to us the *modus operandi* of the bribe and corruption of the sub-ventions given by the Central Government to the State Government. It has a political aspect in it. The politicians in the state try to take away money for their political purposes. This sort of condition not only exists in the distribution of fertilisers but also in the distribution of bank credit or other agricultural imports or even in organising the distribution of the scarcity funds. That is why I take a very serious view of it. To my great sorrow I do not find from the statement given by the Government that it has taken such a serious view. For example, the Public Accounts Committee Report in its conclusion indicates about four steps to be taken. For example they have also indicated that it should be entrusted to the C. B. I. Also it has indicated the steps to be taken to recover the illegal payments made to the manure-mixing firms. Also the committee has suggested that the criminal prosecutions be taken against the persons responsible for grabbing these funds.

Now, the Government, in its reply, has not indicated as to what they are going to do about all these recommendations. I would like to ask specifically that if you cannot remove the hon. Minister straight-away, without a concurrence of Home Ministry etc. at least you can tell the State Government of Andhra Pradesh that unless and until the

[Shri R. K. Amin]

Minister is removed, no sub-ventions from the Central Government will be given to the Government of Andhra Pradesh. In this way pressure can be exerted on them. Whether the Minister would do this ?

Secondly, I would like to know whether a thorough probe will be made by the Government of India in regard to distribution of all kinds of Subventions in agricultural imports. Since this report is an eye-opener not only with regard to supply and distribution of fertilisers but even with regard to giving special sub-ventions in the form of scarcity funds or flood control funds by the Central Government to the State Government.

Thirdly, in future, will the Agriculture Ministry consider this as its own ultimate responsibility and not leave that responsibility to the State Government ?

My last question is . In his reply the hon. Minister has said that he would like to consult the State Government. How can you consult the State Government when there is a report against the State Minister ? It is for you to take action whether he would take action on his own initiative ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde : I appreciate the emotions of the hon. Member. I wish to tell the hon. Member that constitutionally, agriculture is a state subject. *(Interruption).*

Shri Ranga : You cannot escape by giving this sort of an answer. They are acting as your agent for transporting this.

Shri Annasahib Shinde : Why don't you allow me to explain ? I am only explaining. The hon. Member, while making observations, referred to the fact that the Central Government should take up the responsibility in regard to fertiliser distribution etc.

Shri Ranga : This was transportation.

Shri Annasahib Shinde : To that my reply is this. The distribution and movement of fertilisers is the responsibility of the State Government, and I do not think that it would be worth-while or wise on the part of the Central Government to take up these activities of the State Governments .....

Shri Ranga : But they acted as the agents of the Central Government.

Shri Annasahib Shinde : Those activities are within the purview of the State Government.

As far as action against the manure-mixing firm is concerned, I think the State Government is seized of it. If any assistance from the Central Government is required to proceed against these firms, I shall be prepared to give all co-operation and assistance to the State Government. I have no hesitation in taking any steps against those who are indulging in malpractices. The Fertiliser Control Order is under the Essential Commodities Act, and if anybody contravenes those orders, naturally he is liable for punishment. Under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, he is liable for fine, imprisonment etc. There are adequate provisions in the law in this behalf. The only question is that the culprits have to be identified and necessary action should be taken against them. .....

An Hon. Member : They have been identified.

Shri R. K. Amin : Will he say to the Government of Andhra Pradesh that no money will be paid from the Central Government unless that Minister is removed ? Could he answer this question ? He can do that sort of thing if not more ?

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member had put his question, and the hon. Minister has given his answer.

Shri Annasahib Shinde : Can I say which Minister should be in a particular State Government and hold a particular portfolio ? But I may tell the hon. Member that the hon. Minister to whom the hon. Member has made a reference is no longer in charge of agriculture.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu : Does he agree in principle that the Minister should quit office ? As a matter of education, let us have the answer to this question. Does he agree that the Minister concerned should quit office ?

Mr. Speaker : Why is Shri Jyotirmoy Basu interrupting now ? Shri Rabi Ray.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि ये मन्त्री अभी तक कैसे गद्दी पर विराजमान हैं। आप जानते हैं कि ये मंत्री, श्री थिम्मा रेड्डी के बारे में हमने यहां पर आरोप लगाया था कि वहां पर जो हरिजनों की हत्या हुई थी आंध्र प्रदेश में, उसका इन्होंने समर्थन किया था और सीताराम नामक पत्रकार ने पैट्रियाट में जो लिखा था उसके लिए उसको धमकी भी दी गई थी—तो ये इस तरह के मन्त्री हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब यह चीज अखबार में हमने देखी तो लगभग 15 दिन पहले ही हमने होम मिनिस्टर, चव्हाण साहब को चिट्ठी लिखी थी कि क्या वे सी बी आई की इंक्वायरी कर रहे हैं लेकिन 15 दिन बीत गए हैं, चव्हाण साहब का कोई जवाब नहीं मिला है। सी बी आई की इंक्वायरी कराने के लिए जबकि पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है तो फिर उसको सरकार ने क्यों नहीं माना है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह अखबार डेली न्यूज, जोकि हैदराबाद से निकलता है इसमें कहा गया है :

> "A Swatantra Party member, Mr. B. Rathnasabhapathi has been for the last three years making charges of a serious nature about malpractices in the distribution of the fertilisers despite repeated refutations made on behalf of the Government".

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि तीन साल से आंध्र प्रदेश विधान सभा के एक सदस्य, श्री रत्नसभापथी इस सवाल को उठा रहे हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार क्यों इसके बारे में ऐक्शन नहीं ले रही है ? मैं पी ए सी का जो जुमला है उसको भी पढ़कर सुनाना चाहूंगा। अभी तक जो इनको हटाने का कोई प्रयास नहीं किया गया है वह इसलिए नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि इस मंत्रालय के जो मंत्री हैं बाबू जगजीवन राम उन पर इनकम टैक्स की चोरी का सवाल यहां पर उठा था .....

Mr. Speaker : Let him not bring any such thing. .....

श्री रवि राय : वे कांग्रेस के भी सभापति हैं लेकिन मैं आरोप लगाना चाहता हूं कि ये मिले हुए हैं। क्योंकि वे इन्डीकेट की सरकार के मन्त्री हैं इसलिए उनको ये हटाना नहीं चाहते हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि पी० ए० सी० की जो सिफारिश है वह इस प्रकार से है :

> "Whatever might be the intentions of the Minister in following such unusual procedure, the Committee feels that it is not only extraordinary but judging from all canons of public administration is highly objectionable and improper."

.....(व्यवधान)...अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमारे अधिकारों के रक्षक हैं। आप पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्ज कमेटी के भी चेयरमन रह चुके हैं। पी० ए० सी० की यह सिफारिश है, श्री थिम्मा रेड्डी के खिलाफ इम्प्रापर कान्डक्ट के आरोप लगाये गये हैं फिर ये मन्त्री कैसे विराजमान हैं ?

दूसरी चीज मैं आप की अनुमति से पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट सभा के पटल पर ले करना चाहता हूं, और इस के साथ साथ आप की अनुमति से श्री रत्नसभापथी जी का जो मेमोरियल है, जो विधान सभा को दिया गया, उस को भी ले करना चाहता हूं। जिसमें बहुत सी चीजों का भंडाफोड़ हुआ है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं श्री रत्नासभापथी जी का जो मेमोरियल है, क्या यह सही है कि :

> "From 1967 onwards Mr. Thimmareddy started boosting up one or two companies in each district. In Cuddapah district, he has brought up one Sri Narayanareddy, ex-M. L. A.

An Hon. Member : To which party does he belong ?

Shri Rabi Ray : कौन दल के हैं, यह मंत्री जी बतायें। The memorial further says :

> "The latter has registered four companies bearing the names of Rayalaseema fertilisers, Soubhagya Fertilisers, Arveti China Subbarayudu and Asoka Fertilisers. These companies have got one branch each in two districts, Krishna and Guntur.

[Shri Rabi Ray]

In this connection, I request you to peruse the answer clause (b) of the L. A. Q. No. 1972 starred, answered by the Minister of Agriculture on 5th March, 1970 ; Of the total quantity of 5,000 tonnes supplied to the whole State, these three companies get a grand total of 960 tonnes of Sindhri Ammonium sulphate."

मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि एक आदमी के नाम पर-जो श्री नारायण रेड्डी हैं-चार कम्पनियां रजिस्टर हुई थीं ? और यह किस दल के हैं ?

क्या यह सही है कि श्री थिम्मा रेड्डी साहब :

"On 7th December, 1968 Mr. Thimmareddy was in Madras in person. He has personally seen that 1215 metric tonnes of urea was released to the following companies.

Soubhagya Fertilisers, Cuddapah .	500	tonnes.
Ashoka Fertilisers ..	500	,,
Rayalaseema Fertilisers ..	250	,,
Venkateswara Fertilisers ..	250	,,
Yelisetti Subbarao ..	100	,,
Boopalampet ..	25	,,

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I have already placed it on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. see* No. LT—3200/70]

श्री रवि राय : क्या यह सही है कि खुद मंत्री महोदय इटरेस्ट ले कर, मद्रास जा कर के इन के आफिसर्स से बात कर के इस तरह की बातें करते हैं?

मेरा अंतिम प्रश्न, मान्यवर, आप से है। आप जानते हैं कि बंगाल में नक्सलवाड़ियों ने जाधवपुर में गांधी इंस्टीट्यूट पर हमले किये हैं, जिस की मैं निन्दा करता हूं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से भ्रष्ट मंत्रियों की रक्षा यहां का मंत्रि मंडल करता है यह उचित है क्या ? यह मिले हुए हैं, और भ्रष्टाचार करने की प्रेरणा इन से मिलती है। अगर थिम्मा रेड्डी जी को यह मंत्रि मंडल नहीं निकालता है तो मैं चाहूंगा कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के युवजन उन को जा कर वहां निकालें। अगर सरकार उन को वहां से नहीं हटाती है तो वहां के विद्यार्थी और नवयुवक इस मंत्री को हटायें ताकि जनमत का प्रमाण आप को मिल जाय कि कितना रोष वहां की जनता में इस कांड के प्रति है।....

Mr. Speaker : Whatever may be the merits of the case, it is not proper to make such speeches here. I think it is not proper to have issued an appeal from this House that the students should go and do that kind of thing. What will be the discipline in the country then ? I do not approve of it.

श्री रवि राय : अगर सरकार ऐसे भ्रष्ट लोगों को नहीं हटाती तो फिर भ्रष्टाचार कैसे रुकेगा। यह पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट है, यदि इस के बाद भी भ्रष्ट मंत्री को आप नहीं हटायेंगे, तो कैसे काम चलेगा। एक तरफ आप नक्सलवादियों की निन्दा करेंगे और दूसरी तरफ ऐसे लोगों को प्रोत्साहन देंगे, तो कैसे हालत सुधरेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह की बातें कहने से, और वह भी इस हाउस में, कैसे काम चलेगा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : माननीय जगजीवन राम जी को आन्ध्र प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी का प्रेसीडेंट बना दीजिये।

Shri Annasahib Shinde : Motives are being attributed to each and everybody and charges have been levelled. .....

Mr. Speaker : If such speeches are made here, then how can we manage everything outside ?

श्री रवि राय : यह तो भ्रष्टाचारी मंत्रियों को प्रेरणा देते हैं।

Mr. Speaker : What ever may be the merits according to him, there is a limit to dealing with it. There are many constitutional and other methods available.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन दोनों डाक्यूमेंट्स को मैं आप की अनुमति से सभा पटल पर ले करना चाहता हूं [*Placed in Library. see* No. LT-3200/70.]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दोनों माननीय सदस्य, जो पेपर्स सदन की टेबिल पर ले करना

चाहते हैं, मुझे इसे देखना है कि कौन सी चीज रखने वाली है। मैं अभी देख कर लूंगा।

Shri Annasahib Shinde : As far as the specific instances pointed out by the hon. Member are concerned, we shall draw the attention of the State Government to them. But according to my information, the State Government have also received the memorandum which was read out and referred to by the hon. Member just now. But in addition to that, we shall draw the attention of the Andhra Pradesh Government to the facts mentioned in the memorandum.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (Gonda) : Already Shri Rabi Ray has drawn the attention of the House to the conclusion of the Public Accounts Committee of the State Legislature. They have said :

> "Whatever might be the intentions of the Minister in following such unusual procedure, the Committee feels that it is not only extraordinary but judging from all canons of public administration is highly objectionable and improper".

They have recommended the following : (1) a thorough probe by the C. B. I. ; (2) steps to recover all the illegal payments made to the so-called Manure Mixing Firms and others, (3) criminal prosecution against the private dealers and the officials and non-officials, found responsible for cheating the Government and the public, and (4) the Government must reformulate their fertiliser policy so as to check abuses in fertiliser distribution.

I am taking up the last first. The statement made by the Minister was very naive and tried to sidetrack the issue to get out of the difficulty by saying that this is a State subject. I would pertinently ask him : then why have this Ministry here ? Why not scrap it ?

We have this Ministry here because the idea is that we have to develop agriculture in all the States. In order to do so, they have evolved this fertiliser policy.

From the statement, it is clear that there were quick changes in the policy of distribution. As a result, by 1969, Rs.10 crores worth of fertiliser got accumulated there. When they found this, the State authorities thought they were free to play *holi* with it. They could give it to the private traders, co-operatives, to this and that person. But there was a very nice arrangement of giving extra money for transport, into which I am not going in detail as Shri Venkatasubbaiah has already shown how the Government was being cheated on the pretext of getting this extra money for road transport. It was the duty of the Central Government when they were giving such a high subvention, when they were giving the fertiliser, and when they were directing the policy to see at least to it that the policy was such that there was no scope for manipulation.

Therefore, will Government appoint a committee which will go into the matter of policy direction and evolve such a policy as will not let this kind of situation to rise again ?

Secondly, though many matters have been brought into this, I do not want to go into them in detail. But the cheating was to such an extent that there were companies which were not even registered when the rules required that they should be registered, before any allocation is made to the company. On page 32 of the report, there is a letter from a company, P Subrahmanyam Chetty and Co. On it the Minister himself has given the order :

> "He may be permitted to register himself as a dealer and the following fertilisers may be allotted. . . . . ."

Not only is he not a dealer but some friend of his is made into a dealer overnight and allowed to have this kind of facility. So this matter needs to be looked into.

Another point was raised, that the Minister should be shifted. I understand the Food Minister's hesitation in not saying anything in this regard as it is a State subject. But Shri Jagjiwan Ram who is the Food Minister also happens to be the President of the ruling Party whose word is law there, or at least is presumed to be law there. I would ask : how can an inquiry be carried out there when the chief man in charge of the corruption sits there ? How can an inquiry be carried out by the State authorities as long

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

as that man—I do not want to mention his name—who has created this very situation there is allowed to continue as a Minister ?

Therefore, it is very necessary, first, that he must be removed from there, second, the Central Government must carry on the inquiry and third, a proper committee should be appointed to go into the entire question of policy with regard to the fertiliser distribution.

13 hrs.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: In regard to a C. B. I. enquiry, I have already made the position clear. In the beginning I said that we have no hesitation, but the legal aspect of it has to be gone into, when the State Government has instituted some enquiry already through the C. I. D., whether the C. B. I. can go into this or not will have to be examined. As I said earlier, I will take it up with the Home Ministry and the Law Ministry.

Shri Ranga : And report to us later.

Shri Annasahib Shinde : As far as the broad policies on fertilisers are concerned, perhaps the hon. Member is feeling that the policies give rise to malpractices. When there is a scarcity, naturally anti-social elements exploit the situation and there are malpractices.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani : The report says there were changes of policy from year to year, and as a result of the change in policy there was accumulation.

Shri Annasahib Shinde : With due respect to the hon. Member, I would say that I have also gone through the report, and that report does not refer to the Central Government's policies, but the policies of the State Government, because in the beginning they had only appointed co-operators as distributors and later on they changed, and the comment of the P. A. C. refers to that.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani : Yes, but you being the controlling authority, can give them guidelines.

Shri Annasahib Shinde : As far as the Centre is concerned, we have now given complete freedom as far as the indigenous production is concerned. There is no movement restriction and indigenous manufactuerers are free to appoint anybody as their distributors.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah : These are imported fertilisers.

Shri Annasahib Shinde : As far as imported fertilisers are concerned, I have already said that if somebody wants to become a dealer, formerly there was a restriction, but according to the new change that has been brought about by the Modified Fertiliser Distribution Control Order, anybody can become a distributor.

As far as the particular case of Andhra is concerned, as to who would be the Government nominee, the Government of Andhra has recently taken a decision that only co-operative societies will be entrusted with this work on behalf of the State Government.

As far as the other observations of the P. A. C. are concerned, the State Assembly is competent to take note of them.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour) : I have got something very important to say.

Mr. Speaker : You cannot raise it without giving notice. This will not form part of the record.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu* :

13.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CORRIGENDUM TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Corrigendum to the Annual Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1967-68 and the Audit Report thereon, laid on the Table on the 11th August, 1969. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3165/70].

* Not recorded.

ACTION TAKEN ON REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO POLLUTION OF GANGES WATER

Shri D. R. Chavan : I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding the action taken on the recommendations contained in the Report of the Commission of Inquiry appointed by Government of India to enquire into the causes of pollution of waters of River Ganges near Monghyr (Bihar) during February-March, 1968. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3166/70].

13.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

(i) MINUTES

Shri M. B. Rana (Broach) : I beg to lay on the Table the following Minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Public Undertakings :

(1) Minutes of the sittings relating to the Sixty-second Report on the Central Road Transport Corporation Limited.

(2) Minutes of the sittings relating to the Sixty-third Report on the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited.

(ii) SIXTY SECOND AND SIXTY-THIRD REPORTS

Shri M. B. Rana : I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings :

(1) Sixty-second Report on the Central Road Transport Corporation Limited.

(2) Sixty-third Report on the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited.

13.04 hrs.

THE LOK SABHA ADJOURNED FOR LUNCH TILL FOURTEEN OF THE CLOCK

THE LOK SABHA RE-ASSEMBLED AFTER LUNCH AT SIX MINUTES PAST FOURTEEN OF THE CLOCK

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Shri S. M. Krishna may now continue his speech.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) : Before Sri S. M. Krishna speaks, I shall make a submission. Today, 65 volunteers from Manipur, under the banner of the Communist Party of India, came here to present a petition to the Hon. Speaker, demanding Statehood for Manipur. It is most unfortunate as they were not allowed to do so. The other day, the Speaker had accepted a similar petition from the citizens of Delhi and the members of the Metropolitan Council. But here, when they came to the Boat Club and the Members of Parliament, Shri Meghachandra, Shri Dhireswar Kalita and Shri J. M. Biswas wanted to meet them and treat them, they were stopped there, and I am told that 53 volunteers have been arrested. This petition is a very harmless one, and they have congratulated the Speaker. ...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : He cannot present a petition in this manner .....

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I am not presenting it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : He cannot present a petition unless he has been permitted to do so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I am sending it to you. You are the Speaker now. The Deputy-Speaker is the Speaker when he is in the Chair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : But I cannot receive a petition in the Chair.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I am giving it to your Secretary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Let him please follow the rules. I cannot receive a petition sitting in the Chair. I can do that in my Chamber.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : 53 volunteers have been arrested. Since almost all the Members who had spoken here had supported the demand for Statehood, I submit that those 53 volunteers should be released immediately. I plead with you and through you with the Minister of Home Affairs and the hon. Prime Minister for the acceptance of the demand for Statehood of Manipur, and with the Home Minister for releasing those persons. I am giving this petition to your Secretary and you can kindly have it examined.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour) : I have already given you notice, and I wish to raise the following matter .....

Shri J. M. Biswas (Bankaura) : Those people from Manipur only wanted to meet the Speaker. There were only about 53 of them. They had no lathis or any other weapons. I do not see any reason why they were arrested. I am coming from that spot. They only had an application or petition addressed to the Speaker. Those people from Manipur, including some ex-M. L. A's and the secretariat member of the Communist Party of India came in a batch only to see the Speaker and present to him this representation or petition. I do not know what necessitated the police to arrest them. .....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I also do not know.

Shri J. M. Biswas : You may kindly ask the Home Minister to have them released. We can seek our relief only through you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : This has been mentioned in the House, and the House is seized of it, and the hon. Minister must have heard about this.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu : While a commission has been set up with a retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Sarkar. .....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : He had give me notice, and that is being considered. Before a decision is taken, how can he raise it here ?

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu : I just want to make a mention about this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : How can he mention about it ?

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu : What else can we do ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : He has given the notice, and that will be considered.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu : I had given it long ago, and if it has still not been considered, it is not my fault.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : It has come to me just now.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu : It was given quite some time ago.

While a commission has been set up, headed by a retire Chief Justice of India, Mr. Sarkar, to inquire into the malpractices of the Birlas, at the same time, in Calcutta, they are removing all the papers from their offices with the help of the police, and a close relation of Mr. G. D. Birla, one Mr. Thrani, who is the managing director of a jute company was caught redhanded offering bribe of Rs.1,000 to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Ramachandran. A prosecution has been launched against this man. You must ask the Government to let us know what has been done in regard to this.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): I want to make a submission for a minute, if you would permit me.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने भी आज समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ा होगा कि महाराजा भंजदेव मिस्टीरियस सर्कमस्टांसिस में आज सुबह मृत पाए गए हैं। यही चीज बस्तर के जो पहले महाराजा थे उनके साथ भी हुई थी। जिन हालत में उनकी मौत हुई है उस में कुछ फाउल प्ले नजर आता है। लोगों की जो ये शंकायें हैं उनको दूर करना बड़ा आवश्यक है। ट्राइबल एरियाज में जो लोग रहते हैं उनके शुबहात को दूर करने के लिए आप गृह मंत्री जी को कहें कि वह एक ब्यान दें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : महाराजा की डैथ पर बहस होगी क्या ? गरीब आदमी जो रोज मारे जा रहे हैं, उनकी मौत पर तो बहस होती नहीं है। क्या महाराजा की मौत पर बहस होगी ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : We have heard about it already. Let the hon. Member kindly co-operate. Let us go on with the business before the House.

14·12 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE—*contd.*

Shri S. M. Krishna (Mandya) : The approbations that the Ministry has received in the course of the debate from the ruling party, I am afraid, should not lead the Ministry to fall into a state of complacency. No doubt, we have made some progress in our international trade, but certainly it is not commensurate with the phenomenal rise in the world trade today, and our own contribution towards that phenomenal increase could be said to be only marginal and limping. With a little more imagination and with a little more dynamism, I am sure that we could have registered a greater progress. Some of our traditional export items like coffee, jute, tea, cashewnuts, coir etc. have registered a slight decline. When we look into the performance of this Ministry over a period of 12 months, we find that in these areas, the decline or shortfall is not adequately explained in the report which has been placed before us for consideration.

But the only progress of importance has been made in the area of silk. I shall primarily devote my speech towards the development of silk and the export of silk. As the House is well aware, 80 per cent of the silk that is produced in this country comes from the State of Mysore, and we are justified in taking pride in this achievement. But with a little more encouragement by the Central Government and with a little more forward-looking outlook and policies I feel that we could have done much better. In 1958, we exported silk worth Rs.30 lakhs. Today, in a little more than 10 years, we have reached the figure of Rs.15 crores, and in 1970, in the first two months, the exports have reached Rs.3.11 crores as compared to the corresponding period in 1969 when it was only Rs.1.18 crores. So far so good. But we certainly could have reached probably the 20-crore mark if the Central Government had taken certain initiatives in this field. We face stiff competition in the international market with Japan, and the shattered economy of Jafar after the Second world war was to a very large extent recuperated by the great strides that Japan made in the field of exporting silk. Now, we find South Korea is becoming a very keen competitor with India even though we hold the fourth place in the world.

One significant omission is in the field of research. Just imagine a country like Japan which spends every year an equivalent of six crores of rupees towards the research aspects of silk. What is our allotment or the money that has been earmarked in the fourth Five Year Plan ? For a full period of five years, we have made a very pedestrian allocation of Rs.11 crores. The report takes great satisfaction in mentioning that there is a research and training institute sponsored by the Central Government in Mysore city. What has been its contribution? Do they have enough buildings there? Do they have a staff worth the name ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Your time is up.

Shri S. M. Krishna : I will just hop from point to point hereafter. Let me tell the Minister that this institute which has been functioning has not had a director in the last eight years. Only now a director has been nominated but his appointment is being questioned by the high court there. They have constructed a huge building in Chennapatna which comes under the silk belt. Unfortunately they spent lakhs of rupees also on that building. But our young scientists thought that that was not a congenial place for their research work and they wanted to move nearer the city, and the whole thing was shifted to Mysore city. They do not have a place. They have been moving to three or four places from Mysore city because they do not have a building worth the name to accommodate the silk research and training institute.

The Silk Marketing Society in Mysore had made an application for loan of Rs.20 lakhs from the Central Government in 1957 and they got a loan of Rs.10 lakhs which was repaid promptly as per schedule.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : You have exceeded your time.

---

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Shri S. M. Krishna : May I remind the Minister that the creditworthiness of this small society in Mysore is much better than the creditworthiness of this Government which is functioning in this country, because we know how often we ask our international aid-givers to reschedule our debts. We have been making a very sincere plea to move the headquarters of the Central Silk Board from Bombay to Mysore, because Mysore is situated in the silk belt. The Government have been keeping mum on it, and they say that silk is export-oriented and most of our exporters are in Bombay: so we have to satisfy the exporters and hence the office is being located in Bombay.

One word about the growers of silk. They are being exploited day in and day out by the middlemen and by the exporters. There is no price stablisation at all, so far as those who grow silk in Mysore and in other parts of the country are concerned. So, I would like to make a very strong plea that there has to be a certain price stabilisation, and the unheeded explaitation which has gone on for quite a number of years has to be checked in order to safeguard the basic interests of the silk producers.

One word more about the powerlooms. In Bangalore city itself, there are 2,000 unlicensed powerlooms. They are being given raw silk to the detriment of those powerlooms which are licensed in Bangalore city. They have made repeated requests to the Textile Commissioner in Bombay and to the Minister concerned, but their appeal has fallen on the deaf ears of the Government.

Only one word about the Motion Picture Export Corporation. They have established this Corporation and it has made a profit of about Rs.8 or 9 crores last year. The point is, all our pictures which go abroad have to be canalised through this Corporation. So much so last year, very recently, a truck load of films which were being smuggled to be shown in South Africa was caught by the Bombay police. We do not know whether prosecutions were launched and whether action was taken against those culprits who are acting against our national policy. Our national policy is, in keeping with the U. N. Resolution, we should not have any trade connection with South Africa so long as they practise segregation. But when our motion pictures are being smuggled into South Africa, is it not for the Government of India to check these loopholes from where these motion pictures are being smuggled.

There are three shoddy pulling units in our country. The foreign exchange earmarked for them is rather meagre. I make a strong plea that in the coming year, they must make a greater provision for foreign exchange facilities to the shoddy pulling units.

In conclusion, may I humbly request the Minister that he should devote more attention towards the silk area and silk belt, for there is a gold mine for us to dig. I am sure in the next 4 or 5 years, we can reach the Rs.50 crore target if we can bring in certain dynamism, initiative and dedication. I am sure the Minister will do it.

Shri R. K. Birla (Jhunjhunu) : Sir, last time when I spoke on the demands for grants of this Ministry, I had stated about the qualifications of the Ministers. This time, before I come to the main subject, I would like to state the types of Ministers we have got in the Centre as well as in the States. According to me there are four types of Ministers. One type is those who believe in the philosophy "I shall enjoy and will allow others to enjoy ". In Hindi we say,

मैं भी खाऊंगा और दूसरे को भी खाने दूंगा।

The other type is, "I shall enjoy but will not allow others to enjoy". The third type is, "I shall not enjoy but will allow others to enjoy." The fourth type is "Neither I shall enjoy nor will I allow others to enjoy." मैं भी नहीं खाऊंगा और दूसरे को भी नहीं खाने दूंगा। Sir, we need the type of Ministers as quoted by me under item 4, with devotion to do good to the masses, with determination to increase agricultural, industrial and consumer goods production, with a dedication to establish all types of industries, whether it is in public sector or private sector or core sector, whatever be the name of the sector, it does not matter, and lastly with devotion to boost exports.

The present name of this Ministry is "Ministry of Foreign Trade." It is a deceptive name. We know very well that this

Ministry not only deals with foreign trade but with vital and important industries like jute, cotton, silk, man-made fibre, etc. What a strange thing, Sir, that not only the name of this Ministry is deceptive, but the names of the hon. Minister and his officers are more deceptive than the name of the Ministry.

There is one Mr. Innocent working as Joint Textile Commissioner in the T. C.'s office in Bombay. I know he is fully qualified and he knows his job pretty well. Why call him innocent ? Then, there is one Mr. Small. He may be sitting here in the gallery. He is working as Joint Secretary in this Ministry.

He is not a small man, according to me, he is a big man. When he was in the Petroleum Ministry he saved several crores of rupees by finalising a deal for crude oil. It shows how big he his.

Then comes the Additional Secretary, Shri Ramachandran, I.C.S. In Hindi we say Ramachandrane. The meaning of *ne* is no. Therefore, according to this word, he is not like Maryada Purshottam Ramachandran. But I know it very well that on account of his noble thoughts and deeds he is like Maryada Purshottam Ramachandran. I would remind him that Maryada Purushottham Ramachandran had to part with his beloved wife Sita for what ? Because, he wanted to do justice to a *dhobi*. Here the *dhobi* is a small man. So, I would request Shri Ramachandran to do justice to the smaller units also in meeting their requirements.

Then comes the name of Shri K. B. Lal, I.C.S., Secretary. His name is very deceptive. They say he is red. But I know that he is not red, he is anti-red.

Lastly, before I come to the main subject, I would like to say something about our hon. Minister, Shri Bhagat. I am sure that he is not *bagula* Bhagat ; he is real Bhagat because his name starts with Bali, which means sacrifice, which is a basic qualification for a conscientious worker, to which group Shri Bhagat belongs to.

The name of the Ministry has changed from time to time, for reasons best known to the government. At one time it was called Commerce Ministry, then Commerce and Industry Ministry, then International Trade, then Foreign Trade and Supply and today it remains only Foreign Trade ; everything else has been taken out. I do not understand how these changes are going to help the Ministry. Are they going to increase our production, increase our exports or decrease our imports ? No, not at all. On the other hand, we people are totally confused as to which type of industry or trade this Ministry is dealing with internally and in the case of foreign trade.

I welcome the new Import Policy recently announced according to which 38 more items have been added to be canalised through S. T. C. and M. M. .T. C. Here I would like to quote Shri P. L. Tandon, Chairman of the S. T. C., who stated the other day :

> "India has reached the take-off stage in the world. But for the success it will have to act as a shrewd operator both in import and export markets."

I would remind Shri Tandon that charity begins at home. Let S. T. C. start operating as a shrewd operator and set an example for others. It has been stated on the floor of the House for quite a number of times that S. T. C. is making a profit of 100 to 200 per cent in some items. I do not know how far it is true. But I know that there are some items in the case of which S. T. C. is making 25 per cent profit, which does not behave of a government-owned business organisation which believes in socialism. It is just profiteering which should not be allowed.

I am glad that the Government has taken a decision to open a bank for keeping imported raw materials to be given to the industry. This is a move in the right direction. But I would suggest that the small scale industries should also be allowed to be benefited by this bank by buying raw materials well in time and at reasonable prices. Let this bank not turn out to be a tottering bank of raw materials.

Now the Import and Export Policy is being announced for one year. I would suggest that it should be for at least three years so that we know where we stand. A

[Shri R. K. Birla]

change in policy every year is not good, according to me.

I must congratulate the Government and the Minister that this time—and it is only this time—they have reserved 50 per cent of the imports of raw materials for the small-scale sector. Up till now they were reserving only 33 per cent. I hope, they will be sincere in doing that and will also reserve 50 per cent of the foreign exchange meant for importing machinery for the small sector people and not all for the big sector people.

Now I come to the woollen industry. That is my pet subject. We all know very well and the Government has agreed in a reply given to my starred question—I do not remember the number—that the woollen industry is an export-oriented and defence-oriented industry. Therefore it needs all the recognition that this industry deserves. It must have full raw materials and modern machines. The Government of India have replied to me that they allotted Rs.52.56 lakhs for importing modern machines from abroad. But these people do not know that the countries from which we have got to import those machines against these licences do not make those machines at all. Therefore they should be more careful in duping the people by telling them that they have allowed so many rupees worth of foreign exchange for importing machinery.

Only 25 per cent of the woollen industry is modernised and the rest 75 per cent is outdated and obsolete. It is a defence-oriented and export-oriented industry. Therefore I would request the hon. Minister, Shri Bhagat, to make a special note of this that foreign exchange worth at least Rs.40 crores, according to the Planning Commission, should be kept at the disposal of the industry so that they can import the right type of machinery.

This is the best time for purchasing wool tops. Last year the price of wool tops was 107 pence. As you know very well, wool tops come from Australia ; we do not manufacture the wool tops we need for the industry. Today the price of wool tops is only 93 pence. I would request the hon. Minister to take advantage of this falling market so that we can import greater quantity of raw material against the foreign exchange allotted.

Now I come to the tufted carpets industry. I have to say with a heavy heart that the Government of India is not paying any heed to what I have suggested. We export raw wool to countries abroad. They turn that raw wool into yarn and the yarn into tufted carpets. We have all the necessary raw materials—carpet backing, raw wool etc. which we export from here. Why should we not make our own tufted carpets ?

I have been advocating this since Shri Manubhai Shah was the Minister but I do not know what has happened to this. If the private sector is not prepared to go in for this industry, let a beginning be made with the public sector, particularly in the Kandla zone where, I think, this industry could be a success.

We all know that today woollen cloth prices are very high in this country. They are perhaps the highest in the international market. I suggest—give a trial to this suggestion for one year and I can assure you that prices will fall—allow the maximum import of wool, to the extent of at least Rs.20 crores, and there will be a fall in price by 40 per cent and the consumer will be benefited.

Now I come to the cotton mills. We have heard that 80 cotton mills have gone sick on account of the increased price of cotton—an increase of about 35 per cent over last year as the hon. Minister might be knowing—and the price of cloth has not gone up. I am not in favour of prices of cloth going up because the consumer suffers. My suggestion is that to avoid the closure of further units, Government should try to allow the maximum production of manmade fibres, whether in the public sector or in the private sector—that does not matter. That would solve the problem to a very great extent and the land on which we grow cotton can be safely used for growing more cereals. That is my practical suggestion. I am sure the hon. Minister, Dr. Tiguna Sen is agreeing with me by nodding his head, I think, Shri Bali Ram Bghagat would also agree with me.

About the jute industry, we are losing in the export of sacking and hessian. The jute industry was making a little profit in carpet backing but as my hon. friend, Shri Tapuriah, said yesterday, there has been a fall in carpet backing also on account of the fact that prices are high. The only solution for this is the removal of export duty.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that India has been participating actively in the various international exhibitions. I had the occasion myself to see two world-renowned exhibitions, one in Moscow which took place in 1963 and another in New York. What happened there is a very sorrowful affair. Some of our products sent there remained in tact in their original packing and, perhaps, they were sent back here. I would suggest that some responsible man should be sent there to see that all our products sent to various international exhibitions are displayed there.

Then, our pavilions are never ready in time. Take, for example, Expo '70 at Osaka. Our Indian newspapers and some of the foreign newspapers commented that the Indian pavilion was not ready at the time of the opening of the exhibition. Why was it not ready ?

The Minister of Foreign Trade (Shri B. R. Bhagat) : It was ready.

Shri R. K. Birla : I can show the hon. Minister the cuttings from the newspapers saying that it was not ready when the exhibition opened.

Anyway, what is the biggest attraction in our pavilion at Osaka is the white tigress sent from here. Is it a circus or an exhibition of animals ? I think, it is an industrial exhibition. I understand that most of the foreigners are flying to Osaka just to see the white tigress. I would suggest that instead of going to Osaka, these people should have been invited to India, to New Delhi, to see the white tigress at I, Safdarjung Road, New Delhi, I mean, the Madam Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who will pounce upon anyone, who will tear anyone to pieces, if somebody comes in the way of the progress of the country and for the betterment of the have-nots.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Sir, the time at my disposal will not permit me to go into details. But I must submit that depspite the disparaging criticism from the hon. Members from the Opposition, an impartial observer who cares to study the figures during the last 9 years and also keeps in mind the basic test of the success or otherwise of our foreign trade will have to admit that, the Ministry has turned the corner and, particularly, during the last 2 years, there has been a significant improvement in our balance of trade. If the balance of trade is the test of the success of foreign trade, we must at least be fair and generous enough to appreciate this.

Nevertheless, I do agree that the Ministry or the Government cannot remain complacent in that also. We have the assurance from the press-note on the latest import policy about the various steps that Government have already taken and propose to take. I only wish that not only our balance of trade will be made up but will go ahead with these measures so that our balance will become favourable.

I would deal with only one special problem, that is, the problem of tea industry. Tea is one of the largest foreign exchange earner and, apart from that, it is very vital for the economy of the areas where tea is grown. Our exports, both in quantity and value, have gone down because of keen competition in the world tea market.

The Government have already taken certain measures and an Indo-Ceylonese Tea Consortium has already been formed and we hope they will succeed in getting our tea trade out of the present difficulties. Apart from that, the Consultative Committee under F. A. O. has also studied the whole problem and we are sure that our tea also will get certain advantages out of that.

Now, there is one very significant step, the Government has taken in removing the export duty on tea. At the same time, I must draw the attention of the hon. Minister and the Government to the method

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

of excise duty levy. Here, I will not go into the details but I will request the Government to examine as to whether it has not been somewhat discriminatory and as to whether the low quality tea gardens and small gardens in Assam, particularly, in Zone 5, are not going to face a great deal of difficulties because of this excise duty. I will refer to a very significant paragraph in an article written by no less a person than Shri K. P. Tripathi—'Assam needs a larger Plan' published in the issue of the **States** of April 4, 1970. I am quoting :

> "The income of the State Government from tea has gone on declining ever since the Government of India levied the discriminatory Excise Duty on Assam tea on zonal basis from 1958. The Assam Government has been urging the Government of India to restore the uniform flat rate of Excise Duty as before 1958. But the Government of India has extended the discrimination further in the new Budget by levying extra 50 paise per kilogram. on Zone 5, which produces 80 per cent of Assam tea as against only 10' paise for North Bengal, 45 paise for Nilgiris and nil for Cachar. The Government of India in imposing this levy obviously did not take into consideration the higher cost of production and transport of Assam tea. This discriminatory levy is likely to strangle the medium quality gardens of Assam and may even lead to their closure."

Therefore, I am closing my speech with a request to the hon. Minister to kindly look into this matter and see whatever redress the question deserves is given. With these words, I support the demands of the Foreign Trade Ministry.

Shri P. M. Mehta (Bhavnagar) : Sir, I rise to point out one big shortcoming in the matter of cotton textile industry regarding the utilisation of the idle capacity. It may be observed from the performance of last two years that the utilisation of idle capacity of this industry is very poor. At the end of the year 1968, 68 mills remained closed inclusive of 12 closed units fit to be scrapped and at the end of Nov. 1968, it was 68 mills-the same number-that remained closed including 16 mills considered fit to be scrapped. This shows that the huge idle capacity of the industry has not been properly utilised. No society can afford to have this amount of production remain idle. In terms of spindles and looms it is like this. At the end of December, 1968, 15.15 lakhs spindles remained idle inclusive of those units worth scrapping. At the end of 1969 it was 15.35 lakhs spindles that remained idle inclusive of those closed units worth scrapping. In the same way at the end of December 1968, 17,602 looms remained idle inclusive of those closed units worth scrapping. By the end of November 1969, 8460 looms remained idle inclusive of those closed units worth scrapping.

This comparative figures show that there is no improvement at all. So, I will like to draw the attention of the Minister to this aspect that in this matter the Government should promptly act and take over all the mills which are economically viable units. I will give the example of my own home town, the head-quarters of my constituency. There is one cotton textile mill, namely Mahalakshmi Mills, Bhavnagar. It has closed since long. An investitation Committee was appointed. The Committee held that the Mills is an economically viable unit. Somehow or other it was not taken over. And now I have come to know that the Mill is at the verge of closure or it has been closed. Therefore I request the Minister to agree to take over the Mahalakshmi Mills, Bhavnagar without the delay of even one day. With this, I close, thanking you for giving me the time.

श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मेहता जी ने जो बेकार मिलों की बात रखी है, मेरे यहां भी बेकार मिलें पड़ी हुई हैं और एक मिल सरकार चला रही है। सरकार द्वारा चलाने के बाद भी दो साल से वह बहुत घाटे में जा रही है और उसकी व्यवस्था इतनी बुरी है जितनी बुरी कि मालिकों के यहां भी नहीं थी। तो सरकार उस सम्बन्ध में क्या कर रही है ?

दूसरे—राजस्थान में ऊन का काफी उत्पादन होता है और ऊन की इन्डस्ट्री लगाने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने आपके यहां मांग कर रखी है तो उसके बारे में मन्त्रालय क्या कर रहा है ?

तीसरे–राजस्थान में सूत काफी पैदा होता है, नयी नयी मिल्स लग रही हैं और पावरलूम की राज्य सरकार ने माँग कर रखी है जोकि एक लम्बे समय से मन्त्रालय में पड़ी हुई है तो क्या उसके ऊपर भी आप जल्दी से जल्दी ध्यान देकर फैसला करेंगे ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे पटना में एक बिहार काटन मिल है। वहाँ के मालिकों ने स्पिंडिल्स ज्यादा बढ़ाने के लिए बहुत दिनों से लिखा-पढ़ी चला रखी है लेकिन उस दिशा में अभी तक कोई संतोष जनक उत्तर नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सिलसिले में क्या आपको कोई जानकारी है ? हमारे सूबे में वही एकमात्र काटन मिल रह गई है तो अगर वहाँ पर विस्तार करने की कैपेसिटी है और वे आपसे लाइसेन्स माँग रहे हैं तो फिर आपके सामने क्या कठिनाई है ? आप लाइसेन्स क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि लाइसेन्स देने के सिलसिले में क्या आपने कोई विचार किया है और क्या आपने कोई जवाब दिया है यह नहीं ?

The Minister of Foreign Trade (Shri B. R. Bhagat) : Mr. Deputy - Speaker, Sir, I thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate on this Ministry's Demands for Grants and for the very valuable contributions that they have made. I see hon. Members who have participated present in the House and I have been very much touched by the two Members who could not be present—Mr. Kamalnayan Bajaj and Mr. Vasudevan Nair—who wrote to me about their inability to be present for very compelling reasons.

I appreciate that and I think the House will appreciate them for setting up this correct Parliamentary practice. And I think this is a good form of our functioning. This debate, as I said, has been very useful. I cannot help feeling that the lively discussion which has taken place shows the growing interest of the country in the important task of increasing exports as the chief instrument of accelerating the economic growth of the country without precarious dependence on foreign aid.

I was also happy to notice that there were a few criticisms which were of a constructive nature designed to improve the working of the Ministry and provided some valuable guidance. I am very grateful to the hon. Members for their kind suggestions. I shall try to deal with some of them in the course of my speech.

We have completed the first year of the Fourth Plan. Speaking for exports, I may confess at the very outset that this year has not been a year of unmixed blessings. Dispite the pull of the home demand, the industry has shown resilience and an upward trend was maintained in the export fields, particularly, the exports of industrial goods. Inadequacies of production at home and inelasticity of demand abroad have hampered the export earnings in some of our traditional goods. In the balance of trade, we have achieved a gratifying success. At least in three months, we have had a surplus and the heaviest trade deficit we have had in any month was of the order of Rs. 29.4 crores. That was in July, 1969. It was, of course, impossible to maintain a high rate of growth on the performance of the previous year in which exports increased by 13.5 per cent. Moreover, deceleration in our export growth caused us worry in the middle of the year. Fortunately exports responded to the measures which we have taken to accelerate the pace of growth with the result that in the month of January, we touched a record figure of Rs.145 crores.

Some hon. Members, particularly, my friends Shri Tapuriah and Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj have compared the performance of the Indian economy with that of the industrialised nations and also some developing nations I would like to place the comparison both in the historical and also in the global perspective. As the House knows, the accent of development of planning during the first three Five Year Plans was rightly on the building up of the industrial base of the economy and its diversification. This had the effect of the development of the indigenous production of import substitutes which was significantly responsible for the recent fall in imports. It has also now built up our production and export capability for the non-traditional items of industrial exports.

The relatively small proportion of India's exports to her national income and of her

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

trade to total world trade are attributable directly to this process, which has enabled us to engineer a fall in imports but has yet to express itself in the form of a steady and rapid rise in exports. It is also due to another reason which is not widely appreciated and that is that unlike some other smaller countries, we in this country have been concerned with raising the abysmally low standards of consumption of the masses. You will agree that to-day, thanks to the long and steady industrialization of the country, the consumption standards are growing.

Some hon. Members have pointed out that world imports are going up at a brisk pace in recent years, but our share in the world exports is declining. While this emphasises the need to do all that we can do to step up our exports, to some extent, this merely underlines the act that we still belong to the class of developing countries which, as a group, excluding the very fortunate oil rich countries became a point to them because they discovered a jack-pot of oil—these countries have, as a group, steadily lost ground in world trade.

Their combined share in the world exports has fallen from as much as 24.4 per cent in 1950 to only 12.5 per cent in 1967. This is also due to another factor in the international trade and that is that the dynamism in the industrial products growth is much larger than in the primary commodities which most of the developing countries export. Between 1960 and 1968, while the value of world exports of primary products which are predominantly the exports of the developing countries, rose only by 47 per cent, that of the exports of manufactures which are the predominant exports of the developed countries rose by 117 per cent.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu : That is due to increased number of foreign owned production bases in other countries.

15 hrs.

Shri B. R. Bhagat : That may be one of the methodologies of achieving it. But I am only stating the trend.

Some developing countries, even excluding oil-exporting countries, have done well, and their examples were also pointed out by hon. Members. If you take the countries, whose examples have been mentioned, you will find that they have special situations. Firstly, they do not have a large home market crying for a rise in the low consumption levels of the local people. Many of them may not have a democracy of the type where you cannot do without meeting the demands of the people. Then, the socio-economic policies are not as progressive as we would like them to be. Their *per capita* receipts of foreign aid are incomparably higher, and their attitudes towards both foreign aid and foreign investments are different from ours. At least the attitude is not relevant to our situation, and if I may say so, impracticable in our setting.

It should nevertheless be our objective that through our own methods and through the socio-economic objectives that we are pursuing and our own techniques, we must achieve a high rate of growth in the exports of our industrial products .....

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu : Let him please tell us whether he is going to nationalise foreign trade.

Shri B. R. Bhagat : We can do so provided we attach overriding importance to efficient production because exports can only be realised through efficient production. Exports can only be a function of the national production. There is an expanding list of our products for which the world demand is rising at a rapid rate, and in the course of my speech, I would like to deal with some of these products, and incidentally, many hon. Members have made a reference to them, So, I propose to concentrate on increasing the output of these products in the coming year. And what are those products ? The first is the group of industrial products and engineering goods which have emerged as the biggest growth leaders in our exports. In 1968-69, the export of this group of products doubled. In spite of the various difficulties in 1969-70, in the teeth of raw material shortages and rising home demands, there was a rise of 25 per cent in the exports of these goods. The major problem in 1970-71 would be the shortage of steel. The House is already aware of this, and hon. Members have raised questions about this.

Shri R. K. Birla : Shortage of steel is the creation of Government.

Shri B. R. Bhagat : We have to convert the shortage into a surplus, if we want to maintain the high rate of exports. That is the point that I am emphasising. I am not laying blame at the doors of anyone at the moment. My purpose is to emphasise this point. . . . .

Shri P.G. Sen (Purnea) : Why have they stopped the exports of engineering goods ?

An Hon. Members : Because there is no steel.

Shri B. R. Bhagat : Therefore, the major problem will be, as I said, the shortage of steel in the coming year. We shall, of course, strive to step up our production of steel, first, by fuller utilisation of the existing capacity and next by expanding the capacity itself. However, pending the expansion of capacity, Government shall try to meet the full foreign exchange requirements of production for exports, especially in respect of iron and steel. The growth of the exports of fabricated goods shall not be allowed to suffer for want of raw materials.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): What about aluminium ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : Those are specific cases. We shall try to follow the same policy with regard to that also.

There are other sectors of our exports in which opportunities for growth have been identified in a somewhat precise form, such as chemicals and allied products. That is another promising line. The growth points of our exports have been identified and policies have been evolved to give them special encouragement. Our administrative and technical and financial resources are limited, and, therefore, it is imperative to make the utmost use of them by not succumbing to the temptation of promoting all items of exports, and providing everything to everybody but by applying our scanty resources at the point of maximum return. We have identified these products based on our experience, in five groups. One is the industrial products: engineering goods, chemicals and allied products, plastics, leather and leather goods; they are the growth points. The second is the agricultural products ; they are fish and fish products, fruits, vegetable, flowers and cashew kernels. They are the growth points.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu : Our country is starving for lack of protein supply and still the hon. Minister wants more exports of these things.

Shri B. R. Bhagat : Meeting the protein requirements of our people is our first charge. The third group is mineral products where we have iron ore and other minor ores. Then the fourth group consists of textiles : cotton yarn and apparel handlooms, carpet-backing cloth and silk to which the hon. Member Shri S. M. Krishna referred,—I agree with most of what he had said—are the growth points here. The last is the miscellaneous group where handicrafts is another big growth sector. In the following year, we want to concentrate our energies on increasing exports in these products.

The basic principle of such identification is the labour-intensity of the industry concerned, as in respect of such industries, we enjoy a comparative advantage on account of our plentiful supply of skilled labour. Some hon. Members, particularly, Shri Beni Shanker Sharma, referred to this and said that we must provide more employment through our exports. Here is a method in which by identifying such products which are labour—intensive, we will not only increase our exports but provide more employment to our needy people.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu : Not the Herman Abs method. Do no bring in war criminals here.

Shri B. R. Bhagat : Coming to some of the major products that we have identified, take the example of the leather group. Exports of leather and leather goods which are estimated to have increased from Rs. 60 crores in 1968-69 to Rs.90 crores in 1969-70 that is, by nearly 50 per cent ; have a very vast potential. In order to realise the potential of this growth, we have to evolve some integrated plans. The rearing of the livestock is being planned scientifically. That is the starting point. The methods for the collection of carcasses are being improved, and indigenous tanning and pro-

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

cessing capacity is being built up rapidly and we are planning to have export of processed leather to have higher unit realisation; and we propose to concentrate on securing further increases in the small, medium and large-scale sectors.

Shri R. K. Birla : The establishment of a felloe-mongering industry will help the export effort.

Shri B. R. Bhagat : All suggestions are welcome.

Coming to marine products, which have a very high export potential, I can assure the hon. member that we are not depriving the people here of their protein ; all the needs of the people here will be met and when we develop the export potential of this industry, care will be taken to see that it is not at the cost of the consumer here.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu : Never. Let him read what a C. S. I. R. Director has said.

Shri B. R. Bhagat : It is proposed to set up shortly a Marine Products Developmental Authority with the objective of providing for central organisation, development and regulation of the production, processing and export of marine products from India. The agency will concern itself with resolving the difficulties of this industry and will try to secure improvement in the quality offered for export.

Fruits, vegetables and flowers are another highly promising line of export. Recently we had a useful survey by U. S. A. I. D. which have spelt out the possibilities of these exports. We are examing it and will try to streamline the procedure.

Some hon. members referred to cashew. A fear was expressed that we are giving up the policy of canalisation under pressure from some friends in Kerala. The main problem in the case of cashew is that domestic production is almost static. Increase in exports can only be possible through increased imports of raw nuts. At the same time, we have to guard against diversion of the kernels produced from the imported nuts to domestic consumption. We are considering how best we can organise imports of raw nuts from other countries in order to serve efficiently the interest of the export industry. We have decided that these imports will be canalised through a public sector agency. There is no going back on this decision. I can assure the hon. members that we are currently engaged perfecting our plans and the O. G. L. will be suitably amended as soon as we are ready to enter the market.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह: (खगरिया) आप इतना तो बतलाइये कि आप काजू के बारे में यह स्टेप कब तक लेने जा रहे हैं?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : I have already said that we are currently examining it. We must perfect our plans before we enter the market. We must know how to swim before we jump into the water.

Coming to the minerals sector, our iron ore export has touched or rather overshot the 100-crore mark this year. The House is aware that there are possibilities of a high-growth point in our iron ore exports and also some of the minor minerals. The M. M. T. C. has entered into a long term contract with Japanese steel mills for export of 71.7 million tonnes of iron ore valued at Rs.54.2 crores over the next 9 years. I do not want to go into details as there is a question coming up next week when I will be able to deal with it in better detail.

Then the textile sector, to which reference was made by many hon. members. Let me dispose of the question of spindlage raised by the hon. member for Patna. Our policy at the moment is that any addition to spindlage capacity is banned because of the shortage of cotton. Even this year, there is a rise in cotton prices. But we recognise that our population is growing and so is the demand for cloth. At the moment, we are in discussion with the Planning Commission for an increase in the spindlage capacity and as soon as that question is settled, the expansion of the capacity of the 1500 spindlage capacity mills will also be considered. The House will be glad to know that the textile industry had responded to the steps taken by us to secure increased export earnings. The export of cotton yarn has increased from Rs.12.9 crores in 1968-69 to Rs. 29.4 crores in 1969-70. Similarly, the export of ready made garments which made a beginning has gone up from Rs.3.3 crores to Rs.5.3 crores during this period. This is a promising line, and

we expect in the coming years the contribution of the garments industry will be much larger. The steps taken to increase exports of handloom products have also yielded some results inasmuch they have gone up from Rs.8 to over Rs.10 crores.

Hon. Members have drawn my attention to the need for modernisation of the textile industry. I can only say that my Ministry is aware of this need, and is in the process of concerting measures for progressive units to build up their capacity to withstand international competition. We are alive to the situation.

Reference was made to the silk industry. It is another growth point in our economy. The main question is of building up production of silk. Italy and Japan, which were the main silk producers, are withdrawing from this industry. The Central Silk Board is undertaking a special programme for research, development and training and for increased production. Meanwhile we propose to import silk yarn for the Central Silk Board so as to meet the requirements of our weavers, and we will try to build up the exports.

Similarly, handicrafts registered a big growth from Rs.76 crores in 1968-69 to Rs.90 crores this year. We propose to provide further support and assistance to this industry in the coming years with the dual objective of exports and providing increased employment.

I gave details of the percentage of growth in the industrial sector, where it has not only been 7 per cent, but as much as 25 per cent. In the engineering products, it is 25 per cent, in iron and steel, 7 per cent, in chemicals and allied products, 11 per cent, in plastic products 42 per cent, in leather products 12 per cent, in handicrafts and others in some case it is 50 per cent. But the two traditional industries of jute and tea have accounted for a large net fall in our exports, and we have taken corrective measures, and we hope that with the removal of the export duty and strengthening of productivity through subsidy and other schemes, the position will improve. Already, the signs are that tea is doing better now. I hope in the coming years tea will show better results.

But I must confess that our success in handling the structural problems of the jute industry. . . . . .

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu : About tea, the report of the sub-committee was submitted, and we want to hear about the Packeage Export Corporation.

Shri B. R. Bhagat : I have appointed a special officer to look into it.

We are examining it, and we will take action on it.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu : We want a categorical assurance here and now whether you are going to set up a public sector corporation to export package tea in order to get full value, or whether you will continue to surrender under pressure of foreign monopolists and lose Rs.300 to Rs.400 crores a year.

Shri B. R. Bhagat : I think the hon. Member need not unnecessarily bring in insinuations. We are not surrendering to any monopoly. Public sector agencies is a part of our policy. I have assured the House that we are examining the report. A special officer is looking into it, and we will come to a decision.

I must confess that our success in handling the structural problems of the jute industry has been somewhat limited. We have managed of course to secure an increase in the production of raw jute. The industry has also developed its capacity to export a comparatively new product, namely, jute carpet backing for tufted carpets. There has, however, been a temporary set back in the off-take of jute carpet backing in the United States. This is primarily due to the recession in the carpet industry in that country. At the same time, the competition offered by Pakistan on the one hand and synthetics on the other continues to worry us. The high prices for some jute products do not help us to meet competition, I have a feeling that the tremendous increase in domestic requirements for sacking poses some structural problems for the future. We are engaged in discovering the best means to meet rising domestic requirements and at the same time to increase our exports against the competition offered

by Pakistan and by synthetics. I shall be grateful for the help of hon. Members in discovering right solutions and giving effect to them.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore) : Why do you not take over the export trade in jute because it is a perpetual headache for everybody ?

Shri P. G. Sen : How are you going to tackle the jute growers ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : I have dealt with some of the important products in our export sector. Let me touch upon the policies which we want to pursue in the coming years. We have to add new dimensions to our policies if a compound rate of growth at seven per cent per annum has to be achieved over the Fourth Plan. If the objective which has been accepted by the House is to be achieved we have to emphasise four aspects in our policies.

The House is already aware of the decision taken by my colleague, the Minister of Industrial Development—I am glad he is present here—to import an export orientation to industrial policies.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि ज्यूट गुड्ज के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। लेकिन कल्टीवेटर्ज के राइट्स को प्रोटैक्ट करने के लिए आपने क्या किया है ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : They can ask me questions in the end.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : He is dealing with broad policies now ; let him conclude.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : एक तरफ ज्यूट गुड्ज के दाम बढ़ते जाते हैं लेकिन उसका फायदा उत्पादकों को नहीं होता है। मिल मालिक उनको फायदा नहीं पहुंचाते हैं। उत्पादकों को भी फायदा पहुंचे, क्या इसकी आप व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

श्री व० रा० भगत: बाद में आप पूछ सकते हैं।

We propose in the coming years to take concrete steps to build up the production and marketing capabilities of the units in the small and medium sectors which have shown both interest and competence in this field. This will be one of the special tasks to be performed by the Trade Development Authority which we intend to set up in the public sector. I hope the House will appreciate the increasing role of the public sector. The build up of export production in the large sector presents some problems. We must obviously regulate expansion in this sector so that such expansion does not defeat the social objectives of our industrial policy. At the same time it is not our intention to block expansion and diversification projects which serve our national purposes and build up the nation's capacity to increase industrial efficiency and augment export income.

The second aspect of the policy will be that even in industrial products we have a clear advantage in items which are labour intensive. I referred to it briefly earlier but I want to give a comprehensive picture about the policy in this respect. The hon. House is aware of the interesting developments which are taking place in the markets of industrial countries. We have reason to believe that very soon a system of general preferences in favour of developing countries will be instituted and the tariff barriers on our exports may be very substantially reduced if not altogether eliminated. The high rate of economic activity is persuading many industrial nations to seek satisfaction of their needs, not so much through imported or immigrant labour, as through import of labour intensive products. We must take advantage of this situation and organise production in this field on a scientific basis so that we may be able to meet the emerging needs of industrial nations and provide them with exactly what they need, and when they need it, at competitive prices. There are many sectors of industrial production in which purposeful and concentrated activity by us can provide larger employment for our people and increased income for our country.

The third aspect of the policy will be, interesting prospects are emerging in developing countries. Our newly acquired capacity to set up turnkey projects and provide equipment goods relevant to an early stage of diversification of economy will help us to forge new bonds of mutual value with developing countries. The House is

aware of the success which the State Trading Corporation has achieved in securing contracts for the supply of railway equipment. The State Trading Corporation is now well-organised to contribute to the development of transportation facilities in developing countries.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah (Pali) : What about the Russian wagon deal ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : I am talking about the developing countries; ask about U.A.R., Malaysia, and other countries. The State Trading Corporation is now well-organised to provide that facility. Recently we have been able to win a contract in open competition for the setting up of a cement plant in Kuwait. A textile unit is being build up by a consortium of our textile machinery manufacturers in the U. A. R. The Hindustan Machine Tools has been able to increase the export of its products both to developing and developed countries. Our consultancy services are playing a very promising role. Our rates are competitive. Our technical competence is high and our enterprises are familiar with the problems posed in early stages of economic growth. International trade in this sector needs financial credits. We have been able to provide them to some extent. We are in discussion with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank on what they can do to help us develop our export potential in this sector. The untying of aid by industrial nations would help developing countries to meet a portion of their developmental performance from within their own group.

The last aspect of this policy is, there is the possibility of industrial co-operation with developing countries. Ten projects are already in operation. Reference about this was made by Mr. Kamalnayan Bajaj and some other friends. Mr. Bajaj said that this should be speeded up, namely, these joint ventures in industrial co-operation. He complained that only a few projects have been completed and said that only six approvals have been given. He quoted the figures only for the last three months. We are conscious of this aspect, that here is a subject where we can increase our role, particularly with our neighbouring countries and we can build up good economic and other relations and place them on a sound foundation. I appreciated the suggestion made by the hon. Member that we should see and we should have a better and speedy performance in this aspect.

I now come to the geographical diversification of our trade. Reference to this was made by some hon. Members.

15.24 hrs.

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL *in the Chair*]

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : केरल के इंडीकेट के लीडर, स्टीफन साहब, यहां काजू के लिए आए हैं। वह अशोका में ठहरे हैं। उन्होंने लाबीइंग किया है। इस बारे में कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला है।

Shri B. R. Bhagat : I have very effectively answered it. If you have not heard it, and go on commenting, what can I do ? Today the United States and U. S. S. R. rank as our most important markets. I have recently surveyed on the spot the potentialities of the U. S. A. market. I have formed the impression that if we are able to organise production and marketing it should not be too difficult for us to secure very significant increases in our exports to that market. In the case of U. S. S. R., we are on the point of concluding another five-year agreement with them for the development of our mutual trade exchanges.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah : What about the waggon deal ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : That is also a part of it. It is in the process of negotiations.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah : For three years ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : It is a big deal and if it takes three years, there may be genuine difficulties in a deal like that.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah : Are they political difficulties ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : No political difficulties.

We have not so far paid adequate attention to the import potential of Japan and the European Economic Community. I am hoping it would be possible for us to elaborate trade development programmes with both these countries.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

The U. K. market is an important market, but unfortunately our trade with U. K., is going down. We are concerned with the decline of our export earnings from that market and we are currently engaged in revitalising our effort in it. I am very happy to say that our exports to both West Asia and South-East Asia have registered substantial increases. The House is aware of the programme of work which has been arranged during the Asian Council of Ministers for elaborating of Asian Economic Co-operation. We are lending our active support to the evolution of such a strategy and we hope that a concrete programme of action, howsoever modest it might be, would bring advantage to ourselves and also to other Asian countries.

Latin America is far off but since the visit of our Prime Minister, the commercial interest is increasing. Recently we have had discussions with the Columbian Foreign Trade Minister and it promises to a limited extent some commercial actions in the immediate future.

I would briefly deal with the role of the public sector. I have already dealt with it in relation to cashew. Our policy is to increase the role of the public sector in foreign trade. It is not only our policy, but we are going ahead step by step ; almost every month we are going forward in increasing the role of the public sector in foreign in trade. Having increased the role of public sector in the foreign trade, we consider it our duty to improve the competence of the public sector organisations to handle the new tasks which have been assigned to them. It would be recalled that a Reviewing Committee was appointed for the S. T. C. two years ago. Its work was completed last year and we have accepted the recommendations to improve the functioning of the S. T. C. and to provide adequate technical, administrative and other resources at its command. Of particular interest is the introduction of the performance budgeting system in the S. T. C., whereby progress is measured weekly, monthly and quarterly against pre-determined targets. In consequence, the profitability of S. T. C., has improved and better conrol has been secured over its inventories and the employment of its financial managerial resources.

We have evolved a scientific merchandising and marketing technique.

Similarly, the Ministry is developing certain facilities and services, a wide range of services for the exporting community. They include market publicity, provision of commercial intelligence, participation in exhibitions and trade fairs and, most important of all, quality control, market and product research and so on. I do not want to go into the details of these items but I can assure the hon. Members that both in the Ministry as well as in our organisations, corporations, we are conscious of this fact that in commercial activity quick decisions, speedy decisions and high level performance and high level efficiency are very important because we can lose a lot by not taking a decision in time.

Shri R. K. Birla : Practise what you preach.

Shri B. R. Bhagat : I can assure the House that the Ministry as a whole is geared to this task of high level operational efficiency.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita (Gauhati) : Self-propaganda.

Shri B.R. Bhagat: I am sorry he used the term self-propaganda. It does not belong to me , the credit for whatever has been achieved goes to the Ministry. I am open to any criticism about the functions of the Ministry. I am prepared to discuss them with the hon. Members and set them right. So, it should not be taken in that spirit. I am sorry, my remarks have been very much misunderstood.

In conclusion, I want to express my deep satisfaction that the country as a whole, and Parliament in particular, has developed a lively awareness of the importance of exports, as the means of earning the wherewithal of development. If we wish to reduce our dependence on foreign aid speedily, as we have proclaimed in the Fourth Plan, we must accord the highest possible priority to exports. The target of 7 per cent growth in exports is, by all accounts,

a very ambitious one and it would be idle to pretend that it could be realised without our working for it. Indeed, even if we work for it, there can be other factors, such as external factors, or even variations in our agricultural crops within the country, or an inflation in our prices and costs which could interfere with their realisation.

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra) : No excuses.

Shri B. R. Bhagat : I am only explaining the situation. The hon. Member knows very well that if our costs go up, to that extent our competitiveness in the foreign market decreases. I am not making any excuses ; I am only honestly analysing the situation. So, it will be our duty to keep a watchful eye on all these internal and external factors and there we want the full support and co-operation of the House.

I cannot help reflecting somewhat sadly that breaches of industrial peace during the past year have tried to strike at the very heart of exports and, in some cases, unfortunately succeeded. I am conscious of the need to improve the standard of life of our industrial labour. There should be good labour-management relations. It is not that I am casting any blame on any one party. I know that in a situation like ours the conflict between the employer and the employee is inevitable. Here I am not emphasising the need for higher wages for labour or strikes and industrial unrest. My emphasis is on the settlement of such disputes. There should be good imaginative relations between the management and labour. They should anticipate situations and settle disputes in time so that there is the minimum of delay. Even during last year, if we had avoided strikes or come to speedy settlement, we could have earned many crores of rupees worth of foreign exchange by way of increased exports. Therefore, it is necessary that these matters should be settled very amicably and without any loss to production or loss to the national economy.

I should like to conclude by appealing for a pivotal position to be accorded to exports in our scheme of things and by soliciting the co-operation of the worker and the manager in the factory, of the farmer in the field, of the consumer, of the producer, of the trader, of all wings of the Central Government, of the State Governments and local bodies and, indeed, of all sections of society and of all sectors of the economy, if we want to achieve our objectives of self-reliance in our economy and increase in exports, and most of all this tribune of the people, the Parliament. Of course, I admit that this criticism also is needed to put us on the right but if we want to achieve its objective and its accepted policy, we must get the fullest co-operation and understanding and we must seek the co-operation and assistance of the highest tribune of the people in our land to help the Government and the people of this country in realising the objectives of increasing exports and raising the rate of economic growth.

Some Hon. *Members rose—*

Mr. Chairman : We have already taken 40 minutes more than the allotted time for this Ministry's Demands. The reply is not likely to completely satisfy you. Taking more time on this will result in guillotining more ministries' Demands. Why are you being unfair to other ministries? Kindly sit down.

Shri S. M. Krishna : We understand all that. We know that this demand was to be passed on the 9th of this month and today is 13th. It is not that we are unaware of all that ; nonetheless we should be fair to the Ministry also and to the Demands we are about to vote. We shall not vote till we get certain clarifications from the Minister.

Mr. Chairman : All right ; I shall allow only two or three Members to ask questions.

Shri S. M. Krishna : I and Shri Viswanathan from Madras also made a very pertinent plea that the headquarters of the Silk Board and the Handloom Board, which are located at Bombay, had to be shifted to the silk belt, that is, Mysore, and the handloom belt respectively. What prevents the Central Government from shifting these two headquarters to where they belong? I want a clear and specific assurance on that point.

Shri Rajasekharan (Kanakapura) : The Silk Board has also made a recommen-

[Shri Rajasekharan]

dation about this continuously. The sericulture industry is one of the most important industries today. In all the countries, sericulture is attached to the Ministry of Agriculture but, unfortunately, in this country it is attached to the Foreign Trade Ministry who do not know anything about sericulture development, with the result that we are suffering very much. Therefore, will the Government consider transferring this portfolio of silk to the Ministry of Agriculture from the Ministry of Foreign Trade ?

Secondly, we are exporting crores of rupees worth of tobacco to other countries but, unfortunately, we are suffering due to the export duty. Therefore, will the hon. Minister consider quashing the export duty so that our exports improve ?

Shri Himatsingka (Godda) : The tea industry says that it has been priced out from foreign countries not because they cannot supply tea but because the price of Indian tea is much higher than that of Ceylon and Africa.

Therefore, the exicse duty that has been levied will stand in the way. Will the Government consider reducing the excise duty at least in zone 4 and zone 5 which are producing the largest amount of tea.

Again, so far as carpet backing is concerned, they are being priced out by competition with Pakistan and also because of competition from synthetics in America. Will the Government consider doing away with the excise duty so far as carpet backing is concerned ?

श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास : सभापति जी, मैंने मिनिस्टर साहब से जानकारी चाही थी कि राजस्थान सरकार ने पावरलूम्स की माँग कर रखी है, वहाँ पर जितने तकुवे थे और जितना सूत होता है उसके हिसाब से पावर लूम्स नहीं मिले हैं—वहाँ पर पहले इन्डस्ट्रीज नहीं थी लेकिन बाद में इन्डस्ट्रीज बढ़ी हैं, ऊनी और सूती दोनों की—तो उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कर रही है ? दूसरे जो मिल्स वहाँ पर बन्द हैं जिसके सम्बन्ध में चार पाँच एम०पीज० ने मिनिस्टर साहब को आवेदन-पत्र भी दे रखा है और हमको जवानी मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा भी कि जाँच कमेटी बिठा दी है लेकिन हमारे पास उसकी कोई इत्तला नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो टेक्सटाइल विभाग है जिसकी आलोचना कई माननीय सदस्यों ने की है और एक माननीय सदस्य ने तारीफ भी की है, उसके द्वारा क्या इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जायेगी कि जो मिल बन्द हो जाते हैं उनके बन्द होने से पहले सबकी जाँच करा कर उनको बन्द होने से रोका जायेगा ?

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी): मन्त्री महोदय ने जवाब में कहा कि ब्रिटेन के साथ हमारा एक्सपोर्ट घटता जा रहा है लेकिन उन्होंने कोई वजह नहीं बताई कि हमारा एक्सपोर्ट क्यों घटता जा रहा है ? ब्रिटेन जहाँ बहुत सी रुकावटें डाल रहा है उसमें एक खास यह है कि वह इंडिया के इम्पोर्ट पर १५ परसेन्ट की ड्यूटी लगाने जा रहा है जिससे कि इंडिया का एक्सपोर्ट कम होगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप अमरीका में अपना मार्केट बढ़ाने के लिए सोच रहे हैं लेकिन आप अमरीका में अपना मार्केट किस प्रकार से बढ़ायेंगे। क्या आपने अमरीका के साथ इस तरह का एग्रीमेन्ट किया है, जिस के मुताल्लिक अंकटाड ने भी रिकमेन्ड किया है कि जो डेवलप्ड नेशन्स हैं वह साफिस्टिकेटेड गुड्स पर ही कन्सेन्ट्रेट करें और जरनल इंडस्ट्रियल गुड्स का प्रोडक्शन कम कर दें ताकि डेवलपिंग नेशन्स को उसका मार्केट मिल सके ? क्या इस तरह का एग्रीमेन्ट आपने अमरीका के साथ में किया है ?

Shri K. Narayana Rao (Bobbili) : Tobacco is an important industry and tobacco is an export item. The growers of tobacco are experiencing great difficulties because of its fluctuating market. In view of this, may I request the hon. Minister to consider the appointment of the Tobacco Board, at Guntur on the lines of the Tea Board, Coffee Board and the Coir Board ?

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : सभापति जी, मैंने अपने भाषण के दौरान दो माँगे की थीं। एक तो जूट कार्पेट बैकिंग पर जो ड्यूटी लगी हुई है उसको उठा रहे हैं या नहीं ? दूसरे बिहार और आंध्र प्रदेश में तम्बाकू का उत्पादन बहुत होता है और इस देश से 33 करोड़ रुपए की तम्बाकू का निर्यात भी होता है। आपने गत वर्ष भी आश्वासन दिया था कि तम्बाकू की पैदावार को तथा उसके निर्यात को सरकार प्रोत्साहन देगी। अतएव मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा (चित्तौड़गढ़): सभापति जी, मैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय से बहुत संक्षिप्त सवाल करना चाहता हूं। राजस्थान के अन्दर इस समय स्पिण्डल्स की संख्या 3,04,156 है, बिहार, में 48,800 है और उड़ीसा में एक लाख है। राजस्थान की मीलों में पावरलूम्स की संख्या 2490 है जबकि बिहार में 800 और उड़ीसा में 850 है। लेकिन बिहार में 48,800 स्पिण्डल्स की संख्या पर 7000 पावरलूम्स दिये गए हैं, उड़ीसा में एक लाख स्पिण्डल की संख्या पर 4000 पावरलूम्स दिए गए हैं जबकि राजस्थान में 3,04,156 स्पिण्डल की संख्या पर केवल 3,100 पावर लूम्स ही दिये गए हैं। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि टेक्सटाइल कन्ट्रोलर के यहां से इस प्रकार का भेदभाव क्यों किया गया है? राजस्थान एक पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है वहां के लिए पावर लूम्स की संख्या बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए। आप कम्पेरीजन करके देखेंगे तो आपको मालूम हो जायेगा कि राजस्थान में स्पिण्डल्स की संख्या के मुकाबले में पावर लूम्स की संख्या कम है।

इसी प्रकार से राजस्थान के अन्दर ऊन बहुत पैदा होती है। लेकिन राजस्थान में पावर लूम्स के लिए ऊन के धागे या मरीनो ऊन के आवंटन का प्रश्न है, उसमें बहुत बड़ा भेदभाव बरता गया है। हिमाचल प्रदेश को 8 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का ऊन और पंजाब को 36 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का ऊन दिया गया है लेकिन राजस्थान को कुछ नहीं दिया गया है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार के भेदभाव और असन्तुलन की नीति समाप्त की जानी चाहिए।

Shri Manubhai Patel (Dabhoi) : The cotton growers from Gujarat had come here and they had represented their case. They are in great trouble. Their cotton is not being lifted. I will not go into the details. I request the hon Minister to give sympathetic consideration to their representation.

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) : सभापति जी, यह मंत्रालय रुई के सहायक मूल्य निर्धारित करता है जिसका किसान से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। सरकार की नीति यह है कि किसान का जो कच्चा माल हो, जैसे कि अनाज है उसके लिए सपोर्ट प्राइस निश्चित की जाये तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किसान जो कपास पैदा करता है और मार्केट में बेचता है उसकी अगले साल के लिए क्या आप सपोर्ट प्राइस तय करने वाले हैं?

श्री रवि राय : सभापति जी, मैं एक नीति संबंधी सवाल पूछता चाहता हूं। एक तरफ तो सरकार की नीति यह है कि वह विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करना चाहती मगर दूसरी तरफ सरकार की इस नीति का एलान हुआ है कि निर्यात-आयात व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जायेगा तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने उसके लिए कोई अवधि निश्चित की है कि अमुक तिथि के अन्दर हम आयात-निर्यात के व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर देंगे? यदि हां, तो उसका एलान करें और यदि नहीं, तो उसका क्या कारण है?

श्री राम चरण (खुर्जा): सभापति जी, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जैसा कहा गया कि बड़ा करप्शन है, इम्पोर्ट एक्सपोर्ट में मानोपली है—चाहे वह आफिशियल हो या प्राइवेट कन्सर्न्स की हो—तो क्या इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट का जल्द से जल्द नेशनलाईजेशन सरकार करेगी ताकि इस करप्शन का खात्मा हो सके?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्यों ने जो कई सवाल पूछे हैं उन सभी का तो अभी जवाब देना सम्भव नहीं है।... (**व्यवधान**)...

जो सवाल निर्यात करने के बारे में है जैसे कि निर्यात-कर तम्बाकू पर और कार्पेट बैंकिंग पर है तो माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि उसके बारे में कोई सूचना पहले से नहीं दी जा सकती क्योंकि उसका सम्बन्ध वित्त विभाग से है। यदि वित्त मन्त्री यहां पर उपस्थित भी होते तो भी यकायक वे इसकी सूचना नहीं दे पाते। इसलिये मैं अपना खेद प्रकट करता हूं कि इस पर अभी कुछ नहीं कह सकता।

दूसरे कुछ सवाल हैं जो सवाल के रूप में सुझाव हैं और मैं उनकी कद्र करता हूं, जैसे सिल्क बोर्ड के दफ्तर के बारे में लोगों ने कहा कि उसको बम्बई से उठा कर बंगलौर में रखा जाये। पहले बंगलौर गया था, फिर वहां से बम्बई आया, और अब फिर उसको बंगलौर ले जाने की बात है। तुरन्त इस का जवाब देना मेरे लिये अभी सम्भव नहीं है। एक दफ्तर को किसी एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाने में काफी दिक्कत सामने पेश आती है, और वही दिक्कत

[श्री ब० रा० भगत]

सिल्क बोर्ड के दफ्तर को बम्बई से बंगलौर ले जाने में भी है। इसलिये अभी एक दम उस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकता।

An Hon. Member: It is an evading reply .....*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman : Reply may not be to one's satisfaction. But one has to hear the hon. Minister.

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सदस्यों के सुझाव हैं, उन पर विचार करेंगे। इस में कोई इवेजन का सवाल नहीं है। जो प्रेक्टिकल दिक्कतें सामने आती हैं, वह मैंने आप को बतायीं।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि सीरीकल्चर को ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री में जाना चाहिये। माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि हमारी पावर में कुछ नहीं है, यह तो प्रधान मंत्री की जिम्मेदारी होती है कि किस मंत्रालय में कौन सा विभाग है। इस मिनिस्ट्री में वह सब इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, ऐसे तो इंडस्ट्रीज विभाग के मंत्री, माननीय फखरुद्दीन अहमद साहब बैठे हैं, सारी इंडस्ट्रीज वहाँ जानी चाहिये, मगर फैसले में यही हुआ कि जो ऐक्सपोर्ट ओरियन्टेड इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, जैसे टैक्सटाइल या सिल्क है, ये इस मंत्रालय में रहें। आज सिल्क का बहुत बड़ा निर्यात हो रहा है। इसलिये उसको इस मंत्रालय में रखा गया।

An Hon. Member : It is grown in the fields, not in the factory.

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इसी तरह से ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी के बारे में कहा गया। बाहर ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी हटाये नहीं तो चाय का निर्यात नहीं होगा। शायद माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाने का अर्थ यह था कि चाय की खपत जो हमारे देश में होती है उस को रोकने के लिये ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी लगायी जाती है ताकि निर्यात के लिये वह चीज ज्यादा बचायी जा सके, और जो चाय निर्यात के लिये बाहर जाती है उस पर ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी सैट आफ होती है।

इसी तरह से कारपेट बैकिंग का है, उसके लिये कोशिश कर रहे हैं, और एक डेलीगेशन हम ने अमरीका भेजा है। यह हमारे लिये बड़े फख्र की बात है। कारपेट बैकिंग हमारा सारा का सारा निर्यात होता है, इसलिये इसको हर पहलू से देख रहे हैं।

एडवर्ड मिल के बारे में माननीय व्यास जी ने कहा। हम ने यह फैसला किया कि एक वहाँ इनवेस्टीगेशन कमेटी होगी। मैंने मुख्य मंत्री को भी लिखा है। मगर अभी उस मिल को लिया नहीं जा सकता, जब तक कि इनवेस्टीगेशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट न आ जावे और सरकार उस पर गौर करके मिल को लेने का निश्चय करे और यह निर्णय वित्त मंत्रालय से मंजूर हो कर न आ जाये। मैंने यह सारी चीजें बता दी हैं, और अगर माननीय सदस्य सदन के द्वारा जानना चाहते हैं तो मुझे उसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। मेरा फैसला बिल्कुल ठीक है कि हम एक इनवेस्टीगेशन कमेटी बैठायेंगे। और वहाँ के मजदूर भी यही चाहते हैं।

पावर लूम का हर स्टेट का कोटा बंधा हुआ है। अभी हम प्लानिंग कमीशन से ही बात कर के कुछ उसमें रद्दोबदल कर सकते हैं। और अगर उसका टार्गेट बढ़ेगा तो जरूर राजस्थान के बारे में सोचेंगे।

माननीय बोहरा जी ने ऊन के पावर लूम के बारे में कहा। वह अभी हम नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं क्योंकि वह बाहर से मंगानी पड़ती है और जितने पावर लूम या मिल लूम लगे हुए हैं उन्हीं को पूरा नहीं जुटा पाते इसलिये और पावर लूम बैठाने की गुंजाइश नहीं है। अगर राजस्थान में बहुत ऊन पैदा होती है, उसी के आधार पर आप लगाना चाहते हैं तो पावर लूम बैठाइये।

सपोर्ट प्राइस हर साल तय करते हैं ऐग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन के द्वारा। और इस साल हम काटने का इम्पोर्ट ट्रेड भी लेने जा रहे हैं। माननीय राम चरण ने कहा कि एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट को कब नेशनेलाइज करेंगे? मैंने कहा कि जैसे ही हम तैयारी कर लेते हैं, कि एक आइटम के आयात को हम ले सकते हैं। तो हमने 38 आइटम लिये हैं। सितम्बर में काटन लेने जा रहे हैं; जो 80, 90 करोड़ का है इसी तरह से कैशयूनट, जो 36 करोड़ का है, उस को लेने जा रहे हैं। इसलिये सिर्फ किसी आइटम को ले लें और उसके लिये कोई एजेन्सी की तैयारी न हो तो बजाय फायदे के नुकसान हो सकता है। इसलिये समय का लिमिटेशन नहीं है हमारी अपनी तैयारी में देर लगती है।

ऐक्सपोर्ट के बारे में कई डेवलपमेंटल एजेन्सीज की, मेरीन प्रौडक्ट ऐक्सपोर्ट एजेन्सीज की चर्चा मैंने की है, उस बारे में कई कदमों की आज-ही घोषणा की है। इसलिये अब इस में कोई दुविधा की बात नहीं रहनी चाहिये।

Mr. Chairman : I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to *complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 34 to 36 and 117 relating to the Ministry of Foreign Trade."

The motion was adopted.

(*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok sabha are reproduced below*—Ed.)

DEMAND NO. 34—MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.44,17,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necssary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971 in respect of 'Ministry of Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 35—FOREIGN TRADE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.70,65,55, 000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in coure of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971 in respect of 'Foeign Trade.".

DEMAND NO. 36—RENEUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,39, 70,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.' "

DEMAND NO. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.21,97,000 be granted to the President *to compelete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade'."

---

16 hrs.

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS

Mr. Chairman : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 74 to 76 and 128 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals for which five hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 74—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL AND MINES AND METALS

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.44, 88,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals.' "

DEMAND NO. 75—GEOLIGICAL SURVEY

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.9,37, 58,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Geological Survey'. "

DEMAND NO. 76—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.14,23, 91,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

DEMAND NO. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.87, 99,93,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals.' "

Hon. Members may now move their cut motions'.

Shri P. G. Sen (Purnea) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to provide kerosene pumps for proper and easy availability to the villagers who otherwise get kerosene at petrol prices. (4)]

Shri P. Viswambharan (Trivandrum) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to put a stop to the corruption, nepotism and favouritism that are rampant in the Fertilisers and Chemicals Travencore Limited. (5)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure of the F. A. C. T. to produce fertilisers to its installed capacity. (6)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to prevent excessive and wasteful expenditure in FACT (7)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to set up an independent and impartial machinery on the lines of the Public Service Commission to select persons for appointment in the services of public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals. (8)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure of the Government to make India self-sufficient in fertilisers. (9)].

Shri Yashpal Singh (Dehra Dun) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Working of the Geological Survey of India and equipping the said organisation with aeroplanes for survey work. (10)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to adopt policy by the Indian Oil Corporation to make allotment of petrol pumps and oil depots to unemployed engineers. (11)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to direct the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., to go in for indigenous materials in preparation of drugs. (12)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100 ".

[Malpractices indulged in by coal miners in supplying low grade coal to railways and steel plants. (13)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to conserve the gas which is being burnt in the Ankleshwar area in the absence of Cylinders. (14)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to reduce the prices of drugs generally and further substituting the imported ones by indigenous ones. (15)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Desirability of accelerating the oil drilling operations in the Doon valley of Uttar Pradesh. (16).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need for reducing the price of kerosene oil. (17)].

Shri Yashwant Singh Kushwah (Bhind): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Delay to start production in Korba Fertilizer Factory (18)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to reduce the prices of fertilizers. (19)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to meet the requirements of fertilizers within the country. (20)].

Shri Ganesh Ghosh (Calcutta South): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to take over all foreign oil companies. (21)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to compel foreign oil companies working in India to handle cheap Soviet crude oil and other petroleum products. (22)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to change the refinery agreements between the Government of India and foreign oil companies into ordinary licensing agreements. (23)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced to Re.1 ."

[Failure to compel foreign oil companies to substantially reduce the prices of crude oil and petroleum products to internationally available rates. (24)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced to Re.1."

[Grant of licence to the Birlas for a fertilizer plant in Goa. (25)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to reduce the price of fertilizers. (26)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to set up more fertilizer factories in the Public Sector. (27)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to reduce the price of kerosene. (28)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check corruption by top officials. (29).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to abolish contract labour in the Mines particularly in the Government owned mines. (30)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to nationalise all the coal mines or at least to take over their management by the Government. (31)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to stop large scale retrenchment of the drilling personnel of the coal mines. (32)].

"That the demand under the head Minstry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Partisanship of the management of the Calcutta Branch of the Indian Oil Corporation in the dispute between two rival employees unions. (33)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Suspension of 6 leaders of the Indian Oil Workers' Union by the management of the Calcutta Branch of the I. O. C. at the dictation of a rival employees' union. (34)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to check the vindictive attitude and actions of the officials of the Canning Oil Project against the local employees. (35)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Transfer of Union leaders from the Calcutta office of the Canning Oil Project to Assam as retaliatory measures while recruiting new employees for the same posts. (36)].

Shri Om Prakash Tyagi (Moradabad): I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to make proper use of large variety of herbs available in India. (47)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to make the country self-reliant in chemical technology. (48)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to run chemical plants on profit. (49)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to provide safeguards to small coal mines. (50)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to encourage use of coal in rural areas so as to save cow dung manure. (51)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to encourage naphtha based fertilizer plants. (52)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to set up ammonia plants for producing fertilizer. (53)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to make proper use of gas and to check its misuse. (54)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Indifference shown towards offer of collaboration by Japan in respect of off-shore oil exploration. (55)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to make the country self-reliant in the matter of fertilizers. (56)].

Shri Shiva Chandra Jha (Madhubani): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to stop the rampant bureaucracy in the Fertilizer Corporation of India. (57)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced to Re.1."

[Granting of the licence to the Birlas for setting up the fertilizer plant in Goa. (58)[.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar (Sambalpur): I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to improve the working of the Public Sector Projects under the Ministry. (59)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Slow progress towards self-sufficiency in non-ferrous metals. (60)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Production, distribution and price of oil in India. (61)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Slow progress towards self-sufficiency in the production of drugs and chemicals. (62)].

Shri Ram Charan (Khurja) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to make reservation for the people of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in granting the agencies of Indane gas. (63)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to make reservation in the allotment of Petrol pumps to Scheduled Castes/Tribes. (64)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to make reservation for scheducled Castes/Tribes people in granting the agencies of Indian Oil products. (65)].

Shri Sradhakar Supakar : I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Issue of licence of Birla Brothers to establish a fertilizer factory at Goa. (66)].

"That the demand under the head other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Import of fertilizers to India. (67)].

Shri Ram Charan : I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to give consideration for issuing the Indane gas agencies to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes who applied for it. (68)].

Mr. Chairman : The cut Motions are also before the House.

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा : सभापति महोदय, मैंने अपने कट मोशन आज सबेरे दिये हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : वह निर्धारित समय के बाद आये हैं।

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा : इसके पहले भी सदन में इस तरह से कट मोशन पेश करने की इजाजत दी गई है।

सभापति महोदय : इस तरह से कभी नहीं हुआ है।

Shri Manubhai Patel (Dabhoi) : I rise to express my views on the Demands of an important Ministry which deals with a number of things, with the health of the people through drugs and pharmaceuticals, with the health of the land through fertilisers and with the health of the national economy through the exploration and exploitation of petroleum products, mines and metals. This Ministry has the fortune of controlling a vast empire. Each subject under its charge is itsef a vast empire. There are certain empires which nobody can touch. I am glad Dr. Triguna Sen is heading this Ministry because he had a feather to his cap while handling the Education Ministry by unanimously and successfully bringing about a national policy in education because he never yielded to the strings and pulls of political pressures. But in this Ministry he has yet to prove that he will not succumb and will be above it, because in all the different subjects I am going to deal with political considerations are taken into account.

First I. D. P. L. In 1959, Russia came out with a sum of 10 crore roubles help. Without any project report, without any detailed studies we just accepted the charge. And look at the conditions of all the five projects which are really pitiable. On Rishikesh with an investment of Rs.25 crores and a 300-tonne capacity, the loss is Rs. 10 cores. They are not able to produce even a small quantity of those products, they are not able to produce them in quality and clarity also. The choice of the site was not purely technical, it was based on political considerations. Hence a loss of Rs.10 crores. Not only that, they are now thinking of producing cattle feed.

In Hyderabad, we are producing drugs. But the question of the disposal of the effluents remains. A sum of Rs.15 lakhs were granted which later on shot up to Rs.45 lakhs and still there is no solution in sight. Their investment is Rs.20 crores and loss Rs. 6 crores. Vit. B^1 and B^2 are not saleable because they are very costly as it goes against the policy of Government to bring down the prices of these drugs. I will go into it later.

The third is the Madras Surgical Instruments unit where the investment was Rs.6 crores and loss Rs.4 crores. They could not produce surgical instruments. They produced cutlery, spoons and forks, and now they are thinking of producing consumer goods. This is the fate of these three units.

The fourth was the Phyto-Chemicals which was dropped after spending Rs.30 lakhs. The fifth project, the Bombay Glandular, has not commenced at all.

As against these, Hindustan Antibiotics with the help of U. N. I. C. E. F. produced penicillin and streptomysin. They paid back the loan of Rs.3.5 crores and they have resources worth Rs. 6 crores today. That was because they had better collaboration, with companies which knew more about these techniques, while in these collaborations with Russia the machines were outdated and the technology was also old. The surgical instruments and other things produced with these Russian designs and patents can never be utilised here.

In Rishikesh we are spending Rs.15 to Rs.20 lakhs, every year on these Russian technicians. They are demanding extension every year and we are also giving them extension every year. For what ? For experimenting on our unit and trying to derive benefit out of it. I am not talking from a political viewpoint, but the only remedy is to do away with the Russian technicians there.

The second remedy is to stop the Madras Surgical Instruments Factory because out of Rs.6 crores you have a deficit of Rs.4 crores. You can never work with such units.

Thirdly, they have spent a huge sum on the marketing organisation of I. D. P. L. Though they have entered into contracts with small agencies also, ignoring them they have entered into a contract with Voltas. Voltas are demanding high prices, defeating the Government's policy of bringing down prices. That is why the vested interests which are functioning through the I. D. P. L. should also be put a stop to.

A very important giant petro-chemical complex is taking shape which is going to change the whole face of our country, revolutionise our chemical and petroleum

[Shri Manubhai Patel]

products industries and open new gates for progress. The Udex plant has already started. The hon. Minister laid the foundation stone some time back for the Aromatics plant. About the Naphtha Cracker I do not know whether the collaborators have signed the agreement or not. Regarding the Naphtha Cracker, the difficulty is about the supply of crude. This morning there was a short notice question in which it was asked whether the Ankleshwar oil wells would dry up by 1978 and the Minister was fumbling. He was not able to reply categorically. He only said that production at the present rate would continue till 1976 or so and after that it would decline. This Naphtha Cracker has to depend mainly on crude produced at Ankleshwar. If you do not feed it, all the down-stream industries will have to suffer. That is why I put a question whether any Member of the Commission had resigned. He did name one Member, Mr. Deshpande, but he said that he resigned for some other reason. Actually this is the reason. I do not press the Minister or the Government to reply on the spot, but I would request them to appoint a Commission of experts on this to find out the reasons for the drying up of the oil fields in Ankleshwar. Without doing it there will be difficulty after some time.

Then I come to the gap between licensing and down-stream units.

You are going to produce 24,000 tonnes of D. M. T. Additional polyster capacity is not granted. That means that the D.M. T. will not be lifted, it will be a problem. Polyster capacity is granted in Assam, which shows that this will have to be lifted from here to Assam.

Another point is about the caustic soda chlorine plant about which Government have not taken any decision. Unless they decide on this early, chlorine-industries will not be able to start functioning. So this project should be granted round about the petrochemical complex, in that area. Otherwise, there will be a gap.

There is also uncertainty about the Government policy regarding downstream industries. One does not know when one's licence will be revoked and when the Government will take away that industry. For example acrylonitrile has been taken by the Indian Petro-Chemical complex. It has its hands already full and it cannot take over anything new. But they have given this new thing also to them. About V. A. and P. V. A. fibre no decision has been taken ; synthetic rubber plant has not been finalised. There was an integrated project for acrylonibrile and acryline fibre which was given to Tatas. They have taken away the acrylonibrile which is the baic material and left the acryline fibre with Tata. This is going to create more uncertainty. That is why I say that in regard to downstream units there is this uncertainty about licensing. The licences should not be disturbed or taken away unless they prove a failure.

So many problems will arise when the down-stream industries come into existence and we must have a petro-chemical complex research institute. They should think of it immediately so that the problems that arise can be tackled, and improved techniques and knowledge could be imparted to these industries. I request the Ministry to put the down-stream units in the co-operative sector. Lastly, as far as the petrochemical complex is concerned, what is happening for the chairmanship ? In the beginning I pointed out that the Minister could be successful when he was the Minister of Education ; here as petro-chemical Minister he should have to prove that he will not succumb to political pressures. The chairmanship of this Corporation was practically decided ; the State Government have decided , but since they do not pull together, there is delay. They tried to win over a defector and just because of that it was hanging fire. What is their policy ?

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली) : आप गुजरात गवर्मेन्ट को टापल करने के लिए यह सब कर रहे हैं। पैट्रो कैमिकल कम्प्लैक्स का चेयरमैन आप उसको बनाना चाहते हैं जो डिफेक्ट करके आपकी तरफ आ जाए।

श्री रवि राय : डिफैक्टर का नाम बताइये।

Shri Manubhai Patel : I was telling the House that the Ministry should prove whether the Minister is courageous enough to face the Prime Minister in this respect, because she is intervening or interfering with your Ministry. If you do not succumb to it,

if you survive it, you will, have to accept the recommendation of the State Government. If you try to play with it, it will bring very serious consequences.

My next point is about the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. It is also a very important thing. As I said, it is an empire where we cannot touch anything, and we do not know whether it is under your control. The present head-quarters is at Dehra Dun, where a staff of 5,000 officers and workers are there, and where probably not a drop of oil is produced. In the former days, when Shri K. D. Malaviya was the Minister in charge, a full-time Chairman was not available, and then the headquarters was kept there. At that time, we were not knowing much about the oil-fields also. Now, two sectors are there. So, I suggest that both the regions should have autonomous regional Commissions : one at Sibsagar and the other at Baroda. Otherwise you cannot tackle this problem. You cannot play tricks with the organisation.

About oil drilling, I will just say a few words. I know you have started off-shore dirlling already. But there also, out of 350 oil-brearing wells in Gujarat, 56 were gas-bearing and 121 were dry, and yet this Commission was always boasting that the result is cent per cent. The Ankleshwar oil field is one of the best in the world. But you have said that 121 wells were dry, that in the case of 20 wells, water is being injected and in respect of 51 wells, test-repairs are being done. I suggest that this should also come within the purview of the Commission. They will have to examine it.

About the refinery in Gujarat, the capacity of the Koyali refinery is 4.3 million tonnes. There are 16 oil fields there. More may be coming up. You have started off-shore drilling. You will have more crude coming. You have not granted a second refinery there. We have suggested that one should be established in Gujarat because Sanand, Nawagam, Kathane and so many other oil fields are there, and there is great potentiality. But in Assam, you would grant a second refinery. In this report, you have said that there is not sufficient crude and we will have to import it. Why ? It is purely on political considerations. We do not mind it, because we are glad that Assam gets more refineries. We are always glad in the prosperity of Assam. But then, your decision is always politically motivated. That is spoiling the progress of this country.

About the pollution of water. You remember the Monghyr incident where there were flames on the Ganga. At that time, the Prime Minister had committed that let us by 1970 bring a Water Pollution Act. But nothing has been done regarding this.

So, we are not opposed to petro-chemica development and the petro-chemical industries. We wish that it should develop, but the problems which come along with it should also be tackled properly, and if you do not tackle them in time, we will fail and that will be at the cost of the health of our people.

Mr. Chairman : May I know whether your party is putting up only one spokesman **(Interruption)** If it is more than one, then do not take up the entire time.

Shri Manubhai Patel : I shall finish in two minutes. Regarding fuel oil, the present basis is that you are fixing the price on the basis of the imported furnace oil. It should be fixed on the price of the Gujarat crude, and you should consider Gujarat as a separate zone. As far as this crude price is concerned, it should be linked with the Koyali refinery also. The Taluqdar Committee in 1965 had said that the parties concerned should fix the price of R. F. O. You have not accepted that recommendation. I request you to reconsider your policy.

According to their calculation, the price of crude will be something like Rs.24 to Rs.26. The price of this R. F. O. will be 60 per cent of that, which comes to Rs.15 to Rs. 16.

Regarding the supply of gas. The Ahmedabad Electricity Company said that they will accept whatever quantity of oil you supply, but O. N. G. C. said that the gas is reserved for the Co-operative Farmers Fertiliser Company which will need the gas after two years. Ahmedabad Electricity Company, was willing to accept the gas for two years, but still this is not finalised. The same is the case with Broach Textile Mills also.

[Shri Manubhai Patel]

In oil marketing, great mismanagement is going on there. I submit to the minister that in marketing spheres, a special advisory committee should be appointed with State committees and district committees, so that there is no delay in marketing.

In the end, as I have pointed out, in all the three subjects which I have dealt with, the main consideration is political. You have to do away with it. Then and then alone you will prove that you do not succumb to political pressures. I hope you will do it earlier, when I could congratulate you.

Mr. Chairman : The next speaker is Mr. R. Barua. I would tell him that his party's time is 1 hour 54 minutes. Two ministers want to speak.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri Jaganath Rao) : Three ministers want to speak.

Mr. Chairman : Apart from the three ministers, there are 9 speakers. If they take 6 or 7 miniutes each, it will be possible to accommodate them. Now, Mr. Barua.

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat) : Sir, when I speak on the demands of this ministry, let me first deal with oil, which is becoming a very topical subject. This year we are going to produce not more than 6.97 million tonnes of crude and our import need comes to 12. 58 m. tonnes. It must be said to the credit of the ministry that they have done enough geological and geophysical surveys to go in for more exploration. Off-shore exploration of oil has also been taken up, but in spite of all that you have done during the last 18 years, indigenous production of crude is only 150 m. tonnes. According to estimates, India's oil content will not be more than 1000 m. tonnes. That being so, I submit that the time has come for the ministry to determine a fuel policy and intensive exploration policy. In 1974, taking the best view, our oil production will be 8·5 million tonnes of crude and we will have to depend on import of 20.77 million tonnes. That is to say, every year we are going to depend more on imported crude than on our own production. Therefore, my first submission is that Government should take a positive line to determine a fuel policy, by which I mean, they must determine what is the need of the country, how much of it is to come from different sources of energy, their relative economics, costs and constraints on foreign exchange and how far we can meet them. Unless they do it in that manner, in the not too distant future, we shall be faced with difficult problems so far as oil is concerned.

With regard to intensive exploration, it is good that sufficient work has been done in different areas including Tripura and other places, but the expenses we are incurring are not commensurate with the results we are getting during the last 8 years. That should be an eye-opener. We should be more pragmatic in our exploration programmes.

So far as off-shore drilling is concerned, let us not be bogged down by the ideological differences of the two worlds ; so far as off-shore drilling is concerned, we must have the sophisticated and most up-to-date machinery and technical know-how. Then only it will be real off-shore drilling which will add to the wealth of the country.

So far as Assam is concerned, we are glad that the refining capacity of crude oil is going to be increased and the extra oil that we find today will be refined there. But, so far as the Haldia-Barauni pipeline is concerned we were given to understand that it was meant for drawing the oil from Persian Gulf to Barauni. We are now given to understand that it was meant for the high sulphur content crude from Assam to be drawn for the third unit in Barauni. If that is so, Government is not prepared to have any perspective policy because of which they are now required to change the whole thing at a cost of Rs. 4 crores. Not only that till 1972 this unit will remain idle. I do not understand why it is not possible to take crude from Indonesia, which has more sulphur content, through these pipes without doing any reconditioning. But they are now going to get it from Persian Gulf which means they will have to make the pipes good for crude with a high content of sulphur. I hope the Minister in his reply will make us understand what the policy of the government is.

Coming to the petro-chemical complex that is sought to be established in Assam, it is a very good step. Only the other day the hon. Minister rightly stated that it is the economics of petroleum crude that justifies the additional refinery and it is not because of any political pressure. I am glad that he made it clear. Otherwise, there would have been propaganda that this was as a result of political pressure. Of course, we used political pressure when our demand was not met. All the same, we are justified in our demand because the economics of crude production justified it. Therefore, we are glad they have done it.

Now I come to fertilizer. We say that India today is having a green revolution. In order to make this revolution green and actually revolutionary we have to put in more modern inputs while using high-breed seeds. For that fertilizer is a must. Here I may say that fertilizer consumption in India is rather very low compared to other countries. India is still amongst the lowest consumers of fertilizer per capita. In 1968-69 she consumed 1.66 kg. nitrogen, 0.55 kg. P_2O_5 and 0.27 kg. K_2O, i.e., 2.48 kg. **per capita** of fertilizer against a total of 4.81 kg. consumed by the Philippines', 14.55 kg. by Korea, 14.80 kg. by Israel and 21.44 kg. by Japan. Comparatively, U. S. A. consumed 64.51 kg. **per capita**. France 68.37 kg., Australia 99.18 kg. and Denmark 107.25 kg. New Zealand's consumption of 153.71. kg. **per capita** was the highest of all countries.

Therefore, in order to increase our food production we must have facilities for producing more fertilizer. But, in order to do that it will not be enough to indulge in some sort of political quarrel as to whether we should have it in the public sector or private sector, whether it should be with the co-operation and collaboration of A or B. For example, the Goa fertilizer project was bogged down because of the political debate. But today it has been given the clearance and I hope that this project will get through not because it is given to somebody but because it will expedite our production. So also, I hope the Minister will do well to see that other projects in the private sector and the public sector get through.

Coming to medicine, particularly the I. D. P. L., it is a very sad story. Today we hear in the public and the press that drug prices are going very high. But what about the I. D. P. L. which was established in order to meet the need of basic drugs in the country ? The estimates of the anti-biotics plant at Rishikesh, the synthetic drugs plant at Hyderabad and the surgical instruments plant at Madras were revised five times in eight years resulting in the total estimate going up from Rs.33.65 crores to Rs.95.90 crores. The total sales potential according to the bulletin issued by the Russian Embassy is Rs.42 crores but up to March, 31, 1968, sales were only Rs.9 lakhs and the loss of Rs.2.32 crores. There is a loss of Rs.90 lakhs per year for the instruments factory and a loss of Rs.9.12 crores in 1968-69 on sales worth Rs.1 crore. That means, the loss is Rs.9 for every rupee of drug sold. Out of the company's entire income, the Russian experts were paid Rs.29.9 lakhs, that is, one-third of the income. Is this the way we are going to develop our public sector factory ? Therefore, the entire I. D. P. L., needs a thorough look.

I am told that in Hyderabad a strike is going on for the last 40 days. There is absolutely no production ; whatever little production it had has also stopped. I do not know why the Government is not in a position to mediate in this quarrel and do something to set things right. If the I. D. P. L., fails, no amount of talk about cutting down drug prices will be of any avail. Every day it is becoming a butt of criticism in every paper.

Last of all I shall point out a few things which the Minister will take note of. For instance, in Namrup it is very strange that people without having engineering degree are having a good scale of established engineers. Even in Sindri, I am told, an officer, who was appointed on a pay of Rs.400 about four years ago, is now lifted to a rank with a pay of Rs.2,700. I do not know how far I am correct but these are things which are likely to create irritation in different States particularly because industries go in a big way., If you create these imbalances and apparent irregularities, these are likely to arouse local feelings and sentiments. I hope, the Minister will look into it.

With regard to the hiring of tankers for importing crude oil etc., from foreign coun-

[Shri R. Barua]

tries, scandalous things are going on. I am told that some brokers are appointed but their performance has not been above board and money is being misused. I hope, the matter, will be looked into.

In the Barauni refinery, slag is being wasted. It means a lot of waste for the public exchequer and we are depriving the country of the raw material from which things can be developed. Why is it not being utilised ?

Regarding the petrochemical complex and refinery, I would like to know from the hon. Minister on the floor of the House whether requisite finance for it will be adequately provided in the Budget. We were told long time ago that we were going to have expansion of the Nunmati refinery but we have not got the money up till now for it.

Everytime, we get an assurance but not the money. Therefore, a positive allotment of the money in the Budget, in the Plan, should be made so that the people of Assam and, for that matter, of the country as a whole, will say, "Here is the money and we are going to get it." Other wise, it will always be difficult for the Minister to carry people with him. I hope that adequate provision will be made. Although we are given an assurance for the petro-chemical complex and a refinery, only a provision of Rs.10 crores has been made. We are told that the money will not be a drag. All the same, within the framework of the Budget in which we function, I hope, adequate money will be provided in the Budget so that the people cannot subsequently blame us. Even today we are not getting certain industries which were assured to us.

With these words, I support the demands for grants of the Ministry.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah (Junagadh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals holds responsibility for the development and effective functioning of so many crucial areas of our economy, affecting industry, trade, agriculture, defence, public health and all that, that I would have liked to begin by complimenting the Ministry on its performance. It is quite true that in the last few weeks the success the Ministry has achieved in getting foreign oil companies to cut down the price of the crude that they import and the effort that the Ministry has been making to bring presssure on the manufacturers of drugs and pharmaceuticals to reduce the prices of their products might have perhaps given the Ministry a sense of achievement, and helped to create some doubt that the Ministry has perhaps stumbled into a fit of efficiency. But the lack of vision, the inadequate and defective planning, ineffective implementation and coordination and the inescapable delays and fits of paralysis that the Ministry has exhibited in many fields make it very difficult for one to compliment the Ministry on its record of performance even if one honestly wishes to do so.

Since the time at my disposal is hardly adequate to do justice to the vast compass which the Ministry has under it, I would like to content myself with pointing out some of the glaring instances of inefficiency and mal-functioning of the Ministry that are symptomatic of their general attitudes and achievements in policy and performance.

Sir, let me first take up the question of what the Ministry is doing to increase our refining capacity and to ensure that the vast resources of crude oil in our country are explored and exploited to feed our refineries and to generate the supply of petroleum and allied products that every sector of our economy will require in the coming years. Can anyone deny that a wise policy should have attempted to minimise our dependence on imported crude and to ensure that the exploitation of our crude resources kept pace with the requirements of our refineries ? But what is the position in which we find ourselves today ? What is the prospect that we see before us for the foreseeable future ?

It is well-known that the demand for crude oil that has been envisaged for 1975 is 34 million tonnes. The plans of the O. N. G. C. envisage the production of only about 6 to 7 million tonnes of this crude by 1974-75. This will leave us with a deficit of 27 million tonnes by 1974-75, a very wide deficit. Even today, the amount of foreign exchange that we require to import crude runs into crores of rupees, and the Government itself has admitted that the foreign exchange that we would have to spend by

1974-75 to import crude oil will be in the region of Rs.200 crores per annum. No one not even a Government that thinks nothing of introducing a budget with a deficit of over Rs.200 crores, can contend than an import bill of Rs.200 crores per year is a negligible amount. Is it pardonable when this country is rich in crude resources and when the necessity to import, almost entirely, is avoidable if there is a systematic, phased, effective plan to locate and exploit our vast resources in crude ? It is not easy for anyone to understand the extraordinary reluctance of the Government to use our indigenous resources and to continue to depend on costly imports in such a crucial area of our economy.

Sir, the geological and seismic surveys which have already been conducted have revealed that in the Gulf of Cambay near Bombay and in other areas around the Western and Eastern coasts of our country there are rich deposits of oil. The Government itself has admitted that nearly six years have passed since the surveys revealed the presence of rich oil. Six years have passed since oilbearing structures have been discovered and yet, in all these years, what have we done ? What have we got to say about exploiting this tremendously oil-rich area ? It is true that very recently we heard with a lot of fanfare and publicity about the visit of the Prime Minister to Bhavnagar. But that is not for deep sea drilling. That is for shallow water drilling to which tremendous importance was given, perhaps rightly so. Whatever our technicians did made this possible and they deserve the compliments of this House and the whole country.

Ever since the discoveries of these deposits we have received a number of offers, extremely good offers, of technical and financial assistance from renowned and experienced companies in the United States and Japan. I would specifically refer to the offer made by Tennaco. The Government itself in reply to a question admitted that their proposal was considerably attractive. If I may be permitted to quote, Government itself admitted in the House that Tennaco had agreed to :

(a) take up the work of drilling entirely on its own risk ;

(b) bear all costs in case of failures ;

(c) be a minority partner in a company that may be formed if the exploration was successful ;

(d) content itself with 51 per cent reimbursement of the cost of the exploration prior to commercial discoveries, and

(e) a 20 per cent ceiling on its share of profits.

But our Government could not take a decision on the proposal for years. At first they were hesitant because of their preference for taking up the drilling on the basis of "assisted owner operation". Then, Sir, we received an offer from the famous Japanese firm, Mitsubishi. When our Prime Minister visited Japan and during the course of her discussions with the Prime Minister of Japan the offer was given. I understand that the Japanese offer was well within the four corners of our policy since it did not anticipate any equity participation. The total foreign exchange cost of the project including fees for technical assistance was estimated at around 18 million dollars and most of it was available from the project aid that Japan had promised us. We might perhaps have had to find about 8 million dollars of foreign exchange which we could have repaid over a period of three years, but for some mysterious and absolutely inexplicable reasons .....

Shri Piloo Mody : May be mischievous.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah : This proposal too has been safely lodged in the capacious cold storage in the Ministry.

We were told that the proposals were being examined and had been referred to a British firm which has examined the proposals and submitted its report. We do not know what this report is. Why should it take such a long time for the Government to decide about exploiting our own wealth when we talk about generating wealth in the country and when we talk about banishing poverty ? We are allowing tremendously rich oil deposits to go waste and even ten long years after the discovery of rich oil deposits, we have not been able to exploit these resources ; and we have been spending hunreds of crores of rupees every year to

[Shri Virendra kumar Shah]

import crude though we had these crude deposits with us and though we had offers of technical assistance consistent with our policy. Why is it that these are not being used ? I wonder whether the Minister really is in a position to give an honest reply, honest to himself, and whether he can feel satisfied about his own conscience, his new-found conscience, that what they are doing is good for the country.

Shri Piloo Mody : It is bad. Don't embarrass him.

Shri Virendra kumar Shah : As this happens in respect of things which are so patently clear for the country one wonders whether there is something behind the scenes. Our newspapers have been full of reports that the Government has been continuously dilly-dallying because a Soviet team of experts, in a report submitted to the Government last year, has advised against starting the exploration operations for another few years. The papers report that the Soviet team has advised, saying, 'at the present time it is not reasonable to start exploratory drilling of the off shore areas and more so of the structures constituted in the open sea where the water depth exceeds 40 to 50 meters because of lack of technical means and practical experience." But, Sir, it is known throughout the world that there are many countries which are successfully carrying on off-shore drilling in the open sea in water 40 to 50 meters deep, and have the requisite technical means and practical experience. It is true that the U. S. S. R. is a new entrant in the field and has not yet acquired the technical means and experience that they themselves refer to. We have not taken the advice of the countries which have experience and the technical know how and technical experience, but we take the advice of the Soviets who have not done anything of this kind. I do not think the Minister can deny it. Is it any wonder if people begin to suspect that the advice of the soviet team was not disinterested advice and that they are wanting to increase their own hegemony and would not like us to develop our national wealth ?

Let me take another inportant point, an almost crucial field of our economy for which the Ministry is responsible, namely, fertilizers. The consumption of fertilizers in 1968-69 has been put down at 1.9 million tonnes. Of these indigeneous production accounted for 541000 tonnes of nitrogenous fertilizers and 216000 tonnes of phosphatic fertilizers. In 1969 we thus had to import 1.19 million tonnes of fertilizers costing well over Rs.270 crores. Out targetted consumption for 1969-70 is 2 million tonnes of nitrogenous fertilizers and 1.35 million tonnes of phosphatic and potassiac fertilizers. Our production target for these fertilizers for the year is 1.4 million tonnes and 0.7 million tonnes respectively. However the production from the existing units and the projects under various stages of implementation has now been estimated at not more than 970,000 tonnes of nitrogenous fertilizers and 381,000 tonnes of phosphatic. It is clear that on this basis we will need to import over 1 million tonnes of other fertilizers during 1969-70. The cost of these imports will work out to nearly Rs.360 crores for 1969-70.

One can then ask the question whethr by 1973-74 our position will be any better and we would begin to drastically reduce our dependence on imported fertilizers. By 1973-74 our plan envisages a consumption of 3.75 million tonnes for nitrogenous fertilizers and 2.9 million tonnes for phosphatic potassium fertilizers. The estimated targets of production for 1973-74 will still leave us with a considerable gap and therefore a continuing need for imports.

The question that arises is whether the targetted capaciteis will be created in time, whether full utilisation of installed capacity would enable us to keep pace with projected demands, whether the modernization and rationalisation of production will keep prices at a level that would permit and encourage the increasing utilisation of fertilizers, whether the basic raw materials on which we plan our production will be indigenously available for a foreseeable period of time or whether we would have to depend on imported foodstock or look for more plentiful materials like coal that can serve our needs equally effectively and even more economically.

So far, the record of our government does not fill one with confidence on any one of these counts. We are lagging far behind our targetted capacity. We are not even able, for various reasons that are often recounted by the Government, to produce at

our full installed capacity. Our installed capacity in 1969 was 15·65 lakh tonnes whereas our actual production was only 8.8 lakh tonnes. Our new projects are lagging behind their time-schedules. Some of them are behind schedule by years. The levy in fertilizers and the increase in fertilizer prices, the delay in the availability of imported fertilizers and the paucity of credits for the purchase of fertilizers have even begun to affect the off take of fertilizers. Even according to the Government, it has brought down the rate of consumption of fertilizers during the last year. Indecision, lack of vision, constant revision of critieria, obsession with the prejudices and susceptibilities of extraneous centres of influence have all hampered and hamstrung our efforts to reach self-sufficiency in fertilizer production. Proposals that can accelerate our progress to self-sufficiency are held up due to indecision or ideological hypochondria while the nation loses crores of precious foreign exchange every week. On the one hand we talk of a war on proverty, ask the nation to quit poverty, say that it is our socialistic ideal to imporve the standard of our living, of our masses overnight and on the other hand we allow-illogical inhibitions and indefensible indecision to cause losses of millions of rupees per week and postpone the day when we can free ourselves from dependence on the whims of big powers and achieve national self-sufficiency in essential fields of our economy.

I want to mention the case of Tata's proposal for a fertiliser plant at Mithapur to remind the House of a flagrant instance of the consequences of our Government's policy of indecision. The project was recommended by the Gujarat Government as early as January, 1968. I believe it went back and forth from the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and the Planning Commission like a shuttle cock. It was approved by the Ministry—Government of India—more than twice. It was taken up twice. Till to-day even when our country is badly in need of fertilisers, there is no decision at all. We are spending cores of rupees on the import of these fertilizers. Yet two years after the Government of Gujarat recommended the project the Central Government has still not been able to take a decision. Tata has to submit a new proposal. First the Government of India said that they could not agree to the project since they were not sure whether such a huge project should be located in the private sector. The policy of the Government has not precluded private enterprise from the field of the manufacture of fertilizers. Yet, in this cae, the Government was not sure, ostensibly because of the size of the project whether the project should be allowed in the private sector. Later, the Government shifted its ground, and argued that the proposal could not be accepted since it depended on the import of ammonia as feed-stock. Yet within a few months of the Government's turning down the proposal of the Tatas on the ground that it contemplated ammonia as feed-stock, it is wellknown, another fertilizer unit was allowed to import liquid ammonia to be used as feed stock. Then the Government argued that it was not sure whether the assistance the Tatas expected from the external financial institutes would be forthcoming.

I must now say a word about the other industries and enterprises that fall under the Department of Chemicals, particularly, about the drugs and antibiotics. We are aware of the performance of the I. D. P. L. I would not therefore go into that. But let me come to a most extra-ordinary thing, about the I. D. P. L.

The Report of this Ministry is a masterpiece in ambiguity when it comes to the performance of I. D. P. L. which has under it three plants described in the report. All these three are run with the technical and financial assistance of the U. S. S. R. In Rishikesh, with a total investment of Rs.28 cores, we have just seen how much it has done.

Shri Piloo Mody : Animal feed.

Shri Virendra Kumar Shah : It is very interesting to see the difference in the cost of production of two public sector plants producing the same drug. The one at Pimpri produces streptomycin at a cost of Rs.295 per kg. while the Rishikesh plant's cost of production is Rs.700 per kg. The report says about Rishikesh :

> "The most serious of the problems has been the low output of its saleable products mainly due to problems of

[Shri Virendra kumar Shah]

quality, particularly clarity, in respect of sterile products".

This is a serious thing about the manufacture of life-saving drugs of which this House should be seized. Leaving aside the euphemism, in clear language what does this mean ? It is a clear admission that the drugs made here are of poor quality, vitiated with impurities and devoid of the sterility essential in these drugs.

Would they like to give an injection of streptomycin produced here to any of their near relatives knowing that it has such impurities ?

Shri Piloo Mody : Or to their colleagues.

Shri Virendra Kumar Shah : I would say this is a kind of germ warfare that this Government assisted by the Russian experts is waging on the people of this country.

As I said earlier, this Ministry has so many departments that it is not possible to cover all of them within the time allotted to me.

It deals with mines and metals besides petroleum and chemicals. I would just say one thing. When we are today finding so much shortge of aluminium and we have banned its export, why is it that we deny the expansion of the existing capacity of industries in this field ? This is not an isolated case relating to this Ministry alone. In the whole gamut of economic activities, be it scotters or cycles or sewing machines or steel, expansion of existing capacity is disallowed with the result that people are denied their legitimate requirements of whatever products can be made available to them. At least on the question of aluminium, an answer should be forthcoming from the hon. Minister.

16·18 hrs.

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : (चित्तौड़गढ़) : सभापति महोदय, खान, धातु मंत्रालय और रसायन और पैट्रोलियम तथा केमिकल्स मंत्रालय के बारे में जब चर्चा की जाती है तो कुछ ऐसा लगता है कि हमारी ऐसी अवस्था है कि हमारे घर में तो सब कुछ है फिर भी हम पड़ोसियों से मांगते फिरते हैं। इस देश की खनिज सम्पत्ति के बारे में जो आंकड़े बार बार प्रस्तुत किये जाते हैं केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा, अगर उनको ही आधार मान कर हम अपनी चर्चा करें तो लज्जा से हमारा सिर झुक जाता है। इस देश के अन्दर कोई ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण खनिज नहीं है जो उपलब्ध न हो और पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध न हो लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि 22–23 वर्ष हमारे देश में स्वराज्य आये हुए हो गये लेकिन हम अपने देश की सम्पत्ति का ठीक तरह से खनन नहीं कर सके, उन का उपयोग नहीं कर सके और करोड़ों रुपया जो हम अपने खून और पसीने से कमाते हैं उस को हमें विदेशों को भेजना पड़ता है। में समझता हूं कि आज 22–23 वर्ष के बाद हम अपनी दौलत पर चर्चा करते हैं तो हम अपने को भिखमंगों की हालत में देश के सामने और संसार के सामने प्रस्तुत करते हैं।

17 hrs.

आज देश में तांबे की कमी नहीं है, जस्ते की कमी नहीं है, और भी जितने महत्वपूर्ण खनिज हैं उनकी कमी नहीं है, लेकिन हम उन खनिजों को विदेशों को भेजने में समर्थ नहीं हो पाते, उनका खनन नहीं कर पाते। में कुछ इन बुनियादी बातों पर आज की चर्चा के समय प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूं।

हमारे देश की जितनी भी—औद्योगिक विकास की योजनायें हैं, जितना भी हमारे देश का व्यापार है, जितना भी हमारे देश का विकास है वह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि हम कितनी तेजी से अपने देश में पर्याप्त साधन-सुविधायें दे पाते हैं, पर्याप्त मात्रा में खनिज सम्पदा का उपयोग करके आगे बढ़ पाते हैं। ताम्बा, शीशा, जस्ता, आयरन और, मैंगनीज, बाक्साइट आदि जितने भी महत्वपूर्ण खनिज हैं, वे बड़े ही कीमती खनिज पदार्थ हैं।

संक्षेप में मैं आपके सामने कुछ आंकड़े प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं। इन से आपको पता चल जाएगा कि हमारे देश में कितने डिपाजिट्स हैं। कापर को आप लें। कापर 240 मिलियन टन हमारे देश में मौजूद है, यह स्पष्ट हो चुका है। लेकिन आज हमारी जो आवश्यकतायें हैं वे केवल 1 लाख 24 हजार टन की हैं। लेकिन इन आवश्यकताओं को भी हम पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसी तरह से जिंक की हमारे देश में कैपेसेटी 75·5 मिलियन टन है और जो हमारी आवश्यकतायें हैं वे 1 लाख 42 हजार टन की है लेकिन उनको भी हम

पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। में जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर यह कमजोरी कहां है, गलती कहां है, क्योंकि हम अपनी क्षमता का पूरा पूरा उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं? क्या हमारे देश में कुशल इंजीनियर नहीं हैं, योग्य प्रशासक नहीं हैं, टैक्नीकल क्षमता हम में नहीं है, ईमानदारी से काम करने वालों का अभाव है, परिश्रमी नागरिकों की कमी है? यह एक सीधा सा सवाल है जो में डा० सेन जैसे मेधावी व्यक्ति से करना चाहता हूं जिन्होंने बनारस विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर नई पीढ़ी को प्रोत्साहन दे कर वहां के रंग को बदल दिया था। में समझता हूं देश में आदमियों की कमी नहीं है, योग्य तथा कुशल आदमियों की कमी नहीं है। लेकिन काम पर ऐसे लोगों को लगा लिया जाता है जिन को उस काम का अनुभव नहीं होता है। यही कारण है कि हमारी जो क्षमता है उसका उपयोग हम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

इसी संदर्भ में मैं राजस्थान की खनिज सम्पदा पर प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूं जब आपने खेतड़ी के अन्दर ताम्बे की खोज का काम शुरू किया तो इससे हमें बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई। जब आपने घोषणा की कि वहां पर्याप्त मात्रा में खनिज पदार्थ हैं, ताम्बा है तो इससे हमें बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई। ताम्बा एक महत्वपूर्ण वस्तु है जो बिजली के काम में, देश के विद्युतीकरण के काम में उपयोग होता है। महत्वपूर्ण खनिज होते हुए जब से ताम्बे की खोज आरम्भ हुई है खेतड़ी के अन्दर तब से वहां पचास करोड़ से नव्वे करोड़ तक पूंजी लगाई जा चुकी है। खेतड़ी कापर प्राजेक्ट की घोषणा भी हो चुकी है। लेकिन हमने अभी तक क्या प्राप्त किया है? चार हजार वहां वर्कर काम करते हैं। एक हजार अफसर काम करते हैं जिनके घरो में एयर कंडिशनर लग गए हैं और बड़े-बड़े लान और बगीचे लग गए हैं। मजदूरों की यूनिनें बनाई गई हैं और उनमें आपस में झगड़े होते हैं। लेकिन प्राप्त क्या किया है? तेरह करोड़ वहां अब तक हमने खर्च किया है लेकिन तेरह सौ का प्रोडक्शन भी नहीं हो पा रहा है। दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण यह बात है। इतनी अमूल्य निधि और उसको भी प्राप्त करने की कोशिश नहीं की जा रही है। किसी में जिम्मेदारी की भावना नहीं है। किसी में मिशनरी स्पिरिट नहीं है। अधिकारी जाते हैं, इंजीनियर जाते हैं, कोई जिम्मेदारी की भावना से काम नहीं करता है, देश की दौलत एक विरासत है, एक पवित्र धरोहर है, इस चीज को कोई समझता नहीं है। घर किसका, पचों का, वाली बात वहां हो रही है। किसी की कोई व्यक्तिगत जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। मुझे प्रसन्नता हुई कि कम से कम गोआ के खाद के कारखाने के बारे में आपने एक अच्छा डिसिशन तो लिया। आप जब उसको पब्लिक सैक्टर के अन्दर कायम नहीं कर पा रहे थे तो कम से कम प्राइवेट सैक्टर में उसके स्थापित होने में आपने मदद तो की, उसको लाइसेन्स तो दिया। डा० सेन को मैं इसके लिए बधाई दूना चाहता हूं। यह जो अनप्रैक्टिकल नीति है, व्यर्थवानी नीति है कि न खुद करेंगे और न दूसरों को करने देंगे, यह ठीक नहीं है। इस दृष्टि से गोआ में खाद के कारखाने के लिए लाइसेन्स देकर आपने अच्छा कार्य किया है। मैं पब्लिक सैक्टर का पक्षपाती हूं, मैं चाहता हूं कि देश में सार्वजनिक उद्योग फैलें, तरक्की करें, जितने भी बुनियादी उद्योग हैं, धातु उद्योग है, वे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में चलें। लेकिन अगर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र इस तरह से और ऐसे अफसरों के हाथ में रहा, इसी तरह से नौकर-शाही का शिकार होता रहा तो इससे ज्यादा अच्छा यह होगा कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर को हम आगे आने का मौका दें। हमें अपनी नीति बदलनी होगी। लेकिन नहीं, देश के हित में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को हमें बनाए रखना है, उसका संचालन करना है, योग्यता से संचालन करना है और यह निहायत जरूरी भी है। इस वास्ते हमें देखना होगा कि कमजोरी कहां है। कमजोरी है हमारे शासन में, हमारे प्रशासन में, नौकरशाही में। अगर हममें कमिटिड मनोवृत्ति नहीं है, समर्पण की भावना नहीं है तो हमें ईमानदारी से स्वीकार करना होगा इसको। सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति का दुरुपयोग एक बहुत बड़ा अपराध है और इस अपराध को आने वाली पीढ़ी कभी बरदाश्त नहीं करेगी। हम एक साथ दो अपराध कर रहे हैं। नई पीढ़ी को काम का मौका नहीं मिलता है। दूसरी तरफ आपके पास काम है। आपके पास नई पीढ़ी के इंजीनियर हैं, अधिक से अधिक योग्य नौजवान हैं। लेकिन उनको काम नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इस तरह से हम डबल अपराधी होंगे यदि हम ईमानदारी से अच्छे अनुभवी आदमियों का चाहे वे उद्योग के क्षेत्र से आते हों या व्यापार के क्षेत्र से आते हों, उनका देश के सर्वोत्तम हित में उपयोग नहीं कर सकेंगे। देश की सम्पत्ति बढ़ाने के काम

[श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा]

में उनसे अधिक से अधिक काम लिया जाना चाहिये। हमें अपनी बुनियादी नीति पर विचार करके उसको निर्धारित करना होगा ताकि देश की खनिज सम्पत्ति का ठीक तरह से खनन हम कर सकें, उसका उपयोग हम कर सकें। अगर हमने ऐसा नहीं किया तो आने वाली पीढ़ी हमको क्षमा नहीं करेगी।

में हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड की चार्चा करना चाहता हूं। दस बारह करोड़ की पूंजी लगा कर इसको आपने अपने हाथ में लिया। लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है। आज दस लाख महीना घाटा होता है। जावर माइंज का आप डिवेलेपमेंट पूरा नहीं कर पाये हैं। वहां जिंक मैंटल की क्षमता अठारह हजार टन है लेकिन आप केवल आठ, नौ या दस हजार टन से अधिक जस्ता पैदा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। प्लांट का रोस्टर बरबाद होने जा रहा है। साठ परसेंट की क्षमता से आप उसको चला रहे हैं। उसके बावजूद भी आप कहते हैं विशाखापत्तनम के अदन्र भी एक नया जिंक स्मेलटर कारखाना लगायेंगे। जब आप अपने जावर माइंज का उत्पादन पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं और एक कारखाना जो आपने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में लगाया है उसका पूरा इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं तो दूसरी जगह से कच्चा माल ले कर कैसे आप इस कारखाने को, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखाने को विकसित करेंगे ? मैं चाहता हूं कि देश में सभी जगह, सभी प्रान्तों में जहां कहीं भी कच्चा माल मिले उसका उपयोग किया जाए, वहां कारखाने खोले जायें लेकिन जिस जगह कारखाना खुला हुआ है, उसको भी तो आप पूरा पूरा चलाने की कोशिश करें।

लेड और जिंक ओर का मामला आप लें। दरीबा राजपुरा में इसके पर्याप्त भंडार मिले हैं। उसको आपने हाथ में लेकर खनन का काम शुरू नहीं किया। अगर खनन उसका हो, उसका योजनाबद्ध विकास हो, उसका ठीक उपयोग हो तो आगे चल कर आपको कच्चे माल की तकलीफ नहीं होगी। जिस कम्पनी से आपने माल खरीदा, दस हजार कंसैंट्रेट का अस्सी लाख रुपये में वह बहुत ही घटिया दर्जे का था। हमारे यहां जो है वह उससे कहीं अच्छी क्वालिटी का है।

17·08 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटिड के बारे में इस दृष्टि से भी आपको सोचना चाहिये। यह एक बहुमूल्य धातु है और देश में इसकी बड़ी मांग है। आज जोरों से इसका ब्लैक हो रहा है। आप लाखों रुपये का इम्पोर्ट करते हैं लेकिन देश में जो उपलब्ध है, उसका उपयोग आप नहीं कर रहे हैं। राजस्थान के लिए हिन्दुस्तान जिंक और हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड का बहुत महत्व है। बहुमूल्य हीरे, जवाहरात आदि जहां बहुमूल्य वस्तुयें उनसे बनती है वहां बहुत महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रिय उद्योग भी उससे चलते हैं। जिप्सम, वाक्साइट, पायराइट आदि भी उन में हैं। में चाहता हूं कि आप इनके बारे में एक विशेष मिशनरी स्पिरिट वाला कमिटिड संगठन क्रियेट करें, एक बड़ी क्षमता वाला आयोग स्थापति करें जिससे इनका उपयोग हो सके। अगर हम हर साल इसी तरह से अरण्य रोदन की तरह से बजट के समय इस पर चर्चा करते रहे और नतीजा कुछ न निकले तो उसका कोई अर्थ नहीं है। में जानता हूं कि बताया जाएगा कि जावरा माइंज में बड़ा प्रोडकशन हुआ है। लेकिन में आंकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। जिंक कंसैंट्रेट का प्रोडकशन 1967 में 10 हजार 29 टन हुआ। 1968 में 12,839 टन हुआ। 1969 में 13,781 टन हुआ। क्या इसी को आप प्राग्रेस कहते हैं। अगर इसी गति, से, इसी बैल गाड़ी की रफ्तार से हम देश को आगे बढ़ाते रहे, देश का विकास करते रहे तो इसमें हमको सैकड़ों वर्ष लग जायेंगे। नौ दिन में अढ़ाई कोस वाली स्थिति की में आलोचना करना चाहता हूं, निन्दा करना चाहता हूं। पराधीनता की बेड़ियों को और हजारों वर्षों की दासता को समाप्त कर हम आजाद हुए हैं। हमें मिशनरी भावना से काम करना होगा। जापान, जर्मनी, रूस आदि देशों ने तथा अन्य प्रगतिशील राष्ट्रों ने द्वितीय महायुद्ध के बाद कितनी प्रगति की है, इसको हमें सामने रखना होगा। उन्होंने बहुत तेजी से प्रगति की है। हम अपने अधिकारियों की मनोवृत्ति को, नौकरशाही को चैक करें।

अब में राक फास्फेट पर प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूं। इसका हम आयात करते हैं। अभी राजस्थान में यह बड़ी मात्रा में मिला है। हमने अगर इसको बाहर से मंगाना बन्द किया तो हमारा लाखों रुपया बचेगा। जब यह राज-

स्थान में बहुत अधिक मात्रा में उपलब्ध है तो क्या में आशा करूं कि सेन साहब की देख-रेख में पब्लिक सैक्टर में राक फास्फेट के आधार पर एक खाद कारखाने का राजस्थान में विकास किया जाएगा ? राक फास्फेट एक कच्चा माल है जो न केवल राजस्थान के लिए बल्कि सारे देश के खाद कारखानों के लिए एक बहुत उपयोगी पदार्थ सिद्ध होगा। इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि उदयपुर के आसपास जहां कि पर्याप्त मात्रा में इसके भंडार मिले हैं, चालीस मिलियनटन के भंडार प्राप्त हुए हैं, वहां सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में एक बड़ा खाद कारखाना स्थापित किया जाए। न केवल घोषित करें, बल्कि उसको चलाने के लिये पर्याप्त मशीनरी की अभी से व्यवस्था करें।

राजस्थान में पिछले दिनों पेट्रोलियम की खोज के लिये प्रैट्रोलियम मंत्रालय की तरफ से कोशिश की गई थी। जैसलमेर में एक पार्टी भी भेजी गई थी। देश में पैट्रोलियम की बड़ी मांग है, इसके आधार पर ही हम अपने देश का नव-निर्माण कर सकते हैं और आज इसकी देश में जितनी आवश्यकता है, उसे हम प्राप्त नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। राजस्थान में उस खोज को और आगे बढ़ाने के लिये आप के मंत्रालय की ओर से और क्या प्रयत्न किये गये इस का पता हम को नहीं चल पा रहा है। में चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय बतलायें कि इस खोज के बारे में और क्या निर्णय लिये गये हैं तथा खोज की क्या स्थिति है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, में यह भी कहूंगा कि राजस्थान में कुछ और खनिज पदार्थ जैसे जिपसम, बाक्साइट, पैराइट का भी काफी भण्डार है, लेकिन उनकी खोज के लिये हम कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। अभ्रख राजस्थान में काफी मात्रा में उपलब्ध है। बिहार के बाद अभ्रख के उत्पादन में राजस्थान का नम्बर आता है, जहां से डेढ़, करोड़ रुपये का अभ्रख विदेशों को निर्यात होता है—लेकिन आज उसकी हालत बहुत खराब है। अभ्रख की खानों के अन्दर न बिजली है, न पानी है, न सड़कें हैं। आज जब कि हम देश की खनिज सम्पदा का अधिक से अधिक विकास करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इन छोटी छोटी बातों की तरफ भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। आज हम यहा पर आप के मंत्रालय की मांगों को स्वीकार कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मागें स्वीकार करने से ही समस्या का हल नहीं होगा। समस्या का हल तब ही होगा, जब आप ईमानदारी के साथ इस बात को सिद्ध करें कि देश की गरीबी को दूर करने के लिये, देश की जहालत को दूर करने के लिये, देश में समाजवादी व्यवस्था को नया रूप देने के लिये देश के अन्दर अधिक से अधिक दौलत पैदा करेगें। लेकिन दौलत हाथ में होते हुए भी हम उसका उपयोग न कर सकें, तो हमारी स्थिति उस भिखमंगे की हो जाती है जो घर में दौलत होते हुए भी पड़ौसी से भीख माँगता है, उस समय हमारा सिर लज्जा से झुक जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र दरीबा में लेड बड़ी मात्रा में उपलब्ध है। दरीबा उदयपुर क्षेत्र के चित्तौड़गढ़ क्षेत्र में स्थित है। में चाहता हूं कि लेड के लिये भी आप एक संस्था अभी से कायम करें, ताकि समय से उस का खनन हो सके। में चाहता हूं कि आप आँकड़ों की दुनिया में ही न घूमते रहे, बल्कि इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें कि व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से कैसे हम अपने देश की खनिज सम्पत्ति का विकास कर सकते हैं ताकि हमारी दूसरी योजनाओं को, जो खनिज पर आधारित हैं, पर्याप्त मात्रा में खनिज उपलब्ध हो सके। चूंकि राजस्थान में हिन्दुस्तान की खनिज सम्पत्ति का बहुत बड़ा भण्डार है तथा देश के अन्य भागों के लिये भी आप विचार करें कि उस सम्पदा का कैसे हम देश के नव निर्माण के लिये जल्द से जल्द उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I would like to refer to the coal industry which I would designate as the chronic patient among Indian industries. The Government has not tken any steps to relieve this industry of their recurring problems and over the past few years, this industry has been stagnating. The fact is that its ills began with the over-assessment of demand by the Planning Commission and by the Government. With that over-assessment, the capacity was increased considerably during the third Plan period. But it could not be utilised. The consequence of the demand not coming up to the estimated figure—actually it proved to be far less than the estimate of the Government—was that there was accumulation of coal and the industry languished. Meanwhile, the cost of production of the coal industry went on mounting up and today the state of affairs is most difficult for the Industry. Sometime back the Government found that the industry was pressing for increase in the coal

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

price. The Government could not resist that increase—it was a reasonable demand—and the Government decided to decontrol the coal industry. Now, as a consequence of that, the coal industry found itself in an invidious position. It could not sell its stocks and it had to bargain with two sets of customers who were almost holding a monopoly, namely, to railways on the one hand and the electricity companies on the other, which mostly belonged to the States. Owing to its weak bargaining position—being constituted of a number of companies, big and small—the industry had to agree to a meagre increase in the price by 70 paise, as compared to what they had asked for, about Rs. 2.50 per tonne initially. Later on they came down to Rs. 1.75. But instead of that, they had to accept 70 paise increase by the railways. The consequence has been that the return on capital employed is probably one of the lowest. There are no funds with this industry for modernising and developing along the necessary lines. There is imbalance in coal production. There is too much production of poor quality coal and too little of superior quality and coking coal. As regards low grade coal, there is considerable production and accumulation of stocks at the pitheads. The consequence is the coal industry is financially in a very bad position. If the Government wants the industry to develop further, it must see to it that this industry is supported.

There are various provisions for rebates for other industries in the Income-tax Act. But the coal industry is a wasting industry and needs to be given depletion allowance. In various European countries, they have a provision for granting depletion allowance, because the mines are a wasting asset. In this country, even that allowance is not given. From 1st April 1970, the development rebate in respect of coal industry and other priority industries has been brought down from 35 to 25 per cent. If this kind of treatment is meted out to this vital industry, I do not see how its economics can improve well. Difficulties will particularly arise when further steel mills, come up and there is greater need for coking coal. At that time, the industry may not be able to fulfil the expectations and requirements of the country.

Coming to the public sector—the National Coal Development Corporation—I think it is a monument of inefficiency and mismanagement. Except for one set of collieries which has probably done well, the Karanpura collieries incurred a loss of Rs.83 lakhs in 1968-69 as compared to Rs.60 lakhs last year. In respect of Giridih, the loss is Rs.48 lakhs and in respect of Orissa units, the loss is Rs.35 lakhs. This has been made good by profit in some other region. If one set of collieries has improved, it is good ; it is in the national interest, but what about losses in other units ? In the N. C. D. C., there is considerable underutilisation of the second and third plan projects. There is closing down of some third plan projects for want of adequate demand. The capital and maintenance charges of closed mines are very heavy. They have a considerable surplus of labour force and the wage bill shoots up on that account. Besides, the planning of the colliery management is so poor that they have been incurring considerable amount of infructuous expenditure. This is an important point. A large amount of expenditure is incurred on geological prospecting and drilling in various areas, but when it comes to development, they abandon those areas. That is infructuous expenditure by N. C. D. C. which leads to considerable loss of national funds. I would strongly urge the minister to give some attention to these public sector collieries and to see that they achieve a modicum of efficiency, so that there is no recurring loss to the national exchequer. We have what is known as cost accounting. The purpose of it is to see that those areas where there are losses are identified and immediate action is taken to initiate rectification measures, so that the losing units also begin to earn. Then alone can the concern work efficiently.

May I submit that in Japan it takes about two years to establish an industry. But in this country, for the private sector, it takes about two years to obtain a licence.

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Dr. Triguna Sen) : More than that.

Shri S. S. Kothari : Then how can we expect to progress in this country ? Then, with regard to the public sector, the reverse is the case. They are able to obtain the

licence but it takes them anything between four to five years to establish the project, to work out the project, to develop it and then to construct it. By the time it comes into production, it takes between five to ten years. When this is the state of affairs, what progress can we make ?

Take the case of the Bharat Aluminium project of the government. It has been languishing for such a long time. In this Report, the Ministry say, they have framed some kind of project. Would the Minister specify by what scheduled date Bharat Aluminium would come into stream ? Let them fix a target date and let them make every effort to see that they do something according to schedule. I am sure that that company is not going to come into production for another three or four years.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam) : That is to provide employment to their temporary engineers.

Shri S. S. Kothari : What is the state of affairs with regard to aluminium ? There is insufficient supply of aluminium and yet the expansion projects are not permitted. I do not understand this policy where every effort is being made to restrict production. What this country needs is a glut in production, more production, more of investment, more of employment. But how can you expect the country to advance, how can you expect the shortages to be eliminated, if production does not increase, if we do not permit the expansion of the capacity. There are aluminium producers who are prepared to increase their capacity, but government does not permit them to go ahead.

Since an aluminium plant requires Rs.5 crores to 10 crores, if not more it cannot be undertaken by a small or middle-sized entrepreneur. It is beyond their capacity. If necessary, let the government have some directors on the board. If you want a hand in management, you can try that also. But, for heaven's sake, for the sake of the country, do not impede the expansion of important industries, vital industries and do not put a curb on production. Otherwise, it is all going to lead to imbalances, to shortages in the economy, which would lead to blackmarketing. Here I would like to refer to scooters where there is blackmarketing. Yet, for the last ten years government have not granted any licence for the manufacture of scooters to any new party.

Dr. Triguna Sen : That is not dealt with by my Ministry.

Shri S. S. Kothari : I know that it is dealt with by the Industries Ministry. I do not blame this Minister.

The Mithapur project of Tatas has been referred to by the Swatantra Party member. So, I will not repeat it.

In the matter of fertilizer production, we find that there is a tremendous demand for fertilizers. We are spending anything near Rs.200 crores for the import of fertilizer and that amount is likely to go up in future years. It is bound to increase if the green revolution, as we call it, is to be consummated. In that event, I should think it is the Finance Minister who should come down with a heavy hand on this Ministry because the amount of foreign exchange consumed by this Ministry on fertilizers and crude oil comes to a gigantic figure. Why do they not permit industries to come up ? Why do they not permit fertilizer factories to come into being in this country, so that this drain on foreign exchange can be checked ? But there again they have got their crude ideological notions, like crude oil, and these crude ideological notions are responsible for many of the inhibitions in their mind which, when translated into action, result in impeding investment and progress of industries.

I find from the chart given on pages 62 and 63 of this Ministry's report—they did not care to total up obviously because that would expose them but I took the pains to total them—that against the installed capacity of fertilisers of 5.8 million tonnes, the actual production is only 2.8 million tonnes. It is not even 50 per cent. Will the Minister explain whether this is efficiency ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : The installed capacity is not 5.8 million tonnes.

Dr. Triguna Sen : Quoting from a wrong page.

Shri S. S. Kothari : They have not utilised even 50 per cent of the installed capacity. Shri Ranga will act as an arbiter in this matter and say whether what I have stated is right or wrong.

Now I would like to take up the point about the Haldia-Barauni pipeline project. This has involved the Government in tremendous losses. It was badly planned and the pipeline was aligned in such a manner that it passed over certain coalfields. Now they say that an entire portion of the pipeline has to be removed or diverted about 75 kilometres which means that the Government is going to incur a loss of about Rs.1.95 crores. This is one of the scandals of this Ministry.

The quality of the pipes is so poor that there are leakages at a number of points and every time they have to dig up long areas ranging about 15 to 20 kilometres and after digging up they have to locate the cracks in the pipeline. What kind of pipelines are set up by this Government which crack up even before they come into full use ?

Two inquiry committees have been set up. One is the Rao Inquiry Committee. We are surprised that that committee has not yet submitted its report. Sir, you were the Chairman of the Public Undertakings Committee when I had the privilege of serving on it. At that time we had visited Barauni and had come across this particular instance where probably there had been something not above board. Certain officers probably have taken advantage to accept pipelines which are highly defective.

Oil exploration work has recently been handed over to Russia. This is motivated by political considerations. Probably it is almost in the nature of a sell-out of India to Russia in respect of this particular item. I do not see why it was necessary to do so. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission had some dynamism at the time when it discovered the Ankleshwar oilfield. But since then it is almost dormant with a huge staff and considerable expenditure. It has no substantial discovery to its credit except for some minor wells here and there. This Oil and Natural Gas Commission needs to be activised. That is a very important matter. As I said earlier, with regard to crude oil we have a tremendous shortage and it is necessary that that shortage has to be made up ; otherwise, a time will come when we may have to import about 20 million tonnes of crude oil which may involve us in an expenditure of Rs.220 crores of foreign exchange. It is absolutely necessary that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is activised. They should obtain the latest sophisticated machinery that is available in the world. The world is far advanced, particularly, in the petro-chemical complex field. In oil drilling, U. S. A. and other countries have very efficient equipment. But what we do is to try to obtain our drilling equipment from Rumania. In the past the drilling equipment they supplied was found useless and it was not suitable for the purpose. Yet again, we are placing the orders for the same equipment. Will the hon. Minister kindly look into this and explain why these defective machines are being imported ?

Lastly, in regard to kerosene shortage, kerosene is used by the common man. The shortage greatly affects him. The Government, instead of increasing the production of kerosene and taking steps to do so, all that it does is to impose more and more excise duty so that the common man is made to pay a considerably larger amount which affects his budget adversely. I hope, the hon. Minister will 566 look into this aspect also.

Shri Ranga : May I refer you to pp. 62 and 63 of the Report of the Department of Petroleum and Chemicals ? As per the figures given here, the total installed capacity, in 1969, came to 5,726,000 tonnes and the actual production was only 2,796,000 tonnes. . . . . .

Shri D. R. Chavan : 5 lakh tonnes, not 5 million tonnes.

Shri Ranga : The figures given here are in '000' tonnes. The installed capacity came to 5 million and odd tonnes and the actual production was 2 million and odd tonnes. The point at issue is that the actual production is less than 50 per cent of the total installed capacity.

Shri S. S. Kothari : The actual production is less than 50 per cent of the total installed capacity. That is my point.

Shri D. R. Chavan : I will give you my figures.

Mr. Speaker : He will explain the position when he replies. Shri Ganesh Ghosh.

Shri Ganesh Ghosh (Calcutta South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me this opportunity. This Ministry is a very big Ministry dealing with a number of Departments. I would only confine my remarks to the petroleum sector. Petroleum is an excessively important branch of our industry not only from the point of view of our economy but also from the point of view of defence.

All is not well with our petroleum sector. We as an independent and sovereign nation are still now being held to ransom by a handful of foreign oil companies on whom we are not only helplessly dependent but we are being made to pay for the crude oil and petroleum products as they demand. Even as late as in 1963, these same foreign oil companies were compelled to grant 5 to 15 per cent discount on crude prices and product prices to the Japanese buyers while they exacted cut-throat prices from us.

You will be surprised to know, in their mad drive after profits, how far these foreign commercial firms can go. Some years back, the Soviet Government offered us crude oil and other petroleum products at much cheaper rates than those of the foreign oil companies doing business here. When the Government of India approached these foreign oil companies and asked them to use the Soviet crude for the refineries, not only they arrogantly turned down and rejected the request of the Government but they said that they would not touch the Soviet oil. What did the Government of India do ? They meekly acquiesed in this and further granted them to expand refinery capacities to collect more profits from our country. And up till today not one drop of Soviet oil has passed through any of the refineries in India. Almost simultaneously, an identical offer was made by the Soviet Government to Cuba and, in Cuba, the foreign companies refused to handle Soviet oil. What did little Cuba do ?

She at once confiscated and nationalised all the foreign oil companies. And heavens certainly did not fall. Nothing happened. Today Cuba is at least not dependent on the foreign oil companies for the supply of oil. We have certainly a right to know from the Government why they failed to do what little, puny Cuba could do.

Further, the refinery agreements between the Government of India and these foreign oil companies reached in 1951 appear more like treaties between sovereign States than like ordinary usual commercial licences. That these refinery agreements infringe on ordinary Government prerogatives is apparent from the provisions which prohibit the Government from placing an import duty on crude oil, guarantee the refineries against nationalisation for 25 years after they begin operations and give the refineries complete freedom to choose their own sources of crude oil supply. Are we going to put up with this humiliation ? Why can't these foolish agreements be changed suitably into ordinary commercial licences ? Is there a sovereign Government in Delhi ? Or are you under the thumbs of a few foreign oil kings ?

Of course, Dr. Sen deserves congratulations for his initiative and efforts to bend the foreign oil companies to our demands. But this is not enough. Our defence requirements must have the priority, a major portion of which is still now under virtual mortgage with the foreign oil companies. If to-day the hon. Minister takes over and nationalises all the foreign oil companies, we, on this side of the House, can assure him that we will do every thing in our power to make him completely successful.

But a peep into the interior of our oil sector makes us completely demoralised. The top bosses of the O. N. G. C. and the I. O. C. are letting us down in our desperate endeavour to become self-sufficient in oil. These top bosses are more after their own personal financial gains than build up a glorious national project.

I will cite here only one or two instances. Some years ago the O. N. G. C. wanted to purchase 599 bighas of land, roughly about 200 acres, from the Nazira Tea Estate in Assam, a British firm, to construct office and to set up a workshop there. Clearance from the Government of Assam was also taken. The particular piece of land was entirely barren and no plant whatsoever, not

[Shri Ganesh Ghosh]

to speak of a tea plant, was on it. The actual price of the land was Rs.14 lakhs only, but the O. N. G. C. or the Government of India actually paid Rs.24 lakhs for the same. Where did the balance of Rs.10 lakhs go ? Who appropriated the amount ? Will the hon. Minister make a proper inquiry and try to find out what role did Shri L. J. Johnson, Chairman of the O. N. G. C. take in this transaction ? Will the hon. Minister also find out what part Brig. Dhillon, Manager, O. N. G. C., Eastern Region, play in this sordid game ? Shri S. B. Dey, Auditor, Sibsagar, Assam noted serious objection against this manifest misappropriation. Will the hon. Minister also try to find out what consideration was given by the top bosses of the O. N. G. C. to this serious audit objection ?

Now look at the Lakwa Tea Estate. In 1965 the O. N. G. C. acquired a portion of the tea plantation area of the Lakwa Tea Estate for oil drilling. The land had tea plants on it. Naturally compensation was to be given to them, but the rate of compensation was to be fixed according to the scheduled rate of the State Government. So, a tripartite meeting was held in 1965-66. Brig. Dhillon representing O. N. G. C., the District Magistrate of Sibsagar representing Assam Government and the Managing Director and General Manager of the Lakwa Tea Estate discussed and agreed and decided that Rs. 5 per plant should be given as compensation. There are 2 lakh plants and total amount of compensation decided upon was only Rs.10 lakhs. But the amount was not given in that very year. It was for some reasons deferred behind the back of the Assam Government, behind the back of the District Magistrate of Sibsagar. The emissaries of the O. N. G. C. and of the Lakwa Tea Estate met and decided to enhance the rate of compensation from Rs.5 to Rs.12. It has been seen that during the period 1966 to 1968 the O. N. G. C. paid 24 lakhs not all at once but in driblets to the Lakwa Tea Estate. There is strong reason to suspect why the total was paid in instalments and not all at once. Shri S. B. Dey, Auditor, Sibsagar has noted very strong objections against this over-payment of compensation. If these audit books are seized even today the position will be seen. Although these facts were brought to the attention of the Minister several months ago I am very sorry to say that no action has been taken by the Minister so far.

There is one Mr. L. J. Johnson, Chairman of the O. N. G. C. who goes out of India 3 or 4 times every year. Whenever he goes, he invariably takes one Shri Khemka with him. What connection has this Shri Khemka got with the purchases of the O. N. G. C ? How does he get the foreign exchange for Shri Khemka's tours ? Do other top bosses of so many autonomous corporations go out of India so often and so frequently ? Will the Minister try to find out the investments in India and in foreign countries of Shri Johnson and of Brig. Dhillon and alo the foreign bank accounts of these people. I know this is not an easy job but an attempt will yield luxurient dividends. Thank you.

श्री जी. वेंकटस्वामी (सिद्दिपेट) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आज पेट्रोलियम और केमिकल्स की डिमान्ड हाउस के सामने है तब मैं यहां पर सब से पहले उन 3400 मजदूरों की चर्चा करना चाहता हूं जो आई०डी०पी०एल० सिंथेटिक ड्रग्ज हैदराबाद में स्ट्राइक कर रहे हैं। आज उनको स्ट्राइक पर गये हुए 37 दिन हो चुके हैं। इन 37 दिनों के अन्दर तकरीबन 1 करोड़ रुपये का नुक्सान गवर्नमेंट को हो चुका है। वहां पर एक मजदूर यूनियन है, जिसका मैं प्रेजिडेंट हूं। कई बार यहां पर मिनिस्टर साहब से मैं ने बात चीत की कि साहब, यहां पर इंटरफिअर कीजिये और इस प्राब्लेम को साल्व कीजिये। यह 3400 मजदूरों की इन्क्रीज्ड वेजेज का सवाल है भारत एलेक्ट्रिकल्स, एच०एम०टी० एच०ए०एल० सब जगह पे इन्क्रीज हो चुकी है। यहां पर भी गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की पब्लिक सेक्टर इंडस्ट्री होने की वजह से इन्क्रीज्ड पे की डिमांड रक्खी गई। हमारे यहां आई०डी०पी० एल, सिंथेटिक ड्रग्ज की डिमांड अब तक नहीं मानी गई। भारत एलेक्ट्रिकल्स, एच०एम०टी० एच०ए०एल० में 35 रु० दिया गया। मैंने बीच के रास्ते को मान लिया और कहा कि 35 रु० नहीं तो उस से 5 रु० कम दे दो और मजदूर लोग 30 रु० पर मान गये, लेकिन हमारे यहां के चेअरमैन ने सिर्फ 25 रु० तक ही आफर किया। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं इससे आगे बढ़ने वाला नहीं हूं। अब एक ही पब्लिक सेक्टर अन्डरटेकिंग में 10 रु० कम लेना मुश्किल था और इसी लिये वहां के काम करने वालों को स्ट्राइक पर जाना पड़ा।

स्ट्राइक के शुरू होने के 30 दिन बाद तक चेअरमैन वहां नहीं गये। वह यही सवाल करते रहे कि अनकंडिशनली विदड्रा करना चाहिये स्ट्राइक को तभी हम बात चीत करेंगे। हमें अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि एक ओर तो आप सोशलिज्म की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जब मजदूर कहते हैं कि जैसे दूसरी इंडस्ट्री में है वैसे ही हम को पैसा मिलना चाहिये तब आप उसको मानते नहीं हैं। वह कहते हैं कि हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर की बात नहीं करते, लेकिन जो आप एक पब्लिक सेक्टर में देते हैं उतना तो दीजिये, उतना नहीं दे सकते हैं तो उससे 5 रु० कम दे दीजिये लेकिन यहां के अफसर पूरे फ्यूडल लोग हैं। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि दूसरों के साथ डील करने में यहां के मारवाड़ी सेठ भी उन आफिसर्स से अच्छे हैं।

हमारे यहां उषा कम्पनी है, पन्द्रह रोज स्ट्राइक वहां पर होता है। वहां पर भरतराम और चरतराम को आना पड़ा और सेटेलमेंट करना पड़ा। मगर हम अपनी पब्लिक सेक्टर अन्डरटेकिंग्स में देखते हैं कि न भरतराम हैं और न चरतराम हैं। यहां तो डा० सेन हैं और श्री चव्हाण हैं। वह लोग क्या करेंगे? इस वक्त मैं डा०सेन और श्री चव्हाण से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि आप की मिनिस्ट्री है, आप इंटरफिअर कीजिये। यह गवर्नमेंट और पब्लिक का पैसा जा रहा है। वह कहते हैं कि मैंने चेअरमैन से कह दिया है, तुम हैदराबाद जाओ। मैं आठ रोज तक वहां बैठा रहा, लेकिन चेअरमैन का पता नहीं। मैं फिर वापस आया। आखिर हम को भी तो तकलीफ होती है। मजदूर अपने पेट के लिये स्ट्राइक करते हैं तब हमारा काम हो जाता है, प्रापर तरीके से रिप्रेजेंट कर के उन का काम पूरा करायें। मैंने फिर डा० त्रिगुण सेन से बातचीत की। उन्होंने फिर चेअरमैन से मिलने के लिये कहा। मिलने पर चेअरमैन फिर वही गाना गाते हैं जो पहले गाया था कि अनकंडिशनली विदड्रा करो और काम पर जाओ। एक महीने के बाद हम देखेंगे। जब नुक्सान होता है तो वह सोचते हैं कि हमारा क्या जाने का है, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का जा रहा है। यह है हमारे चेअरमैनों का रवैया।

मैं साफ-साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि इस में बहुत बड़ी साजिश वेस्टेड इंटरेस्ट्स की भी काम कर रही है क्योंकि हाल ही में सिंथेटिक ड्रग्ज इंडस्ट्री 10 करोड़ के प्राफिट में आने वाली थी। तीन आई०डी०पी०एल्स० सिंथेटिक ड्रग्ज हैदराबाद में जो फैक्ट्री हैं वह आइन्दा साल में प्राफिट में आने वाली थीं, लेकिन उसको इस तरह से स्ट्राइक पर जाने को मजबूर किया गया। स्ट्राइक में जाने के बाद आज तक बातचीत नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसके पीछे जो वेस्टेड इंटरेस्ट है, उसके बारे में खुल्लमखुल्ला हाउस में सोचने की बात है।

मैं बतला देना चाहता हूं कि अभी हाल में कुछ केमिकल्स के ऊपर इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस बन्द कर दिया गया जो कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में थे। अब क्या हुआ कि एक महीने के स्ट्राइक में वहां जो प्रोडक्शन था वह चोट खा गया। प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले जो यहां से खरीदते थे अब डिमान्ड करेंगे कि हमको माल दिया जाये। गवर्नमेंट सप्लाई कर नहीं पायेगी, साथ ही वह पब्लिक को भी नहीं मार सकती। इस लिये उस को इम्पोर्ट लाइसेन्स देना होगा। यह साजिश वेस्टेड इंटरेस्ट की चल रही है। इसको मैं हाउस के सामने इस वास्ते रखना जरूरी समझता हूं कि 37 दिन स्ट्राइक करने के बावजूद मांगें पूरी नहीं हो रही हैं। 37 दिन तक हम लोग फिरते रहे। चेअरमैन के दरवाजे खटखटाये। मैं ही नहीं, मेरे और एम०पी०जभी थे। डा० सेन से हमने कहा कि इस स्ट्राइक को खत्म कराइये, कोई रास्ता निकालिये ताकि यहां पर अमन कायम हो सके और आइन्दा इंडस्ट्री में अमन कायम हो सके। हाल में डा० त्रिगुण सेन के साथ साढ़े दस बजे मीटिंग हुई। सेकेट्री साहब के साथ चेअरमैन भी आयें, ऐसा कहा। लेकिन यहां मालूम हुआ कि चेअरमैन साहब नौ बजे हैदराबाद फरार हो गये जब कि 33 दिन तक वहां नहीं गये थे। यह है हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर की हालत।

वहां पर एक ही यूनियन है। दूसरी कोई यूनियन नहीं है। वहां एक भी वर्कर काम पर नहीं गया है। बाहर से कैजुअल लेबर ला कर और ब्वायलर में लकड़ी जला कर धुंआं निकालते है ताकि वर्कर धोखे में आ जाये कि फैक्ट्री चालू हो गई है और इस लिये वापस चले आयें। वहां झूठे पैम्फलेट बांटे जा रहे हैं कि यूनियन से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है, इस लिये काम पर आ जाओ। लेकिन आज तक 37 दिन हो गये हैं, कोई भी वर्कर काम पर नहीं आया है। मैं खास तौर पर मिनिस्टर साहब से रिक्वेस्ट करता हूं तो वह कहते हैं कि मैं यहां हूं, चेअरमैन नहीं

[श्री वेंकटस्वामी]

सुनता तो मैं क्या करूं ? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट, हमारी मिनिस्ट्री चेअरमैन के हाथ में है या वह मिनिस्ट्री के हाथ में हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । आपको एक डाइरेक्टिव देना चाहिये और कहना चाहिये कि मुल्क के इंटरेस्ट में तुम को जाना पड़ेगा और सेटलमेंट करना पड़ेगा। अगर इस पर भी वह वैसा नहीं करते हैं तब मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी मिनिस्ट्री हमारे मुल्क के लिये नुक्सानदेह साबित हो रही है हमारे चेअरमैन की हालत को देखते हुए। चेयरमैन मुझ से यह कहते हैं कि अगर गवर्नमेंट ने या मिनिस्टर ने या प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने इंटरफीयर किया तो मैं इस्तीफा दे दूंगा । अब क्या करना चाहिये ? प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाला खुद अपने दर्द को मिटाने के लिए जहां कहीं भी इंडस्ट्री बन्द होती है, स्ट्राइक होती है या कुछ गड़बड़ी होती है तो सेटलमेंट करने की कोशिश करता है, स्ट्राइक को खत्म कराने की कोशिश करता है। लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर वाला यह समझता है कि हमारा क्या जाने वाला है, जाएगा तो गवर्नमेंट का। हमें तो तनख्वाह मिल ही रही है। अगर पब्लिक सैक्टर इस तरह से चलेगा तो कैसे काम होगा और क्या होगा ?

आप उनकी एफीशेंसी को देखें। वहां मरकारी की चोरी हुई, लाखों रुपये की चोरी हुई। जनरल मैनेजर साहब और चेयरमैन साहब कहते रहे कि ट्रेन में से बाहर जा रहा है। लेकिन जब चोर पकड़ा गया और उसमें अफसरों के भी नाम है तब पता चला कि यह चोरी जा रहा था। चोर ने बताया कि वह मरकरी सुबह बम्बई ले जाता था और शाम को वापिस आ जाता था। ये जो सब चीजें हैं ये मिसमैनेजमेंट की वजह से हो रही हैं और इन सब कारणों से वहां लाखों रुपये का नुक्सान हुआ है।

एक करोड़ रुपये का नुक्सान इस स्ट्राइक के कारण वहां हुआ है। चेयरमैन के कदम रखते ही आई०डी०पी०एल० के अन्दर, सर्जिकल प्लांट मद्रास में दो महीने से ज्यादा स्ट्राइक चली थी। वहां वह फिजल आउट हो गई। चूंकि वेंकट-स्वामी यूनियन के प्रेजीडेंट है और चूंकि यह स्ट्राइक वहां फिजल आउट हो गई थी, इस वास्ते यहां भी फिजल आउट होनी चाहिये, यह उनका एटीट्यूड है। समाजवाद की आवाज को मैं सेन साहब के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। क्या इसी का नाम समाजवाद है कि मजदूर अपने हकों के लिए न लड़ें और अफसरों के सामने सिर झुका दें सीना तान कर वापिस न जायें, बल्कि गर्दन झुका कर जायें ? अगर यह बात है तो कहां वर्कर अपनी मांगें पेश करें, किस तरह से करें ?

आई०डी०पी०एल० में वहां पर एक के अलावा और कोई अफसर उस स्टेट का नहीं है आंध्र का एक ही अफसर है उसमें। तेलंगाना के अन्दर यह इंडस्ट्री है लेकिन तेलंगाना का एक भी नहीं है। एक जो है वह भी आंध्र का है। यह पब्लिक सैक्टर इंडस्ट्री का हाल है। लोकल टेलेंट को लिये जाने की हम बार बार मांग करते आ रहे हैं। बोगस लिस्ट्स आपके पास भेज दी जाती हैं कि इतने वर्कर स्टेट के हैं और इतने बाहर के हैं। बाहर के वर्कर नहीं होने चाहियें, यह मैं नहीं कहता। लेकिन लोकल टेलेंट को इगनोर तो नहीं किया जाना चाहिये।

स्ट्राइक के बारे में सेन साहब को जवाब देना पड़ेगा हाउस में। इतने दिन स्ट्राइक क्यों चली ? क्यों इसको चलने दिया गया ? इसका उनको चेयरमैन से जवाब तलब करना चाहिये। जिन लोगों ने स्ट्राइक की है, उन्होंने लीगल स्ट्राइक की है, लीगल नोटिस दे कर स्ट्राइक उन्होंने की है। पांच रुपये की वजह से एक करोड़ का नुक्सान हो चुका है। आई०डी०पी०एल० के अन्दर इतनी लेवर अनरैस्ट क्यों है, इसका आपको जवाब देना पड़ेगा। अगर लेवर असन्तुष्ट हो कर वापिस काम पर जाती है तो किस तरह से आप एक्सपैक्ट कर सकते हैं कि वह दिल लगा कर काम करे और कैमिकल इंडस्ट्री में आपको प्राफिट करके दे ? अगर स्ट्राइक फिजल आउट हो जाती है तो क्या आप यह आशा कर सकते हैं कि वे दिल लगा कर काम करेंगे ? वे समझेंगे कि हमारी जायज मांगों को माना नहीं गया है, वास हमारा दुश्मन है, हमारा खून चूसना चाहता है। चूंकि हम स्ट्राइक पर हैं इस वास्ते अफसर चाहते हैं कि हम सिर झुका कर वापिस काम पर आ जायें। उस अवस्था में कैसे वे काम करेंगे ? वर्कर 35 रुपये की मांग कर रहे हैं लेकिन 30 पर वे मान जायेंगे। लेकिन इतने भी दिये नहीं जा रहे हैं। पब्लिक सैक्टर अंडरटेकिंग में दूसरी जगह जितने मांगे जा रहे हैं उससे कम यहां मांगे जा रहे हैं। इतने तो कम से कम आप उनको दें। आप यह न समझें कि आठ दस दिन में स्ट्राइक फिजल आउट हो जाएगी। एक या दो महीने तक भी यह स्ट्राइक चल सकती है। मुल्क का खयाल

करके आप सैटलमैंट वर्कर्ज के साथ करें। आज भी मैं आपको साफ तौर पर बता देना चाहता हूं कि चेयरमैन का यही आइडिया है कि वर्कर सिर झुका कर वापिस काम पर लौट आयें और स्ट्राइक फिजल आउट हो जाए। साफ साफ मिनिस्टर साहब को बताना चाहिये कि इस सब के लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है? उसके लिए इनक्वायरी कमेटी बिठाई जानी चाहिये। इन्हीं चेयरमैन के होते हुए मद्रास में भी स्ट्राइक हुई थी और काफी दिन चली थी। उसके लिए भी मैं इनक्वायरी कमेटी की डिमांड करना चाहता हूं। मरकरी की चोरी जो लाखों रुपये की हुई है और जो मिसमैनेजमैंट की वजह से हुई है, और साथ ही लेवर में इतनी अनरेस्ट क्यों है, इस सब की जांच करने के लिए एक इनक्वायरी कमेटी होनी चाहिये।

समाजवाद का नारा हम बुलन्द कर रहे हैं। वहां 3400 वर्कर हैं। 37 दिन से हड़ताल चल रही है। कुछ तो आपको इंतजाम करना पड़ेगा।

गवर्नमैंट आफ इंडिया के पब्लिक सैक्टर अंडरटेकिज में कम से कम जो तनख्वाह है, उतनी तो यहां मिलनी ही चाहिये। इसका एलान अगर मंत्री महोदय कर दें तो बहुत मुनासिब होगा।

Shri P. Viswambharan (Trivandrum): This Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals plays a very important role in the economy of our country. This Ministry has under its control perhaps the largest number of public sector undertakings and the future of our country and our economy depends to a large extent on the successful working of the public sector undertakings. The working of many units under this Ministry tends to shatter our hopes in the public sector undertakings.

Within the short time at my disposal I would cite only the example of one unit under this Ministry, namely the Fertilisers and Chemicals Travencore (FACT) about which much has been said. Not a single session of the Lok Sabha passes without a heated discussion on this FACT. This is the biggest industrial unit in our State and this is one of the oldest industies in the country.

At the outset I would like to point out to you that this Ministry and this unit show scant respect to this Parliament. I have got copies of answers to a dozen questions. The stock answer is that information is being collected. Only last week when I put a question about the names of persons appointed as Publicity Assistants in this unit, though the number may not exceed a dozen, the answer was that information was being collected. I do not know why the firm and the Ministry should shut out information from this House. In this connection, I want to know whether that list is not presented to this House because there is a particular name, Panampalli Aravindakshan, in that list. I do not want to go into details here.

18 hrs.

Under your distinguished chairmanship the Public Undertakings Committee commented on this factory ; it is the saddest commentary on any public undertaking that we have ever come across. 33 recommendations and observations have been made and in spite of the most damning observations of the Committee against this firm nothing effective has been done to improve matters. A C.B.I. enquiry is going on against the managing director of this factory. While this report was in our possession and the C. B. I. enquiry was going on against the managing director the hon. Minister Mr. D. R. Chavan visited that factory and stayed there for a day and night also and the next day he made a public statement praising the managing director to the skies. That has been reported in the papers. Is it not disrespect shown to this House ?

This factory has been functioning for the last 23 years. It started production in 1947 during pre-independence days. It should have been a model for the other public sector undertakings. Unfortunately it is a model for corruption, wasteful expenditure, favouritism and nepotism. It has been admitted here by Dr. Triguna Sen that there was wasteful expenditure, but nothing has been done to improve matters.

When we speak of the factory and its present management, some think that we have some personal grudge against somebody there. I have absolutely no grudge against any officer of that factory. How is this factory functioning after 23 years of commercial production ? Its production is less than

[Shri P. Vishambharan]

fifty per cent of the installed capacity. When we raised this question two years ago we were told that steps were being taken to step up production. In fact production has gone down. In earlier days there was interruption due to power shortage in Kerala. The Ministry's report and the notes on important projects and schemes reveal that there was no power shortage during the last two years and yet production has gone down. It has been said on the notes on important projects supplied to us :

> "The Udyogmandal unit has at present a capacity of 70,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 33,500 tonnes of P_2O_5. . . . Production during the year 1968-69 was 34,450 tonnes of nitrogen and 14,909 tonnes of P_2O_5."

That means nitrogen production is less than 50 per cent and in the other case it is about 45 per cent. Another revealing factor is that production during the last year was less than the previous year. In the report of the Ministry, it has been stated that the production for the period, April to December, 1969, was 76,704 tonnes whereas it was 80,000 odd during the corresponding period of the previous year. These facts should be taken into account when we level criticism against this factory.

Another point which I want to bring to the attention of the House is this. The present management of this factory corrupts the other industrial units around it, namely, at Alwaye. Recently, there was an enquiry by a member of the Board of Revenue of the Kerala Government against certain allegations made against the Travancore-Cochin Chemicals, a public sector undertaking under the Government of Kerala. In that enquiry report, certain facts have been revealed. For instance, it has been revealed that the Managing Director of of FACT influences and exerts pressure on the management of the T. C. C. to sell T. C. C. products in an irregular way. Here is a statement by the Enquiry Commissioner. At several places it has been mentioned, "Supplied in deference to the wishes of our Director, Mr. M. K. K. Nair,." The Managing Director of FACT is the Direc- of the other firm also. In several places it has been said, "Supplied in deference to the wishes of our Director, Mr. M. K. K. Nair."

There is another point here. I do not know the correctness of this. But Mr. M. K. K. Nair has brought in the names of Central Ministers to pressurise the T. C. C. to sell their products in an irregular way to some people. I will read just a sentence from one of the letters written by the Marketing Manage r of the T. C. C. to Mr. M. K. K. Nair. In it, it has been stated :

> "Two gentlemen carrying a letter from the Minister, Shri Raghu Ramaiah, were waiting outside your office. You called me in first and indicated to me. Later, they were also called in and introduced to me. You wished me to supply them a tonne or two on the very same day."

In another letter, a photostat copy of the letter written by Mr. M. K. K. Nair himself, of course, no Minister's name has been brought in. I am reading out these letters just to show how he corrupts the other units also under the State Government. He writes to the Managing Director of the T. C. C. :

> "Mr. Krishnan of Calcutta met me at Madras on 11th October, 1968. He mentioned that he has been completely cut off by the T. C. C. He has been the T. C. C.'s oldest representative. I feel that a person like Mr. Krishnan who has always been a good and faithful friend of the T. C. C. should not be thrown overborad. Will you kindly look into it ?"

These are not private documents. These four letters were published in a leading Kerala daily under the caption **Four Letters—(Nalu Katthukal)**. They got wild publicity.

Mr. Speaker : He must conclude now.

Shri P. Viswambharan : I am concluding. You yourself know the full details of the working of this company. In spite of our best efforts to improve the working of this factory, nothing has been done. Only last week, a discussion was held here about the calling in of the Central Industrial Security Force. This factory is the first public sector undertaking among the four South Indian States to invite the Central Industrial

Security Force there while there is absolutely nothing abnormal in the law and order situation in that factory. These things have to be enquired into, and the C. B. I. inquiry is there. When the C. B. I. inquiry is there, what is the harm in transferring the officers responsible for this ? It was reported in a section of the press several months back that the Managing Director was going to be transferred from that firm and one Dr. Mukherjee was being appointed in his place. What has happened to change that decision, I would ask the hon. Minister. Anyway, we, the Members of Parliament from Kerala and the entire people of Kerala are worried over these defects. Even now, it is running at a loss. There is a discrepancy. In this note on important projects, it has been said that during 1968-69 that factory was running at a loss. But the FACT's report for that year says it was running at a profit of Rs.32 lakhs. In a unit where the capital invested is Rs.45 crores, the profit comes to 0.075 per cent. No dividend has been declared since 1963, since the Government of India took over that firm and since the present Managing Director was appointed. Before that, it used to distribute dividends.

I conclude with the appeal to this ministry to see that this only public sector undertaking worth the name in our State functions properly.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : Sir, I have listened to the speeches made by hon. members with rapt attention. Many points were raised and criticism was made against certain things. It is but legitimate that M. P.s get an opportunity to criticise and also to make certain suggestions. The point is, criticisms have got to be made and the position has got to be explained.

My hon. friend Mr. Vishwambharan made a reference to the working of FACT —Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travencore Ltd. No effort will be made by us to hide facts as they are, because facts are facts. The position is, FACT has got an installed capacity of 70,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 33,500 tonnes of P_2O_5. But what is the attainable capacity ? During the last three years out of about 8 electrolysers, on account of power shortage, 5 were sold to Nangal fertiliser plant. Naturally, therefore, the capacity was reduced to 62,500 tonnes of nitrogen. On account of low steam efficiency and high conversion losses, the attainable capacity was 55,000 tonnes. Taking this as the capacity, we have to consider what was actually the production and whether any progress has been made or not. In 1969-70, the production went down as compared with the last year. Why ? The management tells us that it is on account of mechanical troubles. It can be quite understood. What happened during the previous years and why were there persistent losses in this plant ? Last time also there was a half-an-hour discussion concerning this. Several points were made by Mr. Viswambharan and others. The position was explained then also. At that time, the position was, there was shortage of power because certain hydel power projects which were to be commissioned in Kerala were delayed. There were also power interruptions. I had calculated the number of power interruptions during the past three years and the average works out to 165 power interruptions per year for the last four years. As a result of that, production suffers and the total loss during the period of four years was nearly Rs.10 crores. These were some of the things which are beyond the control of the management. This year the production has gone down and the reason that is given is mechanical troubles. It is true that there is scope for improvement. Improvements must be made and the plant must reach the rated or the attainable capacity. If it cannot reach the installed capacity, it must run to attainable capacity.

Some time back a technical committee called Sharma Committee was appointed to go into the matter. It saw the various aspects of the working of the plant, identified the areas of difficulties and made certain recommendations of a technical nature, which I understand the management is trying to implement. Some of the recommendations have been implemented and some are in the process of being implemented. The production in 1967-68 was 47 per cent of the attainable capacity. Immediately afterwards, as a result of certain steps taken by the management, it increased to 64.4 percent in 1968-69. But it is true that it has

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

come down in the subsequent year. It is 58.6 percent in 1969-70.

Therefore, we are not hiding any facts. The facts are there for everyone to see. There is enough scope for improvement. Then capacity has been created by so much of capital investment, the plant must run to rated capacity. Most of our plants which are in production today, nearly about seven or eight plants, they are not running to their rated capacity. Since we have made huge investments on these plants, we have to see that all these plants are running to capacity.

A reference was made to fertilizer targets. I think the reference was made by Shri Kothari. In the Fourth Plan the fertilizer target of capacity is 3.7 million tonnes. If we succeed in building up this capacity, it is likely that this capacity when it is built up will produce nearly 3.2 million tonnes of fertilizers which would be the consumption requirement at that time.

The projects which are in production have a capacity of 1.3 million tonnes. Projects which are under implementation and erection have got a capacity of 1.2 million tonnes, making a total capacity of 2. 5 million tonnes. When, there are a number of projects, both in the public and private sector which are approved in principle by the government, which will give a capacity of 2.1 million tonnes.

We are very keen in the department to see that the capacity planned for is being built up during the Fourth Plan. Otherwise, we would be in difficulties. We must produce in the country about 3 million tonnes of fertilizers and about 1.4 million tonnes of P_2O_5 to meet the consumption requirements of the country. Even assuming that we succeed in attaining the capacity by the end of the Fourth Plan, even then there will be a shortage of fertilizer to the extent of 6.2 million tonnes which would require Rs. 1,043 crores over a period of four years. Therefore, in the Department of Petroleum and Chemicals we are very keen to see that the projects, whether in the private sector or the public sector, come up so that the capacity planned for is being built up and the consumption requirements of the country are satisfied.

I have read somewhere that about 8 million tonnes of plant nutrients are taken out of the soil every year. Therefore it is necessary that about 8 million tonnes of fertilisers are put back into the soil so that the fertility status of the soil is maintained and food-grains production in the country could be increased.

An analysis has been made that had our fertilisers production target been fulfilled during the period 1963-64 to 1967-68, we would have been in a position to produce about 18 million tonnes of food-grains. But during this period fertilisers worth about Rs.411 crores and 40 million tonnes of food-grains at a total cost of Rs.1,841 crores were imported. This is the problem with which we are confronted. Therefore we in the Department of Petroleum and Chemicals are very keen to see that the fertilisers production targets which we have planned for are built up quickly so that we produce fertilisers, give them to the farmers of the country, the pace and tempo of our green revolution is maintained, developments in the agricultural sector are accelerated and the growing demands of the growing people are met.

In this light the fertiliser project which was licensed in 1966 has got to be viewed. That project is the Goa fertiliser project. It came under severe criticism both in the press and through questions.

Shri J. Ramapathi Rao (Karimnagar) : What about Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh ?

Shri D. R. Chavan : The Goa fertiliser plant, which will cost Rs.56.60 crores, will produce fertilisers worth about Rs.38 crores. A point was made in the discussions as to what would be the outgo of foreign exchange for a fertiliser project costing about Rs.56.60 cores and producing fertilisers worth about Rs.38 crores. I calculated the figure and came to the conclusion that for the import of phosphoric acid about Rs.4.2 crores will be required and the amount of interest that is likely to be paid on the loan that has been taken from the International Finance Corporation Washington and the Bank of Amerrica will be Rs. 1.56 crores. Theefore the foreign exchange outgo will be Rs.5.8 crores. Thus there will be net Saving of about Rs.30 to 32 crores.

It was said that dividend will be required to be paid. But the dividend will be required to be paid when the plant goes into production and starts making profit. As I said, in spite of the fact that we succeed in building up a capacity of 3.7 million tonnes of fertilisers, we will be required to import fertilisers worth about Rs.1,047 crores unless we quicken up the tempo of building up fertiliser plants in the country. In that context it has got to be viewed. Nobody has criticized it but some passing reference was made to it. I hope and trust that Members will bear this in mind and understand it in case any reference is to be made to it.

A reference was made by my hon. friend, Shri Manubhai Patel, to what I said in the morning while answering the question today. Concerning the total availability of crude from Gujarat fields I had made a reference to the Ankleshwar field where about 200 wells have been drilled by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and which will give a total production of crude at a sustained rate of 3.03 million tonnes for a period of four or five years.

Shri S. S. Kothari : Is Ankleshwar likely to dry up ?

Shri D. R. Chavan : Then, gradually it is likely to drop down, so much so that by 1977-78 the production from the Ankleshwar field is likely to be 1.41 million tonnes. This is according to the recent estimate made by the experts in the O. N. G. C.

Again, from the north Gujarat oil fields, the peak production is likely to be reached later, after 3 or 4 years, say, 1.47 million tonnes in 1973-74 and, gradually, it will drop down to 0.50 million tonnes sometime in 1978-79. Therefore the total availability of crude from both Ankleshwar oilfields and north Gujarat oilfields to which I made a reference while answering the Short Notic question this morning, will be 1.91 million tonnes.

The present capcity of the Koyali refinery is 3.4 million tonnes. It has been found that after re-vamping and de-bottlenecking, it is likely to be 4.5 million tonnes. Then, a reference was made by Shri Manubhai Patel that around Koayali refinery a petro-chemical complex is being built up. We propose to invest about Rs.200 crores in the petro-chemical complex—Aromatics, Naphtha Cracker ; etc. Then there is the Index plant which we have put at a cost of Rs. 2.44 crores which is likely to produce 33,000 tonnes of Benzene and 14,000 tonnes of Tolune. 60 per cent of this will be utilised in the Caprolactum plant for which the letter of intent has been issued to the Gujarat State Fertiliser Corporation. The detailed proposals for the purchase of technology, basic designs, plant and equipment not available in the country are expected shortly.

The question is, about the petro-chemical complex which is being created, whether nephtha which is the feedstock for this complex is likely to be available. The total requirement of nephtha in a peak period will be nearly 7,59,000 tonnees per year. The question is, when the output of these oilfields will go down, for the refining capacity that has been created, and if the crude is not available to produce petroleum products, from where the nephtha is to come.

As has been said by my hon. friend, Shri Manubhai Patel, Ankleshwar is considered to be one of the best oilfield in the world because it has nearly 48 per cent A. P. I. gravity and the yield of nephtha is also much higher which is about 24 per cent. I give an assurance here and now that for the petro-chemical complex which is being built up in which we are investing Rs.207 crores, for sustaining the petro-chemical complex, the feedstock nephtha will be procured and made available to the petro-chemical complex. If the crude is not available, the refining capacity that has been created will be fed either through import of by tapping other resources.

Then, a reference was made by my hon. friend, Shri Virendrakumar Shah, about offshore drilling in the deep-sea waters, called the Bombay high. He said that we have got so many proposals and why is it that we are not collaborating with Tenneco. The Tenneco proposal came in 1967. But before that the O. N. G. C., in a bid to achieve self-sufficiency in the country, started negotiating with some of the foreign firms. As a matter of fact, in June, 1967, the Tenneco proposal came and, along with that, we received six or seven other proposals. If all these proposals which were received are

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

classified, categorised, you will find that some of the proposals were for joint venture, some of the proposals were for contract drilling and some of the proposals were on the basis of assisted-owner operations, that is, providing financial assistance and technical collaboration from competent foreign firms who have got expertise in this line.

Now, it has been decided that deep-sea drilling will be done by the O. N. G. C. on the basis of assisted-owner operations by taking financial assistance and technical collaboration from some foreign firms. A dialogue is going on with some of the foreign groups for the purpose of getting financial assistance or technical collaboration. If the oil is struck there in a commercial quantity, I am sure, if not to the extent that the entire gap between demand and supply will be bridged up, but to a certain extent, the gap between demand and supply will come down.

Further, a reference was made by some Hon'ble friends that the gap between demand and supply is increasing. Today, we have in the country a refining capacity of about 20 million tonnes. It has been estimated by the Indian Institute of Petroleum—they have made certain studies—that the demand for petroleum products will be nearly about 32 to 34 tonnes by 1974-75. And then what is going to be the indigenous production at that time ? It was earlier estimated that by 1974-75 the total indigenous production both in the esatern and western sectors would be nearly 9-10 million tonnes. Therefore, the gap between the demand and supply is going to be 22 million tonnes. The demand for petroleum products is increasing continously. I have calculated and come to the conclusion that by 1978 the demand for petroleum products will be nearly 50 million tonnes. Therefore, the Government has understood that very great efforts have to be made on the exploratory front. A greater and greater effort will have to be made to explore and find out new structures through geophysical, geological and seismic surveys so that we can put in the drill in the area and try to find out whether there is any hydro-carbon present there or not. It is wrongly supposed by some hon. Members that there are oil deposits in Bombay High. Some hon. Members said that there are oil deposits in shallow waters, where actually the drilling is being done. Actually we have to put in a drill to find out the structures indicate the broad possibility that there may be hydro-carbon. But, unless you put in a drill and actually go down and come across oil, it cannot be said that in a particular place you will get oil. Oil is found where it is struck. It is not that you know oil is there and, therefore, you put in a drill there and start getting it out. Geological and seismic surveys indicate the broad possibilities that in this particular structure there are possibilities and indications of finding hydro-carbon.

The other thing we have got to do is ; we have to put in a drill and find out whether it contains it or not. If it contains, you get the oil. If it does not contain, all your reports go wrong. It was said that a number of wells have gone dry. That is a normal thing. There is nothing unusual in it.

Only one or two points I would mention because of the short time at my disposal. A reference was made practically by all the Members to I. D. P. L. So far as I. D. P. L. is concerned, the position is not as happy as it should have been. As a matter of fact, all the three plants are losing. The Antibiotics plant has lost nearly Rs. 9 crores. Another plant has lost Rs. 6 crores. The Surgical Instruments Plant has lost about 4 crores. There was a total loss of Rs. 19 crores. Nobody is happy about it. No effort will be made to hide the facts. As I said in the beginning, these are hard facts. Therefore, efforts will have to be made to improve the conditions in these plants. Plants have been created and they are there in which we have put in Rs.53 crores. Now the question is : whether these plants have to be dismantled and thrown away. (*Interruptions*). It cannot be done. You have to face the facts. You are confronted with a situation and that situation has to be faced boldly. You have to find out some remedial measures to improve the conditions in the plants. As a matter of fact, at our instance, Russian experts came. Russian experts along with Indian experts went round the plants, saw all the aspects of the plants and saw the areas of difficulty. They have suggested certain remedial actions. As a result of these measures, the plants have started improving.

An hon. Member said if there had been no strike, probably excluding all these losses, there would have been a break-even in the Synthetic Drugs Plant in Hyderabad. This plant is improving. In Antibiotic Plant, Rishikesh as against sales of Rs.20 lakhs in the previous year, this year it has shown some improvement. The sales are Rs. 148 lakhs. In another plant Synthetic drugs it is Rs.347 lakhs this year as against Rs.65 lakhs last year. So, there is some improvement. In the initial stages there are bound to be teething troubles. All these equipments and plants are sophisticated type of plants where highly developed technology is involved. And therefore it is bound to take some time. My colleague and myself have not given up courage and we are looking into these things daily and trying to find out areas where improvement could be made and given some time, both the plants Synthetic Drugs and Anti-biotics will make improvement and I am confident there would be a break-through-break even some time by 1972-73.

A reference was made to the theft of mercury, That is a theft involving about Rs.2 lakhs. It was detected because the consumption of mercury was increaeing. There are certain norms fixed for it. The mercury is used in the production of Ribose an intermediate required for the manufacture of Vitamin B. The management went into the question and it was found that pilferage had taken place and the matter was referred to the police and it is under investigation.

Reference was made about the strike. On account of the strike we are losing nearabout Rs.1.25 lakhs every day in production. It is a matter within the purview of the management. The management is autonomous. My senior colleague had a talk with the Chairman and asked him to go and meet the workers there. I hope and trust that some good result will come out of it, and that the strike will end. That is all that I have to say. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री जी वेंकटस्वामी : स्ट्राइक से एक करोड़ रु० का नुकसान हो गया। इसके बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय कुछ कहें।

LS 22

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी बहुत समय बाकी है, इतनी जल्दी मत कीजिये।

18.38 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF EDIBLE OILS AND FATS

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Budar) : As you know, Sir, the availability of Vanaspati is so very difficult now and in Delhi where the Government is sitting , people go in procession to Safdarjung Road, —especially women—and are demanding the resignation of the Prime Minister. This has happened because this Government has given so many false pledges to the people of India. They thought that the Green Revolution will bring about a condition in the country which will restrict imports. But what has happened ? Instead of restricting the imports it has increased the imports.

It is a fact that to some extent, foodgrains production has gone up but as you know, this groundnut is also a green crop. Cotton is also a green crop ; mustard seed and other oilseeds should be included in the category of green crops. But the Ministry and more particularly top policy formulating people who go on trumpeting about green revolution do nothing about these crops. I do not know whether they will consider this as green or black. The price of Vanaspati has been increased 4 times since December. When that drama was enacted in Bombay and so many promises were made at that time on 24th December, the price was increased by 25 paise per kilo.

Again within two weeks, that is on 9th January, the price was increased by 25 paise ; on 8th February it was raised by 20 paise, and on 7th March, soon after the presentation of the budget by the Prime Minister, because it was a millennium in the budget according to her, she said that this was the strategy of her Government's policy. Soon after that the price was increased by 30 paise. These increases were effected on one kilogram. But if you consider it by quintal, the price increae will be to the tune of Rs.100 per quintal. This chaotic condition has been created because no attention

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

has been paid on the increase in production of oil seeds crops. The total yield of oil-seed crop has been more or less stagnant during the past three or four years.

During the First Five Year Plan, the groundnut acreage was raised by 10 per cent and the production by 20 per cent. During the Second Five Year Plan period, the acreage was raised by 26 per cent and the production by 34 per cent. During the Third Five Year Plan, the groundnut crops acreage was increased by 15 per cent and the production by 30 per cent.

18.41 hrs.

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL—*in the Chair*]

Then it has started falling down. It came down only by about 2 per cent. In that way, virtually no attention has been paid by the Food and Agriculture Ministry in regard to helping the peasants who grow the groundnut crops. Unless and until facilities are created in the field of irrigation and in regard to supplying of fertilisers, credit and so on and so forth, no production increase can be effected. I would like to know from the Government as to what has been the policy in regard to oil-seeds. Not even the support price has been announced in any year. They do not have any policy in regard to this. They have a policy in respect of importing vanaspati. Last year they imported more than one lakh tonne of soya-beans, and this year they are going to import 46,000 tonnes beans. They have also decided to import 20,000 tonnes of rape seed oil from Canada and 5,000 tonnes of sunflower oil from U. S. S. R. So, if these take us nearer to self-sufficiency, they only try to fool the public that they have created something new by their revolutionary talk. But they have created chaos for the ordinary people, more particularly, to the common people who use this commodity. As I said, nothing is done in regard to irrigation facilities and supply of manure and fertilizers. We heard this just now when the demands of the Petroleum and chemicals Ministry were under discussion. We still continue to import them. This morning we noticed that in the matter of fertiliser import, over Rs.3.5 crores has been wasted because this was given as a gratis to the Minister who belongs to the Prime Minister's fold. This wonderful thing is happening under the shadow of this Government and this useless organisation. No incentive is being given to the growers.

Unless and until you give some incentives to the growers how can you expect them to produce more ? Shri Yadav who is an ardent supporter did not say a word about the growers. He also knows that groundnuts are grown in Gujarat and Maharashtra. Also they are grown in Madras and in other States also including Andhra Pradesh, and Punjab from which area you, Mr. Chairman, come. But the entire area is a dry area. Wherever some irrigation facilities could be created, no new irrigation facility has been created.

How can this crop production be raised in those circumstances ? Groundnut is the main source for the manufacture of vanaspati. They talk day in and day out about nationalisation. But where is the talk of nationalisation of this essential commodity ? Can the Prime Minister say that she is going to nationalise the vanaspati factories ? The Minister of Food and Agriculture cries hoarse on all these things. But let him declare that these factories are going to be nationalised tomorrow. They have not the guts to do it because they only want to befool the people and not do anything in the interest of the people.

The present position of imports is that on one lakh tonnes import they have to spend at the rate of Rs.2,300 per tonne. This year they have imported about 175 lakh tonnes. The better course would have been to produce these oils in the country itself. For that it is necessary that the problems of the growers, particularly the groundnut producers, are tackled in a massive, at the same time sympathetic, way.

Therefore, first, they should announce support prices for groundnut and other oilseeds. A new policy should be formulated to help these producers. The policy regarding fertiliser and also facilities like rural electrification should be vigorously pursued. Wherever there is a dry belt, perennial sources of irrigation should be provided. Tubewells and other facilities should be provided. They should also provide credit facilities. Unless and until

credit is provided to the producers, it will not be possible for them to increase production. Along with this, marketing facilities should be arranged. It should not be left to the mercy of nature that one year because there is more crop the rates are cheaper and the next year there is scarcity and then prices go up. Then they control the price, as generally happens in respect of jute, colton, groundnut etc. The groundnut producing peasants are made to suffer on that account.

The worst part of the thing is that when they produce, the produce goes to middlemen. When it is crushed into oil, prices go up and when it is manufactured into vanaspati, under the pressure of the capitalists or those who control vanaspati production, this Government kneels down so often in a month or within a week or two. It has knelt down virtually four times to increase the price during the past three or four months. This is a shameful policy ; the sooner it is abandoned, the better for the country and for the common man.

Not only should they abandon this shameful policy, but they should formulate a positive policy to help the groundnut producer. I hope Shri Shinde at least will take courage and see that the groundnut producers are helped and that he will see that this shameful policy followed so far is fought massively.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community, Development and cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): I am thankful to Dr. Ram Subhag Singh for raising a discussion on a matter with which the whole country, all of us, are concerned. Dr. Ram Subhag Singhji himself was once the Agriculture Minister and naturally he knows the entire background of oilseeds production in this country.

It is true that the prices of edible oils in the country have been recently rising, and that has been causing concern to the Government of India and particularly my Ministry. The vanaspati prices are also related to that because the prices of vanaspati naturally depend upon the prices of raw oils which are the essential raw material for the manufacture of vanaspati. If the prices of edible oils go up, naturally there is a comparative rise in the prices of vanaspati. So, the prices of edible oils are also reflected in the prices of vanaspati and because of the steep rise in the prices of edible oils recently, there has been a rise in vanaspati prices also.

May I submit for the information of Dr. Ram Subhag Singhji and the House that Government have been making serious efforts to the extent possible to arrest the rise in these prices, despite the increase in the prices of edible oils, as I mentioned earlier ? If we go into the position of the last one year we find that though the prices of edible oils have increased from 41 to 46 per cent, that has not correspondingly got reflected in the vanaspati prices, because Government has made some efforts to control the prices of vanaspati by supplying soyabean oil etc. We find that despite the increase of 42 to 47 per cent in the price of edible oils, the increase in vanaspati prices has been only 30 to 34 per cent.

A number of times hon. Members have raised the question why Government is not bringing statutory price control. On vanaspati prices there is statutory control and in addition to that we have also referred this matter to the Tariff Commission for examining the cost structure of the vanaspati industry, so that on the basis of the Commission's recommendations it should be possible for the Government to take further steps to have the very essential data or method of calculating costs and determining the prices of vanaspati from time to time.

I would like to explain why there are difficulties on the oilseeds front. Most of the oilseeds in our country are grown as unirrigated crops. For instance, groundnut is the most important oilseed crop in our country, but only 5 to 6 per cent of the area is irrigated, the rest is unirrigated. Naturally, as a result, this crop has to depend on the vagaries of the monsoon. Even if the rainfall is adequate but not properly distributed, the production is affected. Many of the hon. Members are farmers and they know that even if at the critical period when the nut formation takes place, there is failure of rain, whatever efforts you may make by way of applying fertilisers or taking

[Shri Anna Sahib Shinde]

plant protection measures, the production is adversely affected.

Unfortunately, the per acre production of groundnut in the country has been going down progressively, though the acreage is increasing. It was there even when Dr. Ram Subhag Singh was the Minister. We have to see how we can arrest this trend. As has been pointed out by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, an integrated approach will have to be made for increasing the production of oilseeds, because the problem of price level or the availability of oilseeds will not be solved by taking some control meeasures alone. It can only be solved by increasing the production of oilseeds, and the production can be increased by increasing the irrigated area. In that direction my Ministry is taking some steps.

In addition to that, credit and marketing are very important aspects as mentioned by him, because a large number of farmers are poor. I have the experience that sometimes even if we make good seeds available, poor farmers are not able to buy because they have no credit. So, we have to see that the farmers are provided with these facilities of credit, marketing and good seeds. Price fixation is also a very important matter. Therefore, though in the past the Agricultural Prices Commission advised us against the fixing of minimum prices, we have, on the demand of the Members of the House, again referred this matter to the Commission. I am expecting the report of the Agricultural Prices Commission to come in the near future and as soon as we receive the report my Ministry will see that it is examined and necessary steps are taken in the interest of the farmers. From my own experience I think that it would not be desirable to depend upon traditional oil seeds in the country ; we should resort to new types of oil seeds and soya bean is one such oil seed. Experience in other countries, particuarly the United States, shows that originally the crop was confined to China, Japan, Korea and other areas. When it was introduced in the U. S.A. it could very well grow there. It is one of the important crops of oil seed and protein. In our country the Pant Agricultural University, Jabalpur Univrsity and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research were asked to go into this matter and the seed was made available. Experiments show that Indian soil and climate are favourable for growing soyabean and we propose to increase the acreage from 10,000 acres to 50,000—1,00,000 acres under soya bean cultivation.

Hon. Members raised sometime back the difficulties of marketing. The Food Corporation of India would be asked to purchase at the price of Rs.85 a quintal any quantity of soya been produced in the country ; even though processing and other facilities are not there, Government would be prepared to take the risk, because we are interested in encouraging soya bean production.

On my initiative we have done one more positive thing. It is necessary to introduce sun flower in this country. In the olden days it was our indigenous plant but large-scale or commercial use of sun flower was not here as was prevalent in Eastern Europe or the U. S. S.R. I instructed the I. C. A. R. to procure some seed from the U. S. S. R. and some other countries and a few days ago I saw how it can fare in Indian conditions. It is coming up very well. So, I say that apart from taking measures to increase production of traditional oil seeds, we should take to new oil seeds in a large-scale. Soya bean and sun flower are two such oil seeds which can be usefully introduced here. Only by increasing production can we be able to solve the problem of shortage of edible oil. I have noticed that population is increasing and the consumption of edible oil is also increasing at the same time. This is causing some pressure on demand. Production is not satisfactory and we shall have to take a number of steps for increasing production. Apart from schemes falling in the State sector, we have some centrally sponsored schemes for encouraging traditional oil seeds, and, as I said, we shall have to popularise new oil seeds. That is the direction in which Government are making efforts. I am thankful to Dr. Ram Subhag Singh ; though he criticised us, as a Member of the House he is entitled to do so, he made a number of useful suggestions which we shall bear in mind and to the extent possible we shall try to see that oil seed production comes up to expectation in this country.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस में भाग लेनेवालों के नामों का जो बैलेटिंग हुआ है, वह आज हुआ है या जिस दिन पहले यह रखा गया था, उसी दिन के नामों को रखा गया है, क्योंकि इसमें कुछ लिखा हुआ नहीं था ? एक ही नीति अख्तियार की जानी चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : जो पहले हुआ था, उसी को रिटेन किया गया है।

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagri): The hon. Minister is a very experienced farmer and knows to his cost what it means to the farmer when there is a glut in the market. Much as he would like to assure us that the Food Corporation of India would lift all the produce, it does not always work out that way. Even this morning we saw how they had certain policies but their own State Governments, even their own Chief Ministers did not follow those policies. Groundnut has also become a political thing, just as sugar has become a political matter. So, first of all, I would like the Minister to find a way out of this difficulty.

19 hrs.

Then, having anticipated that there was a shortfall in the world market, having, I am sure, a pretty good idea of what the demand in the country was and what capacity the mills could carry, why the Government did not ensure the availability of the raw material out of which the factories could manufacture vegetable oils is difficult to understand.

Secondly, a very funny thing has been happening—Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has brought this matter—and that is why I stress this political aspect of it. Formerly, the price used to be reviewed every one month and everyone was quite happy. Now, we hear from the newspapers that every fortnight the manufactuers are rushing up to Delhi. What is this change suddenly coming up, when every fortnight there is a confabulation between the Government and the manufacturers ? Some mills closed down, and what went on between the representatives of the manufacturers and the Government, neither the Government nor the manufacturers make known to the public. What measures is the Government going to take, first of all, to see that the production does not go down, because, despite your assurance, the farmer is not guaranteed the price and the farmer does not get his product lifted and therefore he converts it into some other thing.

Secondly, what went on between you and the manufacturers? Thirdly, why did you not take adequate measurers to see that the raw material was available and that the consumer did not suffer in this way ?

Your policy has been anti-farmer , it has been anti-consumer.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी रटडी ग्रुप की जो कांफ्रेन्स लंदन में हुई थी उसमें कहा गया था कि बहुत से आब्सटैकिल्स हैं एडिबिल आयल्स के एक्सपोर्टस में और उनमें सबसे बड़ी रुकावट यह है कि जो डेवलप्ड कन्ट्रीज हैं वे सपोर्ट पालिसी अख्तियार करते हैं प्रोडक्शन और एक्सपोर्ट में। यह बहुत बड़ा आब्सटैक्ल है। अब इसको सामने रखकर मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान कामनवेल्थ आफ नेशन्स में है और यह जो बड़ा आब्सटैकिल है कि ब्रिटेन सपोर्ट पालिसी अख्तियार करता है प्रोडक्शन और एक्सपोर्ट के मामले में तो क्या ब्रिटेन की वह नीति हमारे एडिबिल आयल्स के एक्सपोर्ट के मुताल्लिक भी है ? और यदि यह आब्सटैक्ल है तो उसको हटाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कोशिश की है ?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या हम अमरीका में भी एडिबिल आयल्स एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं और उस तरह का जो आब्सटैक्ल है इसके मुताल्लिक वहां कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी, बहस हुई थी और उसमें लांग रेंज और शार्ट रेंज मशीनरी की बातें आई थीं लेकिन उसके मुताल्लिक यहां कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई ? तो उसको हटाने के लिए आपने क्या सुझाव रखा और अमरीका ने क्या कहा, क्या अमरीका उस आब्सटैकिल को हटा रहा है या नहीं ?

इसी तरह से क्या यू एस एस आर के बारे में भी आपके सामने आब्सटैकिल है ? यदि नहीं है तो आपने कितना एक्सपोर्ट किया है यू एस एस आर को और कितना फारेन एक्सचेंज आप अर्न करते हैं ?

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

चौथा सवाल है कि यह जो एडिबिल आयल्स का जो इम्पोर्ट एक्सपोर्ट है क्या उसको आप नेशनलाइज कर लेंगे या नहीं ?

आखिरी बात यह है कि यह जो कैश क्राप्स हैं ग्राउन्डनट और एडिबिल आयल सीड्स की क्या उनका असर फूड एक्रेज पर पड़ा है या नहीं ? आपने कहा कि इसका एक्रेज तो बढ़ा लेकिन प्रोडक्टिविटी नहीं बढ़ी है तो क्या उसका असर फूड एक्रेज पर नहीं पड़ा है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में खाने के तेल की कीमत बराबर बढ़ती जा रही रही है।...(**व्यवधान**)...अभी स्वयं माननीय मन्त्री जी ने स्वीकार किया कि खाने के तेल की कीमत में 41 फीसदी से अधिक की वृद्धि पिछले वर्षों में हुई है। हमारे यहां बिहार, खास कर उत्तरी भारत में, सरसों का तेल ज्यादा चलता है। तो सबसे पहली बात में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि तेल की कीमत में 41 फीसदी से ज्यादा जो वृद्धि हुई उसको देखते हुए तेल बनाने की चीजों में, तिलहन मूंगफली की कीमती में कितने प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है ?

दूसरे हमारे देश में किसानों के शोषण का दोहरा रूप होता है यानी वह मंहगा खरीदता है और सस्ता बेचता है । तो, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस अनुपात में तेल की कीमत बढ़ी है क्या उसी अनुपात में किसान के कच्चे माल की भी कीमत बढ़ी है या नहीं ? अगर नहीं बढ़ी है, तो उसका क्या कारण है ?

तीसरी बात यह है कि हमारे देश में आत्मनिर्भरता का नारा तो सभी देते हैं लेकिन इस मामले में हम आत्मनिर्भर कैसे बनें क्या उसके लिए आपने कोई योजना बनाई है या नहीं ? यदि नहीं बनाई है तो निकट भविष्य में क्या इस तरह की कोई योजना बनाने का विचार रखते हैं या नहीं ?

चौथी बात यह है कि तेल के साथ साथ उसमें खली भी निकलती है जो कि जानवरों को खिलाने के काम में आती है। हमारे देश में जानवर बहुत हैं। खास तौर पर दूध देने वाले जानवरों को अगर खली नहीं दी जाती है तो उनका दूध कम हो जाता है। दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए खली देना बहुत जरूरी है लेकिन खली बाहर भेजी जाती है। मूल प्रश्न के जवाब में मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि हम इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकते, यह विदेश मन्त्री से पूछिए, वे बाहर भेजना बन्द कर सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या आपने विदेश मन्त्री से इस बारे में सलाह मश्विरा किया है कि बाहर खली भेजना बन्द किया जाये और उसकी खपत यहां पर ज्यादा बढ़ाई जाये ताकि इस देश में दूध की पैदावार ज्यादा हो सके ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde : Shrimati Sharada Mukerjee is a good friend of ours, but she sees politics in every thing now.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee : That is what you do unfortunately. You promise every thing, but you do not follow it in the States. Your price support does not work.

Shri Annasahib Shinde : My ministry is concerned with making the commodities available to consumers at a reasonable price. This is a matter of common interest and we should not try to bring an element of politics into that. But I appreciate her difficulty because it is very difficult to keep politics away also. She referred to the occasional revision of prices. The prices of raw oils fluctuate. Suppose vanaspati manufacturers have to purchase the raw oils at higher prices. If the end price is fixed statutorily by Government, naturally their production becomes uneconomic. Two months ago when Government changed the decision of revising prices every fortnight and made it once in two months, there was a lot of dissatisfaction. Some vanaspati factories stopped production and there was some shortage. Afterwards, the problem was solved and now most factories have started production. Therefore, it would be inevitable to link the price of vanaspati to the price of raw oils. Periodical revisions under the circumstances are inevitable, unless we have some arrangement of meeting all the requirements of the factories for 12 months. But, under the present circumstances, I do not see that possibility and, therefore, periodical revision of prices is inevitable. Since several hon. Members have referred to this question of its reflection in the prices, I would say that all of it is not reflected in the prices because we import oil. It is true that we are being criticised

for importing oil and I would very much like that imports should be stopped, but if we do that then immediately the prices will spurt, and if there is a price spurt the consumers' interest is affected. In order to keep the prices at reasonable level we think it necessary to import. By making the imported oil available to the vanaspati manufacturers we are trying to keep the prices at a lower level than would have been the case otherwise.

Regarding the extent of rise in prices I have already explained that while our oil prices went up by 42 to 47 per cent, the vanaspati price rose by 30 to 34 per cent. So, the rise here has not been to the same extent as in the case of edible oil prices.

Coming to price protection, I quite appreciate that unless some price protection is given to the producers it will not be possible for us to give the necessary incentives to the producers. That has been my Ministrys' approach all along. Though we have not succeeded in the case of oilseeds, take the case of wheat or other foodgrains. I think we are making satisfactory progress there. The main idea is to give remunerative prices to the farmers. In regard to groundnut we are examining the position in consultation with the Agricultural Prices Commission.

The hon. Member referred to exports. We do not export edible oil either to U. S. A., U. K. or U. S. S. R. When we are short ourselves, when we are not in a position to meet our internal requirements, it is not our policy to export. This conference was of an academic type. This conference took place in London as a result of the U. N. C. T. A. D. Conference and it was intended to study the problem. It had very remote relevance so far as practical problems are concerned.

Then the hon. Member asked a very interesting question whether the increase in acreage of groundnut or oilseed is taking place at the cost of foodgrains. I think the very interesting phenomenon is that some of the crops are becoming very remunerative to the farmers. More and more land is being used for groundnut for some other reasons. I think this trend will have to be checked. Ultimately, the land in our country is limited and so we have to see that the development of all crops takes place side by side and not at the expense of each other. Cotton, jute, groundnut, all of them are important and we have to develop our agricultural economy in such a manner that one crop does not increase at the expense of another.

Shri Ram Avatar Shastri asked about nationalisation. As far as the Government of India is concerned, it is not our view that the vanaspati industry should be nationalised But if the State Governments want to go ahead with this particular policy, we would not come in the way.

A question has been asked whether the price increase for oils is reflected in the prices to the farmers. Unfortunately, most of the farmers sell their produce immediately after harvest because of poverty and so on; they have no holding power. And the oil prices usually go up in the off season period. But this year the groundnut producers did get some advantage because even in the post-harvest period the price level of groundnut was a little higher. But, by and large, I find that this rise is not reflected in what the farmer gets. The prices go up because of speculation. We have advised the Reserve Bank of India to take a number of measures for restricting credit so that speculation plays no part. We had also taken some steps a few years earlier as also now for prohibiting forward marketing in certain oilseeds etc.

The hon. Member referred to the export of oilcakes. I think, oilcake is a very important foreign exchange earner. This question was examined by a committee a few years earlier and it was found that in the interest of the country it was desirable to go on exporting them. There are a number of other materials for promoting the growth of the dairy industry and cattle in the country. Foreign exchange is also equally important for the development of our economy. I hope, the hon. Member will appreciate the difficulty of our country and Government.

19.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 14, 1970/24 Chaitra, 1892 (Saka).

———